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ALL AT STAKE.

The Real Point at Issue in the Struggle at Homestead.

Not a Question of Present Wages But Future Control of Labor.

DEFEAT MEANS DEATH TO THE IRON AND STEEL WORKERS' UNION.

Frick's Plans Fully Matured Long Before Open War Was Made—Carnegie Relieved of Responsibility—Some Inside Facts of the Great Controversy—Possible Outcome—The Day at the Mills—Strikes in Other Properties of the Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—The contest now fairly inaugurated between the Carnegie iron firm and the Amalgamated Association seems likely to become the most important struggle of capital and labor since the great strike of the telegrah operators. While only the 3,000 workmen in the Homestead mills were concerned, the strife really involved little more than the usual consequence attendant upon an ordinary lock-out of like magnitude. The succession of dramatic incidents which began with the adoption by the firm of electricity as a means of protection and defense, continued with the attack, battle and repulse of Pinkerton watchmen and ended for the time being with the arrival and encampment of the State troops created a public interest to a certain degree unwarranted by the actual condition of affairs.

But out of the situation has grown another of the gravest importance directly affecting the welfare of every capitalist and every workingman in the country, and bearing upon the most difficult of social problems, as well as upon all commercial interests. There should be and need be no misunderstanding of the real point at issue. It is not a question of wages. The new scale proposed by the firm affects a comparatively small number of the men employed and with full promise of a busy season and constant employment, would reduce the incomes of those whom it bears upon most heavily, so little that nobody would be seriously embarrassed. Mr. Frick, of course, asserts the truth of his statement and the workmen practically admit it. If all other conditions were satisfactory they would gladly return to work on the basis proposed by the firm. Nor is the difference of opinion regarding the time of ending the fiscal year by any means an insurmountable barrier to amicable adjustment.

The year begins now on July 1. The firm proposed to change the date to January 1. The reasons given were that the month of June, during which the new arrangement must be discussed and agreed upon, is the busiest of the year; that the necessary time cannot be spared without loss to both employer and employe, and that incidentally the firm is compelled to take an extra account of stock, involving no little expense and trouble. The objections advanced by tee workmen were that the change would give the firm a peculiar advantage in making new rates of wages because of the actual necessities which confront them in midwinter at the end of a period which usually affords little work and corresponding remuneration. There is reason in each argument, but the point itself is less material than it seems. The arrangement in operation until July 1 was adopted three years ago and neither side objected to the continuance of the new scale for the same period of time or longer, if desired.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that there is nothing in this difference to warrant a severance of relations, which means only loss to both.

There is every reason to believe that but for the one irreconcilable difference foreign to each of these mentioned, an agreement would have been made, involving acceptance of the new scale by the workmen and of the time of adjustment by the firm.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The main point and the only one upon which an agreement at this time is possible is whether the firm shall recognize the Amalgamated Association and treat with its officers.

The men insist that they will never return to work on any terms until this is done. Mr. Frick, speaking for the firm, declares that he will never do it. Both are determined. Both are strong. The end is not in sight.

A study of the motives which actuates the parties engaged in the struggle affords the best opportunity of judging the probable outcome. No men ever felt more strongly than these men feel that their future welfare and happiness, their own prosperity and the education of their children depends upon the maintenance of their organization. Single-handed they are helpless and subject to the greed or caprice of their employers. United they can surely obtain a sufficient portion of their dues to support them in comparative comfort, and are a constant protection to each other. It is not surprising that to men of a high order of intelligence, such as the members of the Amalgamated Association, temporary discomfort seems trivial in comparison with the permanent advantages sure to accrue from compact organization.

The position of the men is readily understood. The attitude of the firm is surprising to those who are not familiar with its inner history.

It is popularly known as the Carnegie Co. and is associated inevitably with the man whose name it bears. Now Carnegie, as everybody knows, not only professes to have the best interest of workingmen at heart but in his books he has expressed a belief in the right and wisdom of labor organizations. That his firm should now be the one to make relentless war upon one of the least offensive associations in existence seems very strange.

The truth is that it is not his firm. The Carnegie Co. is a misnomer. The Frick Co. would be a far more accurate title. It matters little whether Carnegie holds a trifle more or less than one half of the $25,000,000 of stock. Some say he still has a bare controlling interest. Others who ought to know as well, or even better, say not. In either event one fact is certain: He has withdrawn from the management of the company, and could not if he would change its policy at this time. Mr. Frick, who holds several millions of the stock himself and represents large and probably controlling dormant interests, has full power. It came about in this way:

FRICK'S PLAN OF BATTLE.

A similar difficulty arose several years ago when Carnegie was in active charge and he yielded to the union partly for political reasons and partly for consistency's sake. The other stockholders disapproved of his action. They deemed it bad policy to make concessions when they felt strong enough to carry their point, and they determined to seize the first opportunity to demonstrate their theory of the surest way to secure and keep for themselves the daily increase of the almighty dollars.

Moreover, they were alarmed by Carnegie's talk about possible profit-sharing. True, he had made for them enormous sums of money, but they did not propose to let him kill the goose which was still laying golden eggs. They had only to wait until Carnegie became so rich that he was willing to be relieved of the cares of so great a property, and the moment that time came Frick, who had proven his fidelity to their theory in the coke regions was installed. Ever since he assumed charge he has been drawing the lines for the inevitable struggle. The time came with the expiration of the three years' contract. Carnegie went to Scotland to keep out of the way, and the issue was joined. It is true that Frick conferred with the association officers in June, but he took good care to make terms which he knew would be rejected. Then he drew back into his shell and declined further discussion. He said he would do nothing until July 1. If by that time the association should accept his proposition, very good. If not his course would be made to conform to the new conditions.

As a matter of fact, he did not wait until July 1, to begin operations. According to his own testimony and that of Capt. Rodgers before the Congressional Committee he had not only engaged the Pinkerton men, but had arranged to put them in the works at least a week before the time allowed for the deliberation had expired. All of which confirms the statement that the firm had finally determined to make a decisive test of the real strength of labor organization. The minor points which led up to the actual struggle were designed solely for pretense and excuse.

With this understanding of the situation, the underlying causes of the controversy are apparent. One now can only note the progress of the battle.

A FATAL BLUNDER.

Neither side has won a pronounced advantage as yet. Mr. Frick's first move in making the Pinkertons a factor was a mistake which nobody appreciates more keenly than himself. It only served to create at the outset a strong public sympathy for the workmen, and accomplished no more than the possible extermination by Congress of an irresponsible band of mercenaries.

On the other hand, the treatment of the Sheriff, the system of espionage and the arbitrary measures adopted by the workmen produced a counter effect.

The presence of the State troops enables the firm to employ non-union labor in Homestead, but many obstacles must be overcome before the mills can be operated successfully.

Maj.-Gen. George Snowden.

In the first place, nearly all trained workers on steel throughout the country are members of the association, and years of patient toil are essential to the acquirement of the requisite skill. The lighting of the fires therefore signifies little more than the ability of the company to resume operations in its own way. The work actually done by the outsiders employed by the firm can amount to nothing for several months.

WHEN THE TROOPS LEAVE.

Moreover, there is no certainty that the troops will remain longer than the usual ten days allowed for encampment. Should they be withdrawn at the end of that time the locked-out workmen will again take active measures to peevent successful operation of the mills. They will supplement moral suasion with such a boycott as will make it simply impossible for the new men to abide in Homestead. Should the company bear the expense of transporting their employes daily from other towns there may be a renewal of personal violence, although at present the sentiment of the men is against that policy. But conditions will guide their actions.

"Wait," they say now, "until the troops go away. Then we will decide what to do." But the State understands this position and are not likely to leave property unguarded while the slightest danger exists. Just how they will solve the problem can only be surmised. When a similiar difficulty arose several years ago they enlisted a regiment for this purpose and kept it on guard all summer. The same course may be pursued again if the necessity remains apparent.

The firm is not alarmed by this phase of the situation. Its chief difficulty is the practical impossibility of obtaining skilled workmen. This cannot be overcome at psesent. Consequently Mr. Frick is putting forth every effort to break the ranks of the old employes. He has offered to take them back individually and hopes to secure a sufficient number to create a nucleus around which an efficient force may be built up. Failing, as he probably will, in this attempt he will rely upon the effect of insufficient food and clothing, and ultimately perhaps none at all.

The question will then be reduced to one of endurance. It will be an unequal struggle. Many of the workmen live in their own houses, it is true, but nearly all carry mortgages, of which the firm itself holds $42,000. Interest, like rent, must be paid, of course, to avoid eviction, although to the credit of the company be it said, none of its mortgages have ever been foreclosed. Such leniency, however, would hardly maintain during a bitter struggle for supremacy.

Ready money has become scarce in Homestead already. The workmen know that they cannot live long without aid from outside. The Amalgamated Association is said to have a reserve fund of $250,000, which can be drawn upon if necessary, and scattering sums have already been received from sympathizers in various trades. But it is well understood that they must have a far more general support from their fellows to cope successfully with the resourceful company.

So much for the situation in Homestaad. All material facts have been noted. Attempt to foretell the outcome would be idle speculation, not alone because of the complexity of the affair itself, but on account of the larger movement to which it has given rise. The firm held a large Government contract and assumed that failure to fill it would mean a large forfeit. Now they learn that the company secured the insertion of a clause which relieves it of responsibility in the event of a strike or lockout. Only the profit, therefore, would be sacrificed. Still the men are convinced that they have acted wisely despite the fact that they will be unable to extend pecuniary assistance to their fellows in Homestead and may, indeed, soon require aid themselves and also despite the disfavor with which strikes based upon sympathy rather than a real grievance are regarded by the public. The strike has not been ordered by the association and the remaining 7,000 Carnegie workmen remaining are under no obligation to go out. They will be strongly urged to do so, however, during the next few days and may yield against their present judgment.

The so-called Carnegie Co. employs about fifteen thousand men. Of these 3,500 in Homestead are idle and 4,500 in this city and adjoining towns have notified the firm that they will do no more work until Mr. Frick recognizes the officers of the Amalgamated Association. Those who have gone out on "sympathetic strike" have no grievance. Only three weeks ago they signed a new and satisfactory contract for another year. They quit work because of the probability of the firm's victory in Homestead and a belief that the company would follow up the triumph with a determined effort to make each of its other mills non-union. That this was and is Mr. Frick's intention there is little doubt.

Of the wisdom of the sympathetic strikers there is some question. The workmen went out under a misapprehension. They knew in either event the die is cast and the greatest war in years upon organized labor has begun. The Homestead battle was only a skirmish. The real struggle bids fair to continue weeks, and possibly months, and end nobody can tell how. But it will be a signal victory, for the one side or the other.

A greater number of locked out workers were gathered in the vicinity of the mill to-day than at any time since the military took possession. They stood in little groups along the fence dividing the plant from the borough and watched the soldiers on guard.

At City Farm Station, where non-union men are expected to arrive, about fifty strikers gathered and watched each train that passed. There was nothing in the talk or the actions of these men that could be interpreted as hostile to the militia.

Another foreman in the Carnegie mills quit to-day, and gladdened the hearts of the strikers by appearing among them. He had charge of a rigging gang, and was an old employe of the company.

THE DAY AT THE MILLS.

TROOPS GUARD THE PLANT AND WORKERS WATCH FOR NON-UNION MEN.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 16.—That the Carnegie company expects that the trouble at Homestead will be fought out to the bitter end and proposes to take care of the non-union men that will be employed to take the places of those of the strikers that fail to return to work on the 21st, was demonstrated to-day by the action of the company in telegraphing to its agents in half a dozen of the principal cities, instructing them to insert in the newspapers an advertisement addressed to builders and calling for sealed proposals for the building and furnishing of 100 houses on the old city farm at Munhall Station. The notice provides that all bids must be in by noon of Saturday next and the houses, it is understood, are to be large enough to afford sleeping accommodations for thirty men each. The company realizes that at best it will be impossible to feed and house whatever number of imported men it may employ in Homestead proper, and consequently has determined to take time by the forelock and provide accommodations of its own. Moreover the large number of houses it proposes to erect is taken as indicating its belief that in some form or another the trouble will be of so prolonged a nature as to render what may be regarded as permanent precaution absolutely necessary.

So strongly was the rumor current that a large load of non-union men was to be brought in last night that several of the correspondents stayed up all night to watch their entry, which was not made. Provisions enough to subsist a couple of hundred of men have been taken within the Carnegie fence, and cots and other evidences of proposed occupation are stacked near the main gates. The whole of the Sixteenth Regiment is on patrol duty to-day and the men are massed about the railroad gates; lines of troops cover the tracks and extend all the way from the river front to Eighth avenue, a distance of about half a mile. Crowds of the locked-out men gather some distance away from the troops and absolutely no talking between the groups is permitted.

Only the correspondents pass back and forth unquestioned. There is a large three-story frame tenement about a block from the river in which quite a large number of Hungarian workmen live, and the officers regard it as a place from which an attack on the soldiers, if any is to be made, will occur. Next to this building is a long row of frame houses, which also contain many families of laborers.

WATCHED WITH VIGILANCE.

The locality is regarded as perhaps the most dangerous in Homestead. It is watched with exceeding vigilance by the soldiers. If a shot should be fired from any of the windows the house will undoubtedly be at once wiped out. An effort was made to discover why this place should be regarded with so much suspicion, but none of the men or women found in the large building could speak either English or French, save so imperfectly that the only intelligible declaration was that they were peaceable and proposed to make no fight upon the non-union men. The people living in the houses are evidently very much alarmed, as they see that the militia are watching them closely, and they evidently fear that if a fight does come off they will be right in the thick of it. Patrols are all carrying loaded rifles, and most of them have their bayonets fixed. When a striker approaches the guards he is asked if he has a pass, and on a negative reply he is requested to keep away from the patrol. The soldiers themselves have strict orders to hold no communication whatever with anybody save in the direct line of duty, and the magnificent discipline of the Pennsylvanians has asserted itself over and above all sympathy they have on personal grounds. The troops are obeying orders to the letter, and the stern and resolute manner in which they are going about their work has made a most serious impression upon Homestead. Each party has an intelligence department. The strikers have copies of the different orders as soon as they are issued, and they know as intimately as though they were present all that is going on in the various camps.

Gen. Snowden, on the other hand, is constantly informed of all the movements in the town and each side is perfectly aware that the other is getting all the information it can.

ONLY A HANDFUL OF MEN.

The statement was made this morning that not less that one hundred men were working in the Carnegie mills. Representatives of the press succeeded in getting within the inclosure. They found nothing to prevent a tour through every department of the plant and as a result can state positively that, all told, not more than from fifteen to twenty men are at work to-day. Some of these belong to the company's clerical force, and have donned blouse and overalls and are in charge of a few non-union laboring men. In the pressing mill no work has been done. In the armor plate mill nothing has been accomplished further than to light the fires in the furnaces. In the pressing mill there are about twenty cots and a dozen more in the engine-room at the pump station. The men take meals in the pressing mill. Huge piles of boxes, barrels, bags, etc., containing provisions, are stacked in the pressing mill and in the office building above the railroad trestles; one of the men said they had provisions sufficient to feed several hundred men for a month already on hand. He said: "We are being well fed and having an easy time of it."

"It will be many weeks before the company gets everything going nicely. No, there are not over twenty or twenty-five men in the entire mill now, but I understand more are expected soon." At this juncture one of the dudish looking bosses approached and the interview came to a sudden end. This is the first time that newspaper men have succeeded in getting into the works and the suspicions of the little handful of non-unionists were aroused.

Apropos of the notices sent to workmen of the mechanical departments of the Carnegie works, offering them their old positions, Hugh O'Donnell to-day pointed out to a press reporter, as an instance of the determination of the Homestead men in fighting their battles, the fact that during the strike of 1889, similar notices, not quite so conciliatory in character, were sent to the workmen here, and that nearly all of them were either destroyed or turned over to the leaders. Accompanying these notices were copies of an agreement, which each man was requested to sign, making concessions to the striking workmen, but not conceding all that they asked. Mr. O'Donnell showed the reporter a great bundle of these papers which had been turned over to the leaders by the men receiving them. He insists that the notices sent out to-day will meet a similar fate.

THE PINKERTON GUNS.

The Advisory Committee will make no further effort to collect the rifles taken from the Pinkerton men, with a view to turning them over to the authorities, until they are met half way by the latter, or until legal action is taken for their recovery. The answer of Attorney-General Hensel to Hugh O'Donnell's telegram, asking advice as to the disposition of Pinkerton weapons that could be collected left the Advisory Committee in a quandary. While it is conceded that the Attorney-General was fair in his statement, the leaders think some advances should have been made to them in the matter because they took the initiative and showed that their disposition was to avoid further trouble by removing the guns. As the matter stands at present, the first move will have to be made by the State or county authorities, and doubt is expressed that even if this step is taken there will be much trouble in securing the recovery of the weapons. The recovery of the rifles, by means of search warrants, is considered a move almost impossible of achievement. Only the co-operation of the men themselves can, it is believed, place the Pinkerton people in possession of their property.

WILL NOT FIRE ON MILL MEN.

While there has been much talk of the militia men doing their whole duty and coming to Homestead fully prepared for battle, the POST-DISPATCH's correspondent has good authority for the statement that many of the men in the militia sympathize with the locked-out men.

The workmen have explained the situation to them and the whole command is fast becoming the friends of the people of Homestead.

To-day a private of the Ninth Regiment talked this way to a reporter:

"I want to tell you," he said, "of the feeling in the Ninth Regiment. We have promised that not one of us shall fire a single shot at the locked-out men, and what is more, we will fire upon those who do shoot upon them. We do not come here to take jobs away from honest, hardworking, orderly men.

"We are not going to do police duty. We will throw down our arms first. And this is not the sentiment of our men alone but of the majority in the whole command. Go up and talk with the boys and listen to what they will tell you."

That is significant. The Ninth Regiment comes from Wilkesbarre in the far eastern part of the State.

The officers are continually saying that the situation must be regarded from a standpoint of war; that is, they must prepare for an outbreak. A view of the situation from the standpoint that there will be an outbreak is interesting. There is no denying the fact that the rank and file of the command do not want to fight the men of Homestead and that if there should be an attack between workmen and Pinkertons the fire of the soldiers would be on the Pinkertons. Of this there can be no possible doubt, and if one regiment should refuse to fire upon the townspeople, even if the fight was between them and "black sheep," there is no doubt but that two regiments wonld side with them and then one could guess what the result would be. This is not a fiction of possibility by any means. There are scores of men among the militia who look upon it as a probable contingency in case of warfare.

The feeling of the troops makes the situation curious. A close study and logical deductions from facts and accepted probabilities show that there may be in Homestead trouble more serious than it has thus far known. It is not doubted but that H. C. Frick will send men to Homestead while the militia are here. It is expected that his plan is to send Pinkerton men as guards and then to send the "black sheep." If the "black sheep" come here now there will be no trouble, probably as long as the soldiers remain. But when they go away the workmen would make them suffer.

But if the Pinkerton men come there will be trouble. Its extent will depend largely upon the feeling of the troops. If the workmen feel that the troops are in sympathy with them they would become much more aggressive. The men think rapidly, but their conclusions, as a rule, are to their benefit. The presence of the soldiers does not awe them any more than a stone wall awes men who wish to run through it. The workmen realize that it is nonsense to think of opposing the troops, but if the troops are with them it is an entirely different matter.

THE COMPANY'S OFFER.

The receipt by the men for the mechanical department in the Homestead works of an offer by the company to allow them to return to their old positions on Monday next and the posted notices that applications for employment would be received from the old men, created a great deal of comment in Homestead among all classes of workmen. Nearly everybody agrees that it is a most diplomatic move on the part of the Carnegie Co. and will have some effect on the men concerned. The leaders claim that the workers in all departments of the mill are too loyal in their allegiance to the cause to return to work in the present circumstances. The greatest influence that will bear against the result hoped for by the Carnegie Co. is the presence of a military guard at the works.

Yesterday the civil engineers and outside men showed their dislike of this sort of protection by refusing to do duty while the military occupied the plant, and the foreman and boss mechanics of the armor plate shop who did not go out with the others followed the example of the outside force, basing their decision in this connection on the same ground.

"Similar notices have been received before and the men laughed at them. This fight has just commenced. Our men will never give in after such a short struggle," said Hugh O'Donnell.

"The strike of 1883 occurred in the dead of winter, and when the men were importuned to return to work they refused to do so, although some of them were without proper clothing or means of subsistence. Men were obliged to tie rags about their feet, so determined were they to stay out until the fight ended. The Carnegie company cannot start these mills with any other workers than those right here in Homestead. Time will prove it. They might send men from their other mills to work the local plant, but even these men have not enough experience and knowledge in the technical work to be able to do anything successfully. It is a fight to the end, and the Carnegie company will lose."

A copy of the notice posted this afternoon inviting applications for work was taken to the Advisory Committee while it was in session. Some of the men laughed at it and said it was "Frick's way of doing business." All the members of the committee who were asked concerning the effect of the notice said it would fail to accomplish what the company hoped for. Men, they said, would not give up the fight in such short order. They would fight to the end and refuse to be tempted by any offers the company might make short of a concession of the demands of the Amalgamated Association.

A STRANGE OMISSION.

A copy of the notice taken to the Advisory Committee was of those given to the press. This was compared with the printed notices and it was found that in the latter the last paragraph of the copy published in the newspapers was omitted. Much comment was caused by the omitted paragraph, which reads:

"This notice will be the last given to the employes of the works, and after non-compliance with this the places will be filled with non-union men."

"The omission of this section from the posted notices shows the weakness of the company," said one of the strike leaders. "Its managers at first thought that reference to non-union men would frighten us, but mature consideration showed them that we would see the ruse, for the Carnegie company has enough regard for the intelligence of its employes to know that they are aware that non-union men cannot operate the Homestead plant. The omission is a confession of the company's weakness. You may be sure the notice will fail of its purpose."

Other leaders expressed in substance the same sentiment. An effort was made by your reporter to-night to see Supt. Potter at the Homestead mills, but the watchman at the mills said Mr. Potter had given him strict orders to exclude reporters.

Union men from Scranton and other Pennsylvania towns arrived in town to-day and informed the Advisory Committee that Supt. Potter had agents in Scranton and throughout the State importuning men to work in the Homestead plant. According to the statements made by these men the efforts of Mr. Potter's agents have not been successful.

A BIG DAY'S MAIL.

The mail received to-day at the headquarters of the Association was larger than on any day since the inauguration of the trouble. The bulk of the envelopes inclosed resolutions adopted by various trade and labor organizations in the Eastern and Western States denouncing the Pinkertons and expressing sympathy with the men at Homestead. The most practical of them came from Joliet, Ill., of the Amalgamated Association, and was to the effect that the members had decided to remit 5 per cent of their monthly earnings to Homestead until the struggle was ended. Protection Lodge of Chicago and the International Machinists' Union of America, whose headquarters are at New York, offered financial assistance.

The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association will shortly be required to pass upon the question whether the sympathetic strike at the union mills is to receive the indorsement and sanction of the organization as a body. In the majority of labor unions the consent of the governing body is required before a strike can be inaugurated and the rules of many such organizations, notably the Knights of Labor, explicitly provide that where a strike is inaugurated without such indorsement and countenance the strikers shall not be entitled to support from the order at large. President Weyhe to-night declined to discuss the attitude of the association toward union mill men, and says it will be a question to be decided by the governing body when application for assistance is made, but at the same time he indirectly suggested that having struck as a matter of sympathy the union mill men were entitled to recognition and any necessary aid.

PREPARING TO WITHDRAW.

Preparations have been made looking to the organization of at least one provisional regiment to remain in Homestead after the main force has been withdrawn. If the situation does not assume a troublesome phase by next Saturday the troops will be withdrawn and the provisional force will assume control. A consultation between Gen. Snowden and some of his officers in connection with the organization of the provisional regiments of 600 men each is said to have been held. Twelve hundred men trained in military tactics would probably prevent the recurrence of any more disorder.

Burgess McLuckie and Hugh O'Donnell of Homestead addressed a mass-meeting of Carnegie's employes at Duquesne to-night, requesting that the men join the Homestead men in the stand taken. The speakers were enthusiastically received, but no action was taken to-night. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, and other labor leaders will address the men.

CARNEGIE'S WAY.

HOW HE HUMILIATED HIS FORMER MANAGER, W. L. ABBOTT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—When William L. Abbott resigned the chairmanship of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. the business and manufacturing community were surprised. Mr. Abbott had been in the service of Carnegie for twenty years. Labor troubles were in no way connected with Mr. Abbott's resignation. It is well known that Andrew Carnegie belongs to many syndicates which monopolize the several industries. The power of millions upon millions of capital is utilized to drive the little fellows out of the market. A few months ago monopoly temporarily struck a snag. It was in the operation of the steel beam trust, of which Mr. Carnegie was the leader and most powerful member. This trust was disposing of steel beams at 3 cents a pound, an exorbitant price when one considers the immense output.

Encouraged by the gigantic profits of the monopoly they decided upon an attempt to break it and secure a slice for themselves. Mills were erected and cut rates established. They sold steel beams at a very small fraction of a cent below the Carnegie figure and soon the syndicate agents discovered that they were being undersold, and that the market was slipping away from them. This would never do, and a special meeting of the trust was hastily called. Mr. Carnegie was absent in Europe and his interests were represented by Chairman Abbott. After a lengthy discussion the majority proposed a reduction to 2½ cents a pound. Mr. Abbott protested against such an enormous cut in the absence of his chief.

The trust then decided upon 6-10 cents a pound as the rate upon which to meet competition. It was a rate which meant death to the little fellows with their small output and limited facilities for turning out steel beams.

In the meantime Mr. Abbott sent a cablegram to Mr. Carnegie apprising him of the action of the meeting and of his hesitation to accept the 2½ cent rate. There was no reply.

One day he discovered that the Carnegie agents in America were offering beams at 2½ cents a pound. He communicated with them and made the discovery that they had received their orders direct from Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie had been angered by Mr. Abbott's hesitation to accept the will of the majority of the syndicate, and had humiliated his managing partner by completely ignoring him in the matter and issuing orders direct to Mr. Abbott's subordinates.

COMING FROM BELGIUM.

FOREIGN IRON-WORKERS ON THE WAY TO HOMESTEAD.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—President Weyhe received a private dispatch from Philadelphia this afternoon stating that the steamship Switzerland of the Red Star line, due to-morrow, had a large number of Belgian iron-workers who had been engaged by the agents of the Carnegie company for the Homestead mills. He immediately telegraphed to the prominent labor men in New York and Jersey City asking them to keep a good lookout for the vessel and to advise him promptly if any attempt was made to land the men referred to at the barge office. This evening the reply was received that the Switzerland would not land her passengers at New York, but was destined for Philadelphia. Thereupon a telegram was sent the Amalgamated Association in the Quaker City, directing them to notify the local headquarters when the steamer is reported at quarantine in order that steps might be taken to prevent the landing of any foreign iron workers that might be on board, until it can be determined whether or not they come within the provisions of the law regarding the importation of contract labor.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

HOW THE PROPOSED CHANGE AFFECTED VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 16.—The schedule of wages paid in the Homestead mills during the monty of May, man for man, was submitted to the Congressional Investigating Committee, under oath, by Mr. Frick, but immediately thereafter suppressed is made public by the Carnegie Co. to-day. It covers over a thousand employes whose names are given.

In the open hearth furnace of Plant No. 1 there is no change in the melters' earnings, but most of the helpers, chargers, ladle men, pit men and crane men are reduced from 10 to 40 per cent under the new scale. Some of the heaviest reductions are in the 119-inch plate mill, where the scale for some of the rollers is cut down from $279 to $153. The shearmen from $230 to $115. The leaders from $121 to $65. Helpers at shears from $100 to $45. Heaters' helpers from $131 to $68. Crane men from $141 to $65, and so on proportionately through the various departments. It is noticeable, however, that there are few cuts in the wages of men who have been earning from $70 monthly downward, the high-priced men being the ones mostly affected. In open Hearth No. 2, the first and second helpers are reduced 20 per cent and the pit men and ladle men 12 per cent.

WOMEN OF HOMESTEAD.

THEY RULE THE TOWN BUT ARE MODEST AND WOMANLY.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 16.—The story of the women of Homestead is the story of home. Since the famous fight of Wednesday there have been smuggled into the stories which have gone forth from here many references to the women of Homestead, but they have given no idea of what sort of human beings they are.

To be sure there was much printed in connection with the beating they gave the captured Pinkertons when the Hessians were compelled to run the gauntlet. There is not the slightest doubt that the Hessians had a very uncomfortable time of it at the hands of the women. When the people away from here heard the stories they promptly jumped at the conclusion that the women were fierce amazons, prepared to take the whole world by the ears and do as they please.

An impression seems to have been spread abroad that by merely twisting their faces, they can assume an expression so frightful that they will terrify all manner of people. Of course, this is very wrong and nonsensical.

It is true that the women of Homestead are different from those found in most cities, but the difference lies in the fact that they are the kind that make good men remember their mothers, and think that good women are yet born on earth. The fiercely intellectual women who talk about their down-trodden sex and the slavery of woman to dishes and scrub brushes would weep bitter tears should they come to proselyte among the wives and mothers in Homestead. Here they seem to never have heard of woman's rights or to have learned that they have been emancipated. In truth they want no rights they have not already, and they do not want to be emancipated because they live in their homes with their husbands and they are happy.

There is something great and old fashioned about them. They show that gentle dignity and wholesemess of women who believe in their honest worth and who are respected for it rather than for the gows they wear and the smallness of their waists. Not that the women are not well dressed. They are feminine if they do live in Homestead, and their gowns are as simple and as attractive as their nature.

The women of Homestead can be generally divided into two classes—those who speak English and those who do not. Of the latter there are some six or seven hundred, so they form a small part.

The first thing that impresses a visitor at Homestead is the fact that few women are to be seen. After the first two or three days he concludes that there are few women in town. And those who are seen quietly going in and out of the houses are dressed so quietly and carry themselves so modestly that one sees only glimpses of them. They never seem to promenade through the streets, and when they go out for a walk their husbands seem always to be with them. When the women of Homestead are known—which is no easy matter, for they are shy of strangers—the marvel of them grows. They seem to be of another race than those of the cities. And when they are studied, the secret of Homestead quietness is easily understood.

To the man who knows the women the reason why it is the model town of all manufacturing places is no longer a secret. It is because the women rule the town through their husbands and the women are good.

It is a remarkable thing in these days of Long Island marital difficulties and Dakota divorces to go into a town where the women are honestly good, not because they have to be, but because they want to be; where they are faithful and loving and true, because they are so happy in it that it never occurs to them to think of anything else. Of course, you will not believe that it is really true that the better educated a woman or husband is the prouder she is of her home and husband. To some women the thought of marrying a mechanic makes her tilt her nose in an unmistakable way. She would rather marry a rich man, but as between a mechanic who makes good wages and a $10-a-week clerk she prefers the clerk. The girls in Homestead think differently.

Perhaps you think the workmen of Homestead are not well educated. It is almost impossible to find one who was not graduated from the public schools. Scores of them have been graduated from the Normal schools and academies which are scattered about. In this part of the country they do not permit their women to work in factories. They think it is the place for the men. It is the man's duty to earn the living, the duty of the woman is to make the home pleasant. They live up to this philosophy. The girls go through the schools, train their minds and absorb as much of books as they can. Not that they may go out into the world and be independent, but because they expect to become the wives of good men and want to help them as much as they can, for in this country there are fewer men than women and good husbands are always wanting. The women are far better educated than the men, that is, in the way of schooling. This thing of women carefully preparing themselves to make good wives of hard-working mechanics by securing the best schooling they can makes the man who comes from the large city rub his eyes and wonder if he has dropped into another world. It seems altogether too good to be real.

THE UNION MILLS.

STRIKERS MEET AND SELECT AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—Of the striking employes of the Carnegie Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street mills there was a joint meeting lasting from 2 o'clock until 7 o'clock this afternoon. An advisory committee of fifty members was appointed and from this committee was selected a sub-committee on vigilance and the press. The Advisory Committee will meet twice daily to hear the report from the sub-committees and will hold themselves in readiness for action at a moment's notice. The rumors of unsteadiness in the ranks that were in circulation early in the day were all carefully investigated; the men accused were summoned and given an opportunity to explain. Every man, however, denied that he had any intention of returning to work. Special committees for both mills were appointed to continue the investigation of these rumors. Representatives of the company are said to be industriously at work among the strikers, bringing every inducement to bear upon them, with the object of having them to return to work on Monday morning. It is also stated that Carnegie's missionaries are at work among the non-union workmen at Parks' Iron Mill, and elsewhere trying by promises of permanent situations to induce a sufficient number to run the Carnegie mills, to come to the company's assistance by Monday morning.

With what success they are meeting, cannot, at this time be stated.

The strikers have the sympathy and promises of abundant financial assistance from the residents and business men of Lawrenceville. The strike leaders say that the only terms on which they will return to work is that the company shall offer terms that shall be satisfactory to the Advisory Committee. A special committee was appointed to visit Braddock and Duquesne and will make an attempt to induce the non-union men at these points to come to the support of the Homestead strikers.

QUIET AT BEAVER FALLS.

BEAVER FALLS, July 16.—The strikers at the Carnegie Steel Co.'s works at this place are quiet and no outbreak is feared. All of the strikers are firm in their determination to remain out. At a largely attended meeting to-day various committees were appointed who will take charge of the strike. The voice of the meeting was a ratification of the action already taken.

AN EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT.

IMPORTANT ACTION REPORTED ON THE PART OF TRAINMEN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—A report has reached Amalgated Association headquarters that very important action has been taken by the trainmen on all the railroads centering in Pittsburg.

Several days ago, it is stated, that at a meeting of trainmen a resolution was unanimously passed that in event of work being resumed at Homestead, that plant being operated by non-union workmen, the trainmen would positively refuse to haul either finished or raw material in or out of Homestead, nor will they haul any freight or cars destined to or from any mill owned or operated by the Carnegie Steel Co.

CARNEGIE AND FRICK DENOUNCED.

MASS-MEETING OF LABOR MEN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A mass-meeting of organized labor was held to-night in Union Square under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The meeting was ostensibly called to discuss the condition of affairs at Homestead, but it was made the occasion for the display of grievances of the several unions against "scab" labor generally.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a speech in which he gloried that the Pinkerton men had been shot down by the laborers at Homestead. After Gompers' speech, resolutions denouncing Carnegie and Frick were passed.

THE SHADOW WAS TOO DARK.

Sad Suicide of a Prosperous but Grief-Stricken Barber.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Max Shire, a barber, young, prosperous and with everything to live for, killed himself last night for grief over his dead child. The voice of the dead child forever hushed, spoke louder to him than the prattle of the living. "I must go to her," he wrote, "bury me by her grave." Shire was a sensible, hard working fellow; grief had upset his reason. Marie was his pet. She was 6 years old last wintet, when she died of scarlet fever. Little Charles, Marie's brother, was not yet 3 years old. Shire's altered demeanor so told upon his wife's health that it was determined that she should go with little Charles to the seashore for a change of air. They were rich enough to afford it. Shire was a first-class barber and worked in a first-class shop on Broadway. Shire had got a neighbor's wife to come and wake him every morning while he was alone and do the rooms after he had gone out. She went to his window by way of the fire-escape and rapped on it this morning. When she did so he did not reply as usual. Looking in, she saw him lying half naked on the floor beside the lounge upon which he slept. His attitude was such as to alarm her with an indefinite fear that something was wrong. When at last entrance into the room was effected the curious crowd that craned their necks to look in saw the barber lying dead with a big revolver in his hand. He had shot himself no less than four times in the abdomen, and in his death struggles had rolled off the lounge. Each bullet was as big as a rifle ball. A message to his wife was as follows:

DEAR WIFE—I hope you will forgive me. I cannot live longer. I must go to my darling child, Marie.
MAX.

And to a friend he wrote:

I hope my friends will take care of me. Please do not bury me till my wife comes. Notify her at once. I wish to be buried near my daughter's grave. Good-by, all.

A dispatch was sent to Mrs. Shire at once, and she was expected home this afternoon.

A DISAPPOINTED ELDERLY LADY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—Miss Emma J. Miller of Memphis committed suicide to-day by drowning herself in the Arkansas River. Deceased had been an invalid for over a year and was here visiting her nephew, F. M. Elliott, Chief Clerk at the Memphis & Little Rock freight office. Miss Miller was 45 years of age and was in good circumstances. The body was recovered and was shipped to-night to Memphis for burial.

Robbed of $138.

Fred Kinney of 816 North Twenty-third street reported last night that a negro named Will Lucas had stolen $138 from him, taking the money out of a pocket of his pants hanging on the wall in the office of the Simpkins Manufacturing Co. Lucas had been hired only about ten minutes before to clean up the office.

An Insane Man's Act.

Pierce Doyle of 1517 Gratiot street became insane at home last night and stabbed himself five times in the breast. The wounds were dressed at the City Dispensary and pronounced not dangerous. Doyle was then removed to St. Vincent's Insane Asylum.

Claims He Stole Berries.

Arkus Candle is locked up at the Third District Station charged with petit larceny. Phil Warner of Sappington, Mo., alleges that Candle stole from him a crate of berries, which were found in his possession.

THE NEW RULE

Salisbury Will Yield the Reins of Government to Gladstone.

The Liberal Majority Is Not Large, But Will Be Aggressive.

INDICATIONS THAT THE COMMONS WILL STAND 354 TO 316.

The New Premier Will Assume the Leadership in Parliament and Push His Home Rule Bill for Passage—The Tory Plan Outlined—Statesmen Mentioned for Chief Places in the Cabinet—Election Returns.

LONDON, July 16.—Though Mr. Gladstone has a clear majority it is of such a mixed character that it is still doubtful whether he can force a home rule bill through. If such a bill should pass the House of Commons it will certainly be thrown out by the House of Lords, sustained, as they would be, by a majority of the British members of the House of Commons. There is every indication, however, that Mr. Gladstone, whatever the result, will prepare and push a home rule bill. He intends, while premier, to devote himself wholly to home rule and kindred legislation, leaving the affairs of the empire, apart from such legislation, to his colleagues.

Mr. Gladstone will be the leader of his party in the House, in this respect, having the advantage of Lord Salisbury, who has been obliged to intrust the leadership to a lieutenant. For chief opponent Mr. Gladstone will have Mr. Balfour, who is said to be aching for the opportunity to assail Gladstone from the opposition benches.

The report that Lord Salisbury would retain office until a vote of want of confidence should be passed is without foundation. The Conservatives are rather anxious to enjoy the spectacle of Mr. Gladstone's contention with his meager and doubtful majority of labor men, anti-Parnellites and Parnellites. They are confident that the Liberal leader will be in the most embarrassed position of his life, and are determined to give him every opportunity to get there.

THE COMING CABINET.

Lord Rosebery will in all probability have the direction of foreign affairs.

Mr. Gladstone could make no selection more satisfactory to the general public, regardless of party distinctions. There is a strong faith in Lord Rosebery's devotion to the foreign interests of the empire, and a confidence that he would be a vigilant sentinel against the aggressions of Russia. His connection with the Rothschilds is an assurance that he would not be favorably inclined to Russian blandishments, and also an assurance that he would take no step calculated to imperil the peace of Europe and thereby endanger the great interests which the Rothschilds have involved in the maintenance of peace. Lord Rosebery is looked upon with more favor by Conservatives than any other prominent member of the Gladstonian party, and his selection to take charge of foreign relations would be accepted as a promise on the part of Mr. Gladstone that the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, which has been the strongest point of the Conservative administration, would not be seriously departed from.

If it is true, as reported, that the Right Hon. George Shaw Lefevre is to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, then the Irish Nationalists themselves could not have made a choice more satisfactory to themselves. Indeed, it is more than probable that Mr. Shaw Lefevre was suggested by Justin McCarthy at the conference with Mr. Gladstone. For Mr. Shaw Lefevre himself it is difficult to see how the situation can be otherwise than embarrassing. He has been an earnest, almost an enthusiastic champion of the evicted tenants, and assailant of the Irish landlords. He has conducted bitter controversies with his pen and on the platform, going farther than any other Englishman of prominence in upholding the methods of the plan of campaign, and the utterances of which brought Irish leaders to prison.

As Chief Secretary for Ireland he will have existing laws to administer until they are repealed, and he can enforce them only by eating his own words. On the other hand, if he gives free rein to the Irish extremists, and permits them to play ducks and drakes with the property of the landlord, he will expose himself and Mr. Gladstone to severe criticism on the part of the Conservatives. Altogether the lot of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, like that of the policeman in the "Pirates of Penzance," and for very similar reasons, will not be a happy one.

AS REGARDED ABROAD.

The victory of Mr. Gladstone is regarded with considerable apprehension in Berlin, Vienna and Rome. Since the fall of Bismarck and his English-baiting policy and the renewal of the triple alliance the three peace powers have felt that they had the moral support of Great Britain. This moral support has always been needed by the triple alliance as, in the shadow of a great British navy, the naval inferiority of the triple alliance to the dual alliance was less apparent. Even the extreme radical organs in Germany have favored Lord Salisbury as the representative of a strong foreign policy, which is most likely to hold back Russia in Asia, France in Africa, and both on the Continent. Thus the *Vossische Zeitung*, says: "The election contest was between Gladstone and Salisbury. There was no question of Liberalism and Conservatism. The Salisbury cabinet while in office have adopted no measure, which in principle conflicted with Liberalism. The defeat of Gladstone would not have been the defeat of Liberalism, while his triumph is likely to disturb England internationally, and to change the now satisfactory foreign relations of the empire."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* reflect the opinion of Bismarck, who always professed to despise England as even a moral ally, and contend that the Emperor will now see the futility of having sought closer relations with England at the expense of Russia.

Reports from St. Petersburg show that similar impressions prevail there, for it is believed that the Liberal statesman will be more favorably inclined to Russia's politic a and so-called "Culturmission" in the East than the Conservatives under Salisbury. It is also believed that there will be less chance of England siding with the triple alliance in the event of a European war.

MAJORITY MUST RULE.

As to Gladstone's policy, it may be clearly inferred that it will undergo no change because of the meagerness of his majority in the House. His words in a speech, which has become historical, on this point are pertinent now. He said: "There is only one sound principle for the government of this House, namely, that the majority shall prevail. The whole of our proceedings have been founded on this principle in the past, and mark what important consequences to the empire have resulted therefrom. A majority of five overthrew the Government of Lord Melbourne in 1839. A majority of five overthrew Lord Russell's Government in 1866. A majority of three overthrew the Government I had the honor to head in 1878. A majority of two brought in the public education act of 1870. A majority of one overthrew the Government of Lord Melbourne in 1841, or at least caused it to dissolve. A majority of one carried the reform bill of 1832. A majority of one carried the act of union in 1799—one of the most important, most extensive, and most remarkable changes ever achieved by a legislative body."

THE TORY PROGRAMME.

The gossip to-night is that the Tories will enter upon an active campaign of worriment against Gladstone, of which the contest of his seat for Midlothian when he resigns on accepting office, will be but a beginning. They depend upon the unstable composition of the majority to assist them in their designs and hope to literally wear Mr. Gladstone out. It is uncertain what the Parnellites will do, but the labor members are pretty sure, under the leadership of Burns and Hardy to seek to extract from Mr. Gladstone various promises in the interest of their class before they will promise to support home rule. Hardy's speech and the resolution offered by him yesterday at Newcastle and wherein he declared Morley to be a worse enemy of the idea than any hide-bound Tory indicate this. Altogether the Tory sharpshooters anticipate plenty of work and plenty of pleasure in the coming session. The scheme hinted at by some of the Liberals to postpone home rule legislation until reforms are carried, because of the patience of the Irish foreigners, on their behalf, and because the other reforms spoken of are certain of rejection by the Lords, involving additional delay without any corresponding advantage. Besides this Gladstone is pledged in the most irrevocable way to hurry home rule forward ahead of anything else. However, it will probably wait until November to allow the Cabinet to form its programme.

ELECTION RETURNS.

HOW THE NEXT PARLIAMENT WILL PROBABLY STAND.

LONDON, July 16.—At an early hour this afternoon the election returns showed only one seat gained by the Liberals. This was in the south division of Lincolnshire, where in the general election of 1886 Mr. A. R. Heath, Conservative, was returned without opposition. Mr. Heath contested the district this year, but Mr. Parks, his Liberal opponent, was elected by a majority of 839. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, who was defeated in Londonderry a few days ago, much to the delight of the Parnellites, was elected yesterday in the north division of Longford, beating his Conservative opponent, Mr. J. M. Wilson, by a majority of 4,257. Sir Wilfred Lawson, who is an advanced Radical who favors the disestablishment of the church, the abolition of the House of Lords and the doing away with standing armies, has been elected in the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, which he lost in the election of 1885 by a majority of 10 votes, but which, standing as a Gladstonian Liberal, he carried in 1886.

Sir Wilfred is well known for his devotion to the temperance cause and a leader of the United Kingdom Alliance. He has been in Parliament off and on since 1859. In March, 1864, he asked for permission to introduce the measure now so well known as the permissive bill, the main principle of which was the giving to two-thirds of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licenses on the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. This bill was supported by forty members of the House. On June 18, 1880, Sir Wilfred succeeded in carrying his "local option" resolution by a majority of 26. Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, Liberal-Unionist, who has represented the Aylesbury Division of Buckingham since 1885, has again been returned by his constituents in that district.

At 2:30 o'clock the returns show the election of 265 Conservatives, 45 Liberal-Unionists, 262 Liberals, 64 anti-Parnellites, 9 Parnellites, and 3 Laborists. This gives the Government 310 members and the opposition 338.

Out of the twenty-two seats remaining to complete the House, sixteen are likely to fall to the opposition and six to the Unionists. The House of Commons will thus finally consist of 316 Unionists against 354 members of Liberal sections.

Returns from the following districts show the election of candidates of the same political parties as the previous incumbents of the seats by majorities not differing in any material respect from the previous elections.

Cambridgeshire, Wisbeck Division, Hon. Arthur Brand, Liberal.

Durham, Chester-Le-Street Division, J. Joycey, Liberal.

Devon, South Molton Division, G. Lambert, Liberal.

Derbyshire, Ilkeston Division, Sir W. B. Foster Liberal.

Donegal, South Division, J.S. McNeill, anti-Parnellite.

Anglesey, Wales, T. P. Lewis, Liberal.

Hertfordshire, St. Albans Division, W. H. Bingham Cox, Conservative.

Glamorganshire, East Division, Alfred Thomas, Liberal.

Staustel Division, W. A. McArthur Norfolk, Southeast Division, T. L. Hire, Conservative, elected 4,077.

H. Lee Warner, Liberal, 3,730.

Sussex, Horsham, Sir W. B. Bartellot, Conservative, re-elected; E. R. G. Wilberforce, Liberal, 2,268.

Surrey, Kingston, Sir R. Temple, Conservative, re-elected, 5,100; C. D. Hodgeson, Liberal, 4,537.

Buckinghamshire, Baron Ferdina De La Rothschild, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected, 5,515; T. H. Dolbey, Liberal, 2,922.

Ireland, Longford, North Division, Justin McCarthy, elected, 2,741; J. Mackay Wilson, Liberal-Unionist, 203.

THE ENGLISH WAY.

The English method of calling and conducting a general election is very mystifying to most American readers. The dissolution of the Parliament which has just gone out of existence took place on the 28th of June. The new Parliament is called to meet on Aug. 4.

Copies of the proclamation of dissolution were posted at Whitehall, in London, one at the Cross in Edinburgh, and one in Dublin. The officials of the Crown office set about preparing writs for the new elections, and they were sent to the returning officers in the various constituencies the same night.

In counties and district boroughs the second day after the day on which the writ is received is the last day for giving notice of election. The fourth day after that on which the writ is received is the first possible day for nomination and the ninth is the last possible day. The first possible day for the polling is the seventh after receiving the writ, and the last is the sixteenth. In seventeen days, therefore, counting in the day on which the writ is received, the county elections must be over.

In boroughs the first day after that on which the writ is received is the last day on which the returning officer can give notice of election. The third day after that on which the writ comes is the first possible day for nomination. The nomination cannot be delayed beyond the fourth day. On the fifth, sixth or seventh day after the day the writ arrived the poll could be taken, and the eighth day is the last on which it can be taken.

NUMBER TO BE RETURNED.

The number of members to be returned at the present general election is 670, the total being made up as follows:

England—Borough representatives	227
England—County representatives	233
England—University representatives	5
Ireland—Borough representatives	16
Ireland—County representatives	85
Ireland—University representatives	2
Scotland—Borough representatives	31
Scotland—County representatives	39
Scotland—University representatives	2
Wales—Borough representatives	11
Wales—County representatives	19
Total	670

London returns sixty-one of these members of Parliament, sixty for fifty-nine borough constituencies, one of which has two members, and one for the University of London.

THE LAST PARLIAMENT.

The state of the parties at the general election of 1886 and at the late dissolution was as follows:

PARTIES.	At General Election '86.		At the Dissolution, 1892.	
Conservatives	316	394	304	368
Liberal Unionists	73		64	
Gladstonians	191	276	216	302
Nationalists	85		86	
Unionist majority	......	118	......	66

IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION.

Ireland returns 103 members of Parliament, and 199 candidates, as nearly as can be ascertained, offered themselves for election, of whom 83 were Nationalists or anti-Parnellites, 5 Liberal Home-Rulers, 54 Parnellites, 3 Independent Home-Rulers, 6 Dissentient Liberals and 48 Conservatives. There were 63 candidates in Ulster for 33 seats, of whom 29 are Conservatives, 16 Nationalists, 7 Parnellites, 5 Dissentient-Liberal, 5 Liberal Home-Rulers and 1 Independent Home Ruler. In Connaught there were 28 candidates for 15 seats, of whom 15 are Nationalist, 12 Parnelite and 1 an independent Home Ruler. In Munster there were 46 candidates for 25 seats, of whom 24 are Nationalist, 17 Parnelite and 5 Conservative. In Leinster there were 62 candidates for 30 seats, of whom 28 are Nationalist, 18 Parnelite, 14 Conservative, 1 Dissentient Liberal and 1 Independent Home Ruler.

THE Mint, Ninth and Pine streets, Winter & Stutesman, hot lunch daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 4 to 7 p. m.

Virginia Ill.

VIRGINIA, Ill., July 16.—Little Bennie Franer, aged 7, died at Beardstown yesterday from the effects of being bitten by a rabid dog.

Rev. William Rosenstengel of Albuquerque, N. M., has been called to preach at the Lutheran Church at Beardstown. He will take charge to-morrow morning.

The teachers of Cass County will meet in this city Monday next in twentieth annual institute, continuing in session two weeks. State Superintendent of Public instruction Henry Raab will attend the institute Wednesday evening, the 20th, and speak upon some educational topic.

The Beardstown Lodge Knights of Pythias at their regular meeting last evening installed the following officers for the ensuing year. M. H. Harris, P. C.; James Stubbs, C. C.; Fred Elbrich, V. C.; H. Ivemeyer, P.; C. C. Bishop, M. E.; James Harris, M. F. and K. of R. R.; Walter Stanton, M. A.

The lodge is but a little more than a year old, has a membership of nearly two hundred and is in a prosperous condition, being one of the leading organizations in that city.

CLEAN, CHEAP FUEL.
PITTSBURG CRUSHED COKE.
All sizes—stove, grate or furnace. Save 30 per cent. DEVOY & FEUERBORN, 704 Pine st.

Death, $50. | Cut This Out. | Death, $50.

If You Lose Your Life by an Accident, and This Coupon Is Found on Your Person,

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

On Compliance With the Conditions Stated Below, Will Present Your Heirs With

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch Will Also Contribute the Amounts Stated Below If, in an Accident, Which Has Not Been Produced by Any Criminal Action on Your Part, You Sustain Any of the Following Injuries:

The Loss of a Leg...... $50.00
The Loss of an Arm... 50.00
The Loss of an Eye.... 50.00
The Loss of a Hand... 50.00
The Loss of a Foot.... 50.00
A Broken Leg.......... 25.00
A Broken Arm......... 25.00

CONDITIONS:

1. That the coupon, when found, shall be signed in ink with name and residence of party.
2. Prompt statement of accident.
3. Affidavit of party finding coupon.
4. Certificate of attending surgeon.
5. Benefit of one coupon only.

Name ....

Residence ....

This Coupon is Good

UNTIL MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

THE GOLD EXODUS.

A Theme Generally Discussed by New York Bankers.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The gold exodus was the one theme discussed by bankers yesterday. The leading down-town bank presidents who had been of one mind and action in retaining gold certificates in their vaults, and paying out to depositors the United States notes and treasury notes, were much moved when their plan for forcing upon the Government the onus of providing gold for export was given to the public. "There was no conference of bankers or concerted action on this point," was the denial everywhere made, but while the denial of what had not been asserted was made there was no denial of the fact that there was a process of hoarding gold going on and that all the banks were a unit on this point. The fact remains that the United States Government now has less free, unmortgaged gold in its vaults than at any time since the war, and with the confused condition of the Treasury report, and the doubt as to priority of claim on the gold deposit of the several issues of notes, there is enough to make the situation a very interesting one.

President Simmons, of the Fourth National Bank, said he considered it very unfortunate that the subject had come up for discussion at this time. He said:

"I think every bank will deal with the subject of gold exports as it sees fit. It is purely a business matter. As to gold exports, I believe that no obstacles should be thrown in the way of the legitimate exportation of gold to meet the legitimate demand of the trade. There is simply a trade balance. This is being paid in gold. Should gold be sent, however, for pure speculative purposes, or should it be exported in an illegitimate manner, then the case might be different. At present I think the movement of gold is strictly in accordance with the demands of trade, and therefore it would be folly to take concerted action or to put obstacles in the way of the exportation of that metal."

Mr. Simmons said the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay gold where demanded for the Treasury notes which call for "coin" would bring on a silver basis at once and emphasize in a most telling fashion the folly of recent currency legislation and the extravagance of the last ongress. It would bring the whole matter home, he thought, in such a way as to lead to the sweeping out of the whole company of Republican money manipulators and the election of Cleveland beyond a doubt.

Mr. H. W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, said the banks by a concerted movement could arrange that "the rates for money should be increased to a point where foreign bankers could do better by selling bills of exchange than by shipping coin."

Other bankers pointed to the fact that the gold shipments had fallen off, and that by the steamers to-morrow no gold would be shipped. The gold had been ordered, but the selling of $500,000 in bills by Drexel, Morgan & Co. enabled the bankers who were drawn upon to use these instead of coin, and, of course, they were taken. In a very short time now the banks will begin issuing sixty-day paper against the oncoming crop and then the flow of gold will soon begin from Europe this way. It is the view taken by bankers who have an interest in having things remain as they are and who do not wish to see business thrown into confusion by a double standard of moneys. It is feared from the facts which have become public that there is a sort of each-man-for-himself policy prevailing in New York banking circles on this gold question that may lead to a demand from Europe for gold, or even some over-cautious home bankers may demand the conversion of treasury notes into gold coin, and then in a twinkling the department would be robbed of the little free gold it has in hand and would have to resort to the expedient of making a bold bluff by passing out the coin which is legally held for the redemption of the United States notes and for those alone. Another uncertainty of the situation just now is an adequate explanation of the destination of the gold which is now going out of the country. It is not impossible that it is going to swell foreign governments' hoards, and if so it is not going over in response to legitimate trade demands, and a very slight extra effort in this hoarding process would bring the United States Government face to face with the problem of what to do to keep the gold in this country, at least in sufficient quantity to maintain that "parity between the two metals," which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to keep up.

There is just now on the street a general buoyant hope for the best, and a belief that the crisis will pass over, but to careful bankers this close margin of free gold in the United States Treasury is a very disquieting matter indeed.

Chester.

CHESTER, Ill., July 16.—Rev. Joseph Cook, the celebrated divine, addressed the Chautauqua Assembly this afternoon in answer to questions regarding all reforms. He will preach the Sunday morning sermon. The weather is delightful and the crowd of campers are enjoying the intellectual treat under the dense shade of tall trees, surrounded by Mississippi Valley scenery, amid cool breezes and delightful music and everything that tends to make life pleasant. The big days of the Assembly will be July 28 and 29, when ex-Congressman Horr and W. C. P. Breckenridge will speak on "Protection" and "Tariff Reform."

PITTSBURG CRUSHED COKE.
Investigate it before buying your fuel; save 30 per cent. Office 704 Pine street.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN.

A People's Party Candidate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—The People's party held a convention at Paragould to-day and nominated J. W. Dallison for Congress.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas W. Wilson .... 1813 Pine st
Emma Remis .... Gallatin, Mo
Charles Ott .... 4001 S. Broadway
Bertha Hock .... 3440 S. Jefferson av
James J. Ward .... 3306 Easton av
Cordelia M. Farrell .... 1421 Clara st
William McIntosh .... 1305 Franklin av
Mary E. Taylor .... Hamilton, Mo
John Bend .... 206 Potomac st
Barbara Masek .... 206 Potomac st
Joseph Marfey .... East St. Louis, Ill
Rena Walters .... East St. Louis, Ill
Philip Vesper .... Staunton, Il
Rachel A. Goodpaster .... Staunton, Ill
John J. Frost .... Ashley building
Mary Price .... 1304 N. 10th st

PURE 18-KT GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Burial Permits.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department:

Caroline Groves, 21 yrs., 9th and Carr sts.; cancer.
Henry Ebert, 19 yrs., 4043 N. Broadway; malarial fever.
Henry Meyer, 60 yrs., City Hospital; cholera morbus.
Fred Reinhold, infant, 3946 Missouri av.; tetanus.
Frank Voss, 45 yrs., 1240 N. 9th st.; phthisis pulmonalis.
Gus Davis, 60 yrs., Poor-house; nephritis.
Margaret Ott, 88 yrs., Poor-house; senility.
Pat O'Connor, 40 yrs., City Hospital; alcoholism.
Maggie Henderson, 24 yrs., 1309 Pine st.; neuralgia of heart.
Annie Peters, infant, 711 S. 3d st.; marasmus.
Amelia Niederbaemer, 17 yrs., 4028 N. 25th st.; heart disease.
Benjamin Hunnewell, 49 years, Insane Asylum; inflammation.

Deaths.

FIEDELER—BLANCHE, dearly beloved daughter of Bernard and Rose Fiedeler, nee Lester, aged 10 years and 2 months, Saturday, July 16, at 9:30 a. m.

Funeral Monday at 2:30 p. m., from residence, 4769 Leduc street.

FRENCH—On July 14 at 11:45 p. m., THOMAS, beloved son of Joseph French, aged 18 years.

Funeral Sunday, July 17, at 2 p. m., from his residence, 1442 Sarsfield place, to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

HARRIS—EDWARD R. HARRIS, late Deputy Clerk of the St. Louis Probate Court, died at Mullanphy Hospital of cerebro spinal meningitis, at 9 o'clock Tuesday night.

The funeral will be under the auspices of Robert E. Cowan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which lodge he had been for a long period Master of Finance, Sunday, July 17, 2 p. m., at hall, Odd Fellows' Building.

New Orleans papers please copy.

JULY REDUCTIONS.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney

DRY GOODS CO.

ALL THROUGH THE MONTH

WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE LOWEST PRICES IN THE MARKET

And, on Our Acknowledged Superior Quality of Goods,

WILL ADD THE FOLLOWING LOTS MONDAY,

Which Will Be Found All That Is Claimed—

BETTER GOODS AND LOWER PRICES.

BARGAINS IN

Hosiery and Underwear

That Will Amaze the Closest Buyer.

At 33⅓ Cents,
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose,
solid fast black, boot patterns,
assorted slates, Richelieu and fancy rib;
marked down from 50c and 60c.

At 25 Cents,
Ladies' Cotton Hose,
plain and ribbed, black and self-colored boot patterns,
marked down from 35c.

At 25 Cents,
Ladies' White India Gauze Vests,
low neck and short sleeves,
marked down from 35c.

Just Received,
A shipment of Children's Hose,
in the new russet shades, 1x1 rib,
superior in quality to all others,
double knees, heels and toes,

Sizes	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
Prices	44c	48c	52c	56c	60c	64c

At 50 Cents,
Men's Summer Weight
French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers;
marked down from 75c

At $2.19,
Men's fine quality Wash Silk Negligee Shirts,
all fancy stripes and fast colors;
marked down from $3.

Embroidery Department.

650 yards of Hamburg Embroideries,
suitable for skirt flouncings,
6 to 10 inches wide,
beautiful fine work on soft cambric,
worth from 40c to 50c per yard,
ALL TO BE SOLD AT 25 CENTS.

Hemstitched Skirtings.

Lot of these goods to be sold the coming week at the following reduced prices:
25 CENTS; reduced from 40c, 40 inch. wide
35 CENTS; reduced from 50c, 44 inch. wide
50 CENTS; reduced from 75c, 48 inch. wide

Continuation of Sale of Embroidered Robes.
For Samples and Prices of These Robes See Broadway Window.
These goods are all of this season's importation and choice styles, and will be closed at the following reductions:
$8.50 pattern reduced to $3 50
$12.50 pattern reduced to 4 75
$15.00 pattern reduced to 5 75
$18.00 pattern reduced to 6 50
$22.00 pattern reduced to 7 50
$25.00 and $35.00 patterns reduced to .... $10, $12.50 and $15

GREAT REDUCTION IN

PARASOLS.

ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN.
All $4 Parasols reduced to $2.95.
All $5 and $6 Parasols reduced to $3.95.
All $7 and $7.50 Parasols reduced to $4.95.
All $10 and $12 Parasols reduced to $7.50.
All $15 and $16.50 Parasols reduced to $10.
All $20 and $22.50 Parasols reduced to $12.50.
All $25 Parasols reduced to $15.

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN

UMBRELLAS.

500 26-inch
SILK UMBRELLAS,
in silver, natural stick and silver-trimmed handles, at $1.95;
reduced from $2.75 and $3.00.

USUAL REDUCTIONS IN

Genuine China Silks

All solid colors, black and ivory white, goods that are worth 65c;
Selling now at 48 Cents Yard.
LOT FIGURED CHINA SILKS,
sold this season at $1 and $1.25;
Selling now at 40 Cents Yard.
2,500 yards
Choice Patterns Figured China Silk,
sold at $1 and $1.25;
Selling now at 50 cents yard.
1,200 yards
Cheney's Best Quality Figured China Silks,
such as have sold throughout the season by everyone at $1 yard
Our patterns are first selections,
from all their new and original designs,
not the unsalable ones.
Prices for these selections will be found the lowest that are offered in the market.
Splendid values in
BLACK JAPANESE SILKS,
Lowest prices that have yet been quoted.

Linens and White Goods.

July Reductions Continued.
250 dozens
Our regular $6.00 fine Damask Towels,
borders all colors or plain white and knotted fringes;
reduced to 29c.
Lot of Pillow and Bolster Cases,
made from fine linen,
with an unusual amount of hand-drawn work, at $1.98 per pair, and $1.98 each for bolsters; reduced from $3.
¾ fine Damask Napkins, were $7.50;
reduced to $5.
Swiss Embroidered Pillow Shams,
$1.33 pair; reduced from $2.
Lot of Heavy Momie Towels,
with elegant broche borders, very deep and heavy fringe, originally sold at $2 each;
cut to 98 cents.
Will make a beautiful tidy.
About 24 hemstitched
Damask Table Sets of various lengths,
reduced half to close.
Chenille Stand Covers, a yard square,
reduced to $1.19 each.
All imported novelties in

White Dress Goods,

reduced from 35c and 50c to 25 cents.
Sheer Lawn Stripes and Plaids
at 18 cents; reduced from 25c.
DOTTED SWISS
the popular sized dots,
At 45 and 50 cents; best value anywhere.
The success attending
our 5 and 7½ cents sales of

WHITE GOODS

prompts us to continue them, and we promise the bargain-hunters they shall not be disappointed.
225 dozen all-linen
HUCK TOWELS,
size 18x36, at 10 cents each;
reduced from 12½c.

White Goods Department.

See our 5-cent table of White Goods,
extra inducements Monday.
The bargains are unprecedented on our 7½-cent Table;
none worth less than double.

Lace Department.

Will clear out during the week
lot of Embroidered Chiffon Laces,
suitable for trimming China Silks,
in light and dark shades and all combinations.
10 inches wide, former price $1.50 and $1.75;
Now 75 cents.
15 inches wide, former price $2.00 and $2.25;
Now $1.00.
These embroidered Chiffons
are well worth the attention of customers,
and are splendid value.
Large shipment of

Point d'Irlande Laces,

in cream, white and beige,
from 3 to 10 inches wide,
all widths to match, just opened.
Special value in lot of all-silk (real goods),
in black, gray, cream and white;
All been reduced in price.

BASEMENT BARGAINS.

FOR MONDAY.
The Lowest Prices Are now made
ON SUMMER FABRICS
that have ever been known on the market, East or West.

All at 5 Cents a Yard.

Basement Salesroom.
Lower Prices Than Ever.
We offer Monday
About 50 pieces Challon Tissue, excellent Cloth,
50 pieces Merrimac Shirting,
3,000 yards Zephyrine Gingham, former price, 10c,
ALL AT 5 CENTS YARD MONDAY.

Egyptian Cloth,
the most popular Wash Fabric of the Season, closing out at 15 cents.
Will also include Monday,
Saragassa Stripes, Veinette Linen, Printed Dimity, American Organdies,
At the Uniform Price of 15 Cents.
SEE SHOW WINDOW.
380 Pieces Persian Lawn, 7½ Cents, worth 15c.
150 pieces Paris Mousseline,
beautiful designs and all fine qualities,
25 CENTS; were 40c.
75 pieces Jaconet,
light, dark and medium grounds,
25 CENTS; former price, 35c.
LINEN LAWNS,
Reduced to 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c; splendid assortment.
French Chevron,
45 pieces, dark, medium and light grounds,
30 CENTS; reduced from 45c.

Imported Ginghams.

Just Received,
5 Cases of Staple Checks and Stripes,
in blue and pink, now 25c.
All Fancy and Novelty Ginghams have been reduced to prices less than manufacturer's cost,
and our assortment is still good,
and styles cannot be duplicated in this market.

Ladies' Wash Wrappers,
Every variety, perfect fitting and well made,
Great Value for the Money,
in Calicoes, Ginghams and Lawns,
both white and colored,
RANGING FROM $1.25 UP.
Large variety in Silk Waists,
Wash Waists in Satines, colored and White Lawn in immense variety,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
Prices far below their worth.
Ladies' White and Colored Wash Suits,
Children's White Suits, slightly soiled,
Reduced to fully a fourth of their value.
A full line of
Ladies' and Children's Suits
IN FRESH GOODS,
Stylish made, at popular prices.

SECOND FLOOR.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS
—IN—
MILLINERY.

Hats suitable for traveling,
Seashore, Mountain or Stay-at-Home,
among our best styles.
Reductions made to clean up department before Fall Opening
of Foreign Goods, now being selected by our manager in Europe.

MONDAY

Will offer 200 this season's styles,
Reduced from 35 to 50 Per Cent
On original price.

ILLINOIS NEWS.

County Assessments and Coming Events of Interest.

HILLSBORO, July 16.—In Montgomery County, Ill., the assessors of the eighteen townships found for taxable purposes 16,534 horses, valued at $318,819; 22,789 cattle, valued at $123,892; 1,334 mules, valued at $27,475; 20,332 sheep, valued at $21,490; 27,748 hogs, valued at $36,365. The total assessed value of all real and personal property in the county is $6,235,212. The area of the county is 440,402 and 91-100 acres at a taxable valuation of $3,818,317.

In Shelby county the assessed valuation of lands is $4,018,505; town lots, $683,691; personal property, $1,254,987; railroads, $416,629; total, $6,373,812. There are 21,566 horses, 30,816 cattle, 1143 mules, 23,302 sheep and 37,278 hogs.

The Shelby County Soldiers' Association will hold the annual reunion at Windsor, Aug. 10 and 11.

Miss Josephine Brown of Ownee has been adjudged insane and sent to the Kankakee asylum.

The residence of A. C. Durdy at Ohlman was entered by burglars, who secured a few dollars. The same night the grocery store of Mr. Sanford at Bunker Hill was broken into and a lot of groceries carried away.

The seventh annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers will be held at Lovington, Moultrie County, Aug. 25. A reunion of all the soldiers in the county will be held the 24th and 25th.

At the State Prohibition meeting at Lithia Springs, Shelby County, July 30 to Aug. 8, the programme has been arranged for a Farmers' Alliance and industrial day, candidates' day, editors' day, W. C. T. U. day, suffrage day. An invitation has been issued to speakers of all political parties to be present and discuss the issues from the same stump.

Pinckneyville Notes.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., July 16.—Mrs. D. M. Hart is visiting relatives in Cairo.

Mrs. Frank Fawcett and her sister, Miss Smith of Farmington, Mo., are visiting the former's friends in this city.

Warden Murphy of the Chester Penitentiary passed through the city on his return to Chester.

Circuit Judge Burroughs of Edwardsville was here on Wednesday. He returned on the evening train, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. M. A. Gordon.

Prof. R. B. Anderson was a visitor. He leaves to begin a week's institute in Calhoun County.

Prof. Walter Kinzey, the successful superintendent, of Marion, Ill., was here this week.

A call has been made by the chairman of the County Central Committee of the People's Party for a convention to be held at the court-house in this city on Saturday, July 23.

Last evening, at New Athens, Ill., Mr. James B. Van Zandt of this city was married to Miss Maggie B. Van Pelt of the former place. Mr. Van Zandt has built a pretty home for himself and bride where they will begin housekeeping at once.

Adam Gent, the proprietor of the Western Brewery, Belleville, Ill., purchased the St. Charles Hotel, near the depot to-day, and will, in the near future, erect a large brick three-story building for the accommodation of the traveling public.

To-day closes a two week's term of the Perry County Institute, under the supervision of County Superintendent Marlow. The enrollment for the session was the largest for many years, and was to a certainty a grand success.

Mrs. S. J. Wear, from DuQuoin, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs F. A Wells, several days this week.

Mattoon—Personal Mention.

MATTOON, Ill., July 16.—Mrs. Chas. Bennett is visiting friends in Danville.

Miss Bertha Kirchgraber returned this week from a visit with friends at Dayton, O.

Miss Frankie Logan of Sedalia, Mo., is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Mable Hooper visited friends in Quincy this week.

Mrs. Dr. Bell returned this week from a visit with friends in Lincoln.

Miss Lillie Frank of Dayton, O., is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Edna Buck of Shelbyville, Ill., is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Flaudia Traugher of Decatur is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Emma Owings is enjoying a trip to Niagara.

Miss S. E. Brown of Cowles, Neb., was a guest of friends in this city this week.

Miss Birdie Robins visited friends in Windsor this week.

Miss Myrtle Martin of Pana is visiting friends in this city.

Misses Ollie Spitler and Emily Wilson are visiting friends in Montrose.

Miss Margaret Walker of Shelbyville visited friends in this city this week.

Mrs. Mattie Hermans of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Major.

Miss Ollie Purcell of Sullivan is the guest of Mrs. Addie Huntington.

Mrs. Leone Kilner is at Sailor Springs.

Mrs. Brown and daughter of Momence are guests of friends in this city.

Miss Myra Jones of Paris is the guest of J. R. Corder and family.

Charleston—News and Gossip.

CHARLESTON, Ill., July 16.—Miss Maud Taylor of Danville is the guest of Mrs. R. S. Hodgen.

Miss Maude Gray of Arcola is the guest of Miss Hattie Nott.

Miss Effie Osborne of Minneapolis is the guest of Miss Myra Glassco.

Miss Nellie Patrick of Arcola is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Kit McCarty is visiting friends in Indianapolis.

Ross Fuller and wife are visiting in New York.

Pat McGurty left Tuesday for his future home in Denver.

Elmer Grove and wife of Decatur are visiting friends in this city.

Adam Matzenbach and wife of Danville have been visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Wm. Ricketts returned this week from a visit of several weeks in Terre Haute.

Mrs. John Merkle of Paris is visiting friends in this city.

Neil Shannon and wife of Decatur have been visiting friends in this city.

Miss Inea Etnire of Kansas is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Belle Culbertson of Whitehall, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. H. W. Davis.

Miss Nannie Bain visited friends in Terre Haute, this week.

Miss Nellie Jenkins of Indianapolis is visiting friends in this city.

Litchfield Notes.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., July 16.—J. C. Wilson of this city has been chosen as principal of the Coffeen schools.

The Brunswicks of St. Louis play ball here to-morrow with the local team.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Blankley was buried Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Coddington have returned from their bridal visit to relatives at Atlanta, Ind.

Mrs C. E. Allard of Metropolis is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. W. Kissinger.

The local ball nine will play at Pana July 27.

The Republicans of North Litchfield Township will meet in the City Hall Saturday, July 23, for the purpose of selecting twelve delegates to the county convention to be held at Hillsboro July 25.

Miss Lillian Copher of Ft. Worth, Tex., is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. H. L. Benepe.

At a recent meeting of Almetta Lodge, No. 156, Daughters of Rebecca, the following officers were installed: Mrs. Charles Scheffel, N. G.; Mrs. Chas. Bartling, V. G.; Mrs. E. R. Frick, Secretary; Mrs. John Tuscher, Warden; Mrs. G. J. Frick, Conductor, and Mrs. J. C. Muhler, Chaplain.

A Surprise.

ONLY $27 FOR THE ROUND TRIP via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY, St. Louis to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver. ONLY LINE OFFERING CHOICE OF TWO THROUGH CAR ROUTES to Colorado. Tickets now on sale, good for return until Oct. 31.

DARES A KING.

Bismarck's Contemptuous Reference to the Kaiser.

"Der Junge Man" Cannot Cope With a Trained Diplomat.

THE PRINCE WILL TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE REICHSTAG.

Futile Efforts of Friends to Swerve Him From His Determination to Pose as Critic of the Government's Policy—Queen Victoria's Efforts to Suppress a Royal Scandal—The Czar at Copenhagen.

LONDON, July 16.—The newspaper feud between Friedrichsruhe and Berlin continues with unabated bitterness. The *Hamburger Nacrichten* is now emptying its vials of wrath upon Count Caprivi, accusing him of standing in the way of a reconciliation between Bismarck and the Emperor and of misusing official documents to widen the breach. Similar accusations come from the Munich *Algemaine*. In it Bismarck's personal jealousies, however, are beginning to wane and will not revive probably before the Prince begins his tour of Germany. The Prince expects on this tour to receive ovations from the people of all the large cities, such as he received in Vienna and Munich, and by further interviews and speeches to renew his feud with the Emperor. The friends of the ex-Chancellor are endeavoring to dissuade him from his purpose, but without success. The Prince is intent upon answering by word of mouth the recent criticism of Count Caprivi in the *Nord Deutsche Algermaine*, and asserts that no man dare deprive him, a German subject in private life, of his free domesticity. In the latter, however, his friends are not so sure.

In a recent conversation with his constant companion, Dr. Sieweinenger, at Kissingen, Prince Bismarck declared that he counted upon persecution and trial to prove to the Germans who was in the right in the present controversy. He was determined to assume his seat in the Reichstag next autume, despite the doctor's advice. He regretted that an idea prevailed that he would become the leader of the opposition. "My whole past," he remarked, "precludes this idea. I would rather be the mentor and critic of the Government."

Bismarck ridiculed the idea that there was the slightest parallel between his case and that of Count von Arnem, whom he prosecuted when in power for utterances against the Government. The Prince reiterated, despite denials, that Chancellor Caprivi had been used, albeit probably unwillingly, by the Center against Bismarck before the question of the latter's resignation became prominent. Caprivi was the close friend of the Center leader, Huene, who had a strong influence over the present Chancellor. Bismarck added that he admitted that such intrigues were foreign to Caprivi's nature personally, but he has been used as a loot.

Finally Bismarck declared to Sieweinenger that he was unable to understand how anyone could believe that "Der Jung Man" and an old soldier, untrained in diplomacy, could measure themselves in statecraft against himself.

It will be recalled that Bismarck recently in conversation with an American newspaper representative referred to the Emperor as "That young man in Berlin."

THE CZAR ABROAD.

AN INCIDENT AT COPENHAGEN WHICH ALARMED HIS GUARDS.

VIENNA, July 16.—The Czar will leave Copenhagen in about ten days, it is said, to visit the Grand Duke George in the Caucasus. The Grand Duke is undergoing a remarkable course of treatment for a pulmonary disease which threatens to prove fatal. He sleeps, eats and reads in rooms with all doors and windows open so that even on the coldest days he is constantly in strong draughts. The unique theory of his physicians is that by this course of treatment the germs of the disease are killed by exposure or carried away. The Grand Duke, however, has as yet failed to improve sufficiently to land much credit to the new mode of treatment. Upon the Czar's return to Copenhagen from the Caucasus it is expected he will begin arranging for the Berlin visit for which Emperor William stipulated when he consented to meet the Czar in Kiel.

The Czar's long visit in the Danish capital at a distance from the threats and fears of the Nihilists is said to have been most beneficial to his health, and to have put him in a mood for less belligerent views of the European situation.

But one fright has marred the serenity of his life in Copenhagen, and that concerned his guards more than it did himself.

Early in the morning a few days ago, the guards in the park of Castle Fredensburg saw a door leading to the garden burst open and the Czar shouting and gesticulating, ran out in slippers and shirt sleeves. An attempt at assassination was the immediate conclusion and the guards ran to the rescue, half of them hastening to the deserted apartment and the others after the Czar. The latter found the Czar beating two large Siberian bloodhounds and the Czar explained to the astonished guards that as he sat at his window he saw the dogs chase the cat, the favorite pet of King Christian, into a corner, and fearing delay would be fatal, ran to the rescue.

ENGLISH LOYALTY.

THE QUEEN'S KEPT BUSY IN SUPPRESSING A SCANDAL.

LONDON, July 16.—The Prince of Wales goes to Hamburg in August and the Princess of Wales arrived here in London on Tuesday last, whereupon an announcement was immediately made through the usual channels that are supposed to be official that the Prince and Princess would not both visit Germany at the same time and in fact attention was modestly but nevertheless unerringly called to the other fact that these two representatives of royalty do not see much of each other now-a-days. The separations between the Prince and his wife, which have been going on for the past two years, and which neither have made any effort to conceal, are now causing considerable evil gossip, and it requires all her majesty's diplomacy and influence to keep the thing from becoming an open scandal.

In brief it may be said that between the eccentricities of Battenburg, the ardent letters Mlle. Varcaresso is sending to Princess Marie and the domestic infelicities of her aged heir the Queen is kept on the jump suppressing the queer stories in society and in print. Notwithstanding all these afflictions the Queen keeps up appearances and continues to shower most cloying courtesies on the King of Roumania. Yesterday she gave that gentleman the Garter and so far forgot the dignity of the gift that she dispensed with the usual red tape formalities that attend the presentation of that most important article. She just handed it to him informally and he put it on where it belonged a— that was the end of it.

But the Queen went still further and ordered a portrait of the King to be painted by Angeli of Vienna, and which she says shall be placed in her private apartments at Windsor. All this made the King very popular and secured him a great deal of attention.

Another decoration has been conferred this week with much more reason and much more worthily, probably, than that of the garter, already noticed. It was the bestowal of the Victoria Cross upon Capt. Fenton Aylmar of the Royal Engineers, who became conspicuous by his marked bravery at the capture of Nil Fort. The Captain accompanied the storming party which burst open the inner gate of the fort when the explosion of gun cotton severely wounded him, but, disabled as he was, he killed with his own hands several of the enemy, and remained fighting until he fainted from loss of blood. To his intrepidity and persistency in remaining in the break made in the fort its capture at that time is credited.

LONDON'S STAGE

PLAYS AND PLAYERS—ROYALTY AT A CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, July 16.—Both theatrical and musical seasons are rapidly waning. The new ventures of Sarah Bernhardt at the Royal English Opera-house have been only partial successes. The scenery of "Theodora" having been returned to Paris, she fell back on "Phedre." After a splendid performance on Thursday the audience was startled to see her fall fainting while she was visiting a friend in a box after the fourth act which she played with terrible exhausting passion. She soon recovered and was able to finish without visible effect upon her acting.

The illness of Jean de Riszke has upset the remainder of the opera season and prevents the production of "Othella." Physicians have made a thorough examination of his chest, but they found no evidence of lung disease beyond a slight catarrh in the upper passage which they say was brought about through neglect to take a rest after his trying American tour. He has gone to Montedoro to recuperate, and will not sing in Europe again before he returns to America. M. De Riszke has taken numerous valuable prizes of the Russian turf this season. Horses bred in his stables competed in many races, and one of them is the largest winner of stakes in Russia.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, who was making very satisfactory progress toward recovery from the attack of renal calculus with which he suffered, had a slight relapse during the week. He has recovered, however, and has resumed the work of completing the opera which is to be produced at the Savoy Theater.

Miss Emma Eams, Mme. Nordica and a large number of those most eminent in the operatic profession gave their services to the Goring Thomas scholarship.

Beerbohm Tree intends to make a tour of America within a year. His Hamlet has raised him to a first position among English actors, and he will probably revive it next season.

Mr. Willard will also add "Hamlet" to his repertoire. Mrs. Langtry will appear under her own management at the Haymarket Theater during the temporary absence of Mr. Beerbohm Tree. It was at the Haymarket Theater, by the by, that Mrs. Langtry made her debut as an actress, when she obtained her first engagements under the Bancrofts, thanks to the good offices of an august personage. Mrs. Langtry will produce a new play by Mr. Haddon Chambers, and has prepared for an emergency by accepting a new play by Mr. Edward Rose.

A few days ago the children of Prince Henry of Battenberg met Sanders' circus procession as it was passing through Windsor. They were delighted with the show, and when they went home they were so full of what they had seen and told the Queen such wonderful stories of the magnificence of the wagons and ferocious aspect of the animals that Her Majesty ordered a private performance of the circus at Windsor Castle for their exclusive benefit. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Henry, witnessed the performance from a carriage, and appeared to enjoy it as much as the children, though they were hardly as demonstrative in their tokens of approval.

The proposed performance of Shelley's tragedy, "The Cenci," by the Shelley Society on Thursday last resolved itself, owing to the censor's prohibition, into a sort of costume recital of the last two scenes. In these Florence Farrand Beatrice displayed a great deal of tragic power.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

BISHOPS ENJOINED TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA'S DISCOVERY.

ROME, July 16.—A Papal encyclical on the Columbus celebrations was issued to-day. In it the Pope enjoins the Bishops in Italy, Spain and America to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by special services. In conversation with a number of Cardinals to-day the Pope expressed himself as satisfied that he had every prospect of living to celebrate his Jubilee, he felt so well.

His Holiness requests that the French Government intervene by strong representations at St. Petersburg to persuade Russia to assume a more friendly attitude towards Catholics in the country, as former requests have resulted in no success, the Russian Holy synod opposing any change in the present treatment of Catholics.

LAND OF THE CACTUS.

RESULT OF THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN MEXICO—GENERAL NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—Finance Minister Romero is dangerously ill.

The Government has ordered the strictest quarantine of vessels arriving in this country from cholera-infected ports.

It is alleged that Senor Canbellero Herez, Judge of Llaltenango in the State of Zacatecas, recently burned two suspected criminals to death while trying to obtain a confession from them through torture. The Government has ordered an investigation of the horrible affair.

It is said of the same Judge that some time ago he adopted just as summary and unlawful measures with another criminal. This was the case of Domingo Correa, accused of highway robbery, who instead of being placed under arrest, was ordered by Judge Herez to be shot to death while sitting with his family.

The Interoceanic Railroad Co. has moved its shops to Puebla.

Bishop Corrillo of Yucatan has published a letter in which he insists that yellow fever existed in Central America before the discovery of this continent.

All of the Electoral Colleges, so far as heard from all over the republic, have cast their votes unanimously for Porfirio Diaz for President for four years from Dec. 1, 1892. The following magistrates of the Supreme Court are selected: First, Francisco Martinez de Arreconda; Fourth, Manuel Maria de Samacona; Ninth, Jose Maria Aguirre de la Barrers; Tenth, Eustaquio Buelna. The following Senators are known to be elected: Aguascalientes, Francisco O. Arce; Coahuila, Enrique Baz; Elima, Angel Martinez; Federal District, Joaquin Baranda, Guanajuato Jose, Montesinos Guerrero, F. F. Maceyra; Jalisco Alfonso, Lancaster, Jones; Mexico, Carlos Quaglia; Michoacan, Ramon Coral; Morelof, M. Castellanos Sanchez; Nuer, Leon Carlos Berari; Oaxaca Rozendo Marques; Sonora Francisco Canedo; Yucatan, Apolinar Castillo, Zacatecas Agustin Canseco; San Luis Potosi, Pedro Diaz Gutirrez and Juan Bustamante.

Among the deputies elected so far are the following newspaper men: Francisco G. Coames, Carlos D. Olanguibel, Enrique Sort, De Saenz; Qrenco Pas, Manuel Gutierrez, Najera; Rafael Reyes, Spinola, Francisco Bulnes, Felix M. Alcerreca, Angel M. Domingets, Dario Balandrano, Adalbert A. Estera.

ROW IN THE SENATE

For a Moment Mr. Harris Laid Aside His Senatorial Dignity.

SENATOR SANDERS THE OBJECT OF HIS ROWDY ATTACK.

Attempted Atonement for the Insult by an Apology—World's Fair Discussion in the House—Pay for Absentees—Capt. Borup in Washington—Mrs. Harrison's Condition—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—At 5:45 this evening, when but a few members were present in the Senate Chamber, an unpleasantness occurred between Senators Harris and Sanders, which, however, attracted but little attention owing to the slim attendance. Mr. Harris made a strong effort this morning to secure the passage of "An act to incorporate the Maryland & Washington Railway Co." Mr. Sanders objected to the measure on the ground that it would obstruct a public highway. He also offered an amendment to obviate this difficulty. At 5:30 Mr. Harris called up the bill and attempted to secure its passage under the impression that Mr. Sanders would withdraw his amendment. On the contrary, Mr. Sanders insisted on his amendment and demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Harris said that it was impossible to secure a quorum, and he would allow the bill to go over. A moment later he walked over to Mr. Sanders' desk, and after a moment's conversation Mr. Harris shook his clenched fist in Mr. Sanders' face and applied a violently insulting epithet in a tone of voice plainly audible in the galleries. Mr. Sanders made no reply, but turned and walked away. Mr. Harris returned to his seat. Just before the adjournment Mr. Harris addressed the Senate and said that during the afternoon Mr. Sanders had voluntarily come to him and stated that after consideration he would withdraw his amendment. Consequently when the yeas and nays were demanded upon the same amendment he been excited beyond control, and has probably used language which was highly objectionable. Senator Sanders was seen to-night by a press news representative and said:

"I have no word to say. Several gentlemen heard what was said and saw what transpired, and no word of mine could change the judgment of people as to the propriety of my speech or action. I stand mute."

CONGRESS.

DISCUSSING LEGISLATION TOUCHING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Evidence is lacking that the dissolution of Congress is approaching and the attendance of members in the House is daily decreasing. This morning not more than 100 Representatives were present and no interest was taken in the early proceedings. The Senate amendments to the fortification appropriation were not concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Forney (Dem. of Alabama), Livingstone (Dem. of Georgia), and Cogswell (Rep. of Massachusetts), being the conferrees. The private pension bills considered in committee of the whole last night (sixty-three in number) were passed.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the civil sundry appropriation bill. Mr. Lester (Dem. of Georgia) in the chair, the pending amendment being the appropriation for the World's Fair. Mr. Taylor (Rep. of Illinois) offered an amendment striking out the Sunday closing clause and making it compulsory upon the commission to stop all machinery on Sunday and to employ only such attendants and laborers as are necessary to preserve order on that day; religious exercises are also to be held and invitations are to be extended to all denominations, irrespective of sect and faith. Mr. Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama, a member of the World's Fair Committee, who signed the minority report, confined his remarks to a general arraignment of the Democratic party for refusing to pass a silver bill and afford necessary relief to the people of the country. It was almost criminal to take from the pockets of the people the money for this appropriation and refuse to give them proper relief by reducing the tariff. He opposed the appropriation on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., of Illinois) spoke in favor of the appropriation and said it would be a stultification for Congress to refuse the money. The people of Chicago had realized the money pledged and they were ready to perform their duty. No man could foresee the immensity of this undertaking. It was due to our honor as a nation that we should keep faith with the invitation extended to foreign nations. We could not now honorably retreat from our position. He criticized Mr. McCreary (Dem., of Kentucky) and Mr. Little (Dem., of Kentucky) for their opposition to the appropriation.

Mr. Livingstone (Dem. of Georgia) coincided with the views of Mr. Wheeler and said the movement should not enter into partnership with a private corporation. He opposed the appropriation more especially because it was not in the power of the Government to enter into such contract. It would cost the Government $100,000 to make these souvenir coins and we could just as well have the ordinary 50 cent pieces as souvenir coins. This was not a question of patriotism, but of principle, and it was clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the Government to enter upon and promulgate such an enterprise.

Mr. Henderson (Rep. of Iowa) made an effective speech in favor of the appropriation. This was a question which should be lifted outside of the narrow channels of the partisan debate. An overwhelming portion of all the money spent in this great enterprise would go into the pockets of the laboring men. Over 90 per cent would be paid into the hands of the men who were erecting these great structures. Labor would reap its reward. [Applause.] Every citizen of this country would hold and cherish these coins as mementoes of the advancement of civilization and the progress of the American Republic. He had more letters from the farmers of his district in favor of this exposition than he had upon any other question except the anti-option bill.

Mr. Hooker (Dem.) of Mississippi followed with a constitutional argument against the amendment. He admired the patriotism manifested by Mr. Henderson in support of the proposition, but it was clearly beyond the provinces of Congress to grant this appropriation. He did not think any money could be legally voted to Chicago or any other city after the appropriation of $1,500,000 had been made by the Government.

Mr. Covert (Dem.) of New York denied that any jealousy existed in New York on account of this enterprise being located in Chicago, but in behalf of his State he submitted that after Chicago had assumed the obligation, the American people demanded that the compact should be adhered to and carried out. [Applause.]

Mr. Kyle (Dem.) of Mississippi opposed the amendment and said the Government had no legal right to appropriate this money.

Mr. Atkinson (Rep.) of Pennsylvania submitted an amendment providing that no appropriation should be made until assurances by the Fair Directory had been given that no liquor should be sold on the grounds. He favored the appropriation and thought that the Government was pledged to the proposition.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep.) of Iowa said, in favoring the proposition, that this exposition should be supported by the governmental aid required. This Fair would exhibit the resources of the grandest century of progress the world had ever seen. He earnestly appealed to the House to make the appropriation.

Mr. Moses of the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia inveighed against the proposition, which he said was monstrous. It was downright robbery to take this money from the pockets of the people and give it to a private enterprise.

Mr. Bland (Dem.) of Missouri spoke in a similar vein, during which he took occasion to make a silver speech. The very language of the Senate amendment authorizing the coinage of $5,000,000 from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins abraded below the limit of tolerance was a delusion and a snare and was a trap set to catch the public. The World's Fair people wanted this money to meet a deficit which had been caused by mismanagement and they intended to postpone announcement of this deficit until after the election. Then the whole matter would be exploded.

Mr. Shipman (Dem.) of Michigan earnestly favored the proposition. He especially opposed closing the exposition on Sunday. Mr. Houk of Ohio argued in favor of the Fair and of governmental aid. It was agreed that an evening session should be held from 7:30 to 10:30 on Monday to continue the debate.

The listless attention paid by members to the debate in the House to-day on the proposition giving the World's Fair $5,000,000 in souvenir silver is sufficient evidence that Congress is growing weary of the session and are anxious to adjourn. Not more than 100 members were present at any time to-day. The advocate of the measure met with some opposition and it is sufficiently evident now that there is a strong sentiment against the amendment.

The debate was without incident. It was agreed that the discussion should be continued on Monday evening for three hours. Pending action the House adjourned until Monday.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Mr. Jones (Republican) of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported and asked immediate action on a resolution empowering the Committee on Immigration to investigate the workings of the laws of the United States relative to immigration from foreign countries and the importation of contract labor into the United States and laws, and prevailing methods of materialization, to be conducted at such times and places as the committee may deem proper, during the present session or the recess of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees (Dem.) of Indiana the naturalization part of the investigation was limited to the period since the year 1890.

As thus amended the resolution was passed.

Unanimous consent was asked to remove from H. W. Walker all special disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution by reason of participation in the late rebellion.

Mr. Daniel moved to amend by adding the words, "all other persons." He thought, after the lapse of twenty-five years, it was time to remove these dissbilities, and the encouraging remarks he heard from various Senators encouraged him to make a motion.

Mr. Teller and Mr. Platt (Reps.) of Connecticut, however, objected to this being done in this manner, preferring a general bill for the purpose. Mr. Daniel withdrew his amendment.

Mr. McMillian, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to lay their tracks on streets adjacent to their passenger depots to accommodate the traveling public. At the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the permit thus granted was limited so as to apply to the coming encampment of the G. A. R. and the next inauguration, and was passed.

The general deficiency bill was taken up, but was temporarily laid aside for the consideration of unopposed calendar business.

The consideration of the deficiency bill and the Senate Committee amendments (which included an appropriation of $887,000 for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in the French spoliation cases) occupied the Senate until 5:50 p. m., when the bill was still uncompleted, and the Senate went into executive session and adjourned until Monday.

CAPT. BORUP IN WASHINGTON.

HIS CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Capt. Borup, who was recently recalled from his post as military attache of the United States Legation at Paris, arrived in this city to-day. Early this morning he called at the War Department and spent a half hour with Secretary Elkins, and afterwards had an extended interview with Adjt.-Gen. Williams.

The subject of these conferences was the demand of the French Government for the Captain's recall, but it is understood that Secretary Elkins did not enter into any discussion of the details of the affair. Adjt.-Gen. Williams suggested to Capt. Borup the propriety of preparing a written statement of the case from his standpoint and appointed another conference for Monday, which will be held in the presence of the Secretary of War. Capt. Borup was besieged by many newspaper correspondents and by scores of his fellow-officers to say something regarding the charges upon which he was relieved, but he steadfastly refused to talk upon the subject, saying that it would be improper for him to do so in view of the fact that the matter is now the subject of official consideration. The impression is very strong here that the Secretary of War has very little fault to find with Capt. Borup. That he has not been guilty of any offence involving moral turpitude is the general opinion of all his fellow officers. At most he can only be charged with superabundant zeal in the discharge of the somewhat delicate duties of his post. Inasmuch as the view to be taken of Capt Borup's case by the Secretary of War can only be judged by the action of the authorities, either by ordering a court-martial or in reassigning the Captain to a comfortable berth, curiosity in the War Department is on tiptoe. Capt. Borup bears himself with great dignity, and declares that he has done nothing which is likely to get him into any trouble.

Capt. Borup was charged with improperly securing data from the French War Office.

PAY FOR ABSENTEES.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY SAYS HIS ACTION IS IN ACCORD WITH THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The young Representative of Texas is striking back hard at those Representatives who criticise him for declining one day's salary during his absence from the House. Representative Bailey says the law strictly forbids payment of salary for absence except in case of illness. He says he knows of one member of the House who has drawn over $7,000 for this Congress and present but three days, and another who, in addition to his full Congressional salary, gets $10,000 a year as a railroad commissioner of a great State, and has been present only thirty days of the session. Mr. Bailey says up to war times the law for deducting from a Congressman's salary for absence was strictly complied with.

CAPITAL NOTES.

MRS. HARRISON'S REPORTED ILLNESS WAS A CRUEL HOAX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—President Harrison was much disturbed to-day by the publication in a Philadelphia paper of a Loon Lake dispatch, to the effect that Mrs. Harrison was dying of consumption. The President said the report was cruel and misleading. "There is nothing," said he, "in Mrs. Harrison's condition to warrant it. Letters are received daily from Loon Lake and they convey the most encouraging information of her improvement in health. There is no basis for the circulation of the story to the contrary.

Dr. Gardner, who has been attending Mrs. Harrison, and accompanied her to Loon Lake, is still there. The President will go to the woods after the adjournment of Congress. This was the original plan.

According to statement prepared by Treasury Department, Bureau Statistics, value of our imports for fiscal year ending June 30 was $827,391,284, as against $844,916,196 for 1891; total value of our exports was $1,030,835,626, as against $884,480,810, being the highest ever reached in the history of our commerce.

Flint Glass Men.

CORNING, N. Y., July 16.—The sixth day of the convention of the American Flint Glass-workers' Union settled the scales of wages in the iron moulds, paste mould, shade and cressware departements of the trade and this decision will be submitted at the annual conference of manufacturers and workers. The committee from the Green Bottle Glass-Blowers' convention met the committee from the Flint-Workers' Union to-day and discussed the subject of the consolidation of the two unions. They go to Rochester, and will report to their convention. Another meeting will be held next week. There will be no session Monday, all the delegates taking pleasure trips.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD

MOQUETTE, WILTON VELVET and EXTRA BRUSSELS CARPETS

10,000 Yards Best Grades of Above Qualities at $1.00 Per Yard

CHOICE OF 137 PATTERNS AT $1.00 PER YARD.

Regular prices, $1.35 and $1.50. We make the above price to close last season's patterns and to make room for Fall stock.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN ST. LOUIS MONDAY MORNING AND UNTIL SOLD.

J. KENNARD & SONS,

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES.

A PUGILIST'S ROMANCE.

Billy Madden the Hero of a Sensational Elopement.

NEW YORK, July 16.—If Billy Madden has really married Eileen McGinnis, whom he has eloped with and is said to have married, his life is apt to be made very unpleasant for him by Mrs. William Madden No. 1, who was Miss Blanche Siegrist, and who is at present living with her mother and stepfather at No. 22 Charlton street. Madden has made his home there off and on ever since. Last night Miss Siegrist appeared to be overwhelmed at the news that Madden had eloped with another woman.

"Well," she said, "if he has his wife"—with a toss of the head—"will hear from me. Billy Madden was my husband as surely as man was ever married to woman. For over two years he introduced me everywhere as his wife. I went abroad with him as his wife and have had two children by him."

It appears that Madden was at the Siegrist house up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning last. At that time he asked Blanche to borrow $1,000 from her mother to enable him to build a road-house in Mechanicsville, near Saratoga. She refused to do so, and later in the day, she says, that she learned that he borrowed the money from his own mother, who lives at No. 250 Second avenue. Miss Siegrist has had her romances before this. In 1883 she married Oreste Onofri in Paris. Three years later he eloped with Mme. Dorst, a sister of Blanche's mother. Blanche obtained a divorce early in 1887. Not long after this Blanche met Madden at the London Theater. It was a case of love at first sight. Blanche went on the road with Billy and was with him when Dempsey fought and bested the marine. She says hh introduced her to all his friends as his wife. They got stranded in Cincinnati and had to take a small furnished room, while Blanche did all the cooking and washing. When finally they succeeded in raising enough money to get back to New York they resolved to go to Blanche's mother's house. Blanche did not want to go there because her mother couldn't believe she was married. Billy, Blanche says, in order to satisfy the mother's scruples, prepared this certificate.

This certifies that on the second day of February, 1888, in the year of our Lord, 1888, William Madden and Annetta Siegrist were by me united in marriage at New York City, according to the laws of the State of New York. REV. DR. JACKSON.
Witnesses:
MARIE PICHON, GEO. BLACK.

Miss Siegrist says that the name of the witness, Marie Pichon, was written in by herself, while Madden supplied that of the other witness and the minister who was invented for the occasion. On June 20, 1890, Madden sailed for Liverpool on the Guion steamer Wisconsin as Joe McAuliffe's manager in the latter's then forthcoming fight with Slavin. On the passenger list of the steamer appear the names, Mr. and Mrs. Joe McAuliffe, and Mr. and Mrs. William Madden. Miss Siegrist has this list in her possession. In London Billy and Blanche stood up as sponsors at the baptism of Joe McAuliffe's baby. In the baptismal record they appear as Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Madden. After the fight there was more hard luck for the Maddens. Madden had a $200 diamond ring, which Charlie Mitchell had given him, and which he in turn had given to Blanche to wear. One night before he went out Billy asked her for the ring. She gave it to him, but afterward she wished she hadn't. Billy came back all knocked to pieces. The ring was gone and the very shirt was torn off his back. Worst of all, his face resembled a piece of raw beef. When he was able to see, Billy explained that he had been down to Charlie Mitchell's place and gotten into a fight with Charlie and his bar-tender. Charlie and the bar-tender prevailed and the ring returned to the donor. Miss Siegrist said to-night that if he wanted to live with another woman he was welcome to do so, as he had not contributed a cent toward her support recently. She was, however, resolved that she would stand up for her rights as a wife.

THE RAILROAD WORLD.

Change in the Reading's Voting Methods—A Big Lease.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—The announcement is made by John Welker, Jr., attorney in fact for the Reading Railroad voting trustees, that stock of the company will be issued in exchange for voting trust certificates and certificates of Brown Bros. & Co.; this means the completion of the formalities requisite in the rejuvenation of that corporation and the return to its normal condition. By this means the stockholders will be in a position to hold and vote their holdings in their individual capacity, as was the case before the reorganization and creation of the voting trust. They will exercise this power for the first time in several years at the annual meeting in January next.

NEW LINE OF FREIGHT SHIPS.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 16.—The agitation in relation to direct trade in Brunswick has taken practical shape in the establishment of a line of freight ships, with limited passenger accommodation, from Brunswick to Liverpool and Bremen. A large business in cotton, naval stores and phosphate rock at this point gives every reason to hope that this line, consisting of five ships, to which other steamers will be added as business warrants, will be a permanent success. The phosphate rock business will probably furnish ample cargoes through the months when cotton is not moving, and a thorough canvass of the interior will be made for the purpose of procuring exports in lines of freight not heretofore handled at this port as well as to procure orders for imports. The Brunswick Terminal Co. is the agent in this country and Messrs. C. E. DeWolf in Liverpool, England.

FREIGHT RATE DISCRIMINATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission wound up its inquiries into freight rate discrimination today. Several railroad men were called to give their views this morning on the mysterious rate-cutting alleged to be extensive on east-bound lines, but one and all claimed to have no actual knowledge of the fact. But little legal proof of violations has been brought to the surface during the three days' investigation, all the witnesses summoned having refused to answer vital questions asked. The inquiry will be continued in Washington next Monday. Next Monday the commission will begin an investigation in Omaha and take up charges made by grain shippers of discriminations practiced by the Wabash road.

RATIFIED THE LEASE.

DUBUQUE, Io., July 16.—At a meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad Co., held here, the lease of the road to the Chicago Great Western for ninety-nine years was formally ratified. Mr. Stickney, Mr. Pratt and other members of the company were present and nearly all the stock was voted.

MADE A DEAL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—A deal has been consummated between the southbound railroads and the Florida Central & Peninsula Railroad, by which the latter has obtained control of the southbound and will build a connecting line between Savannah and Jacksonville, Fla., paralleling the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad.

T., ST. L. & K. C. EXTENSION.

LEBANON, Ind., July 16.—The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway is about to locate an extension of its line from Frankfort to Indianapolis through this city. The officials recently traversed the route and say the road bed could be established with little cost and it would be without high grades.

TO THE MARBLE CAVE.

AURORA, Mo., July 16.—A strong company of New York, St. Louis, Kansas City and Aurora capitalists is being organized to build a rock road to the wonderful Marble Cave, thirty-five miles south of Aurora, and thence on to Memphis. The men who are behind this enterprise say the road will be built.

A STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—The bricklayers' strike, inaugurated fourteen months ago, has just been declared off. All of the bricklayers are now working at the wages and terms demanded by them.

PROHIBITION A FAILURE.

Col. Turner Says It Did Not Work at Columbia.

"I would not have the impression to go out over the State that because the voters of Columbia have defeated local option, that our college town is to be a den of iniquity and a rendezvous for drunkards and headquarters for dives and dramshops," said Col. S. Turner of Columbia at the Laclede last night. "The fact of the matter is we have tried local option for four years and found it to be a miserable failure. Drug stores sprung up all over town, and one or two of them would be a disgrace to any town on earth, as whisky was retailed by the drink and by the gallon to every one that had prescriptions, and they could be obtained by asking for them. Why, one doctor in one town issued over 500 prescriptions for whisky at one drug store the first eleven days of the month and as then is no law to prosecute him, would you call that prohibition? No, sir. We tried the law and it proved a failure and the voters indorsed saloons by a majority of 156; four years ago the drys won the day by 152. We had ten thousand times rather have saloons than to have dens scattered around all over our beautiful city where students, if they were so inclined, could get whisky whenever they wanted to and at their own price. The saloons will not be a detriment to the city of Columbia nor to the various State institutions located there."

JUDGE MAURICE BUNYAN.

Death of an Old Citizen of East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 16.—Judge Maurice Bunyan, an old and highly respected citizen, died to-night after a painful illness of a year's duration. He has held many offices of trust during his residence here. The funeral will be conducted by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which organization meets Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

Miss Willard's Card.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Miss Frances E. Willard sends out the following notice for publication:

"'Tis just to Miss Frances E. Willard that her friends should know the reason she is not as active in platform work as she has been in the past twenty years. Some months ago her mother, known and revered throughout the country for her remarkable character and talent, which have been delineated with so much affection by her daughter in all their books, began to fail in health. Mme. Willard will be 88 years old if she lives till next January. Her own premonitions are that her life will not be of much longer duration, and while she suffers no pain she is greatly prostrated and wholly without appetite or physical tone. In her growing weakness she has worn the White Ribboners' name of 'Saint Courageous,' and her remaining child feels that it is not safe for her to be absent from her home long at a time."

Killed by a Mule.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—H. D. Sharp, a tenant on the form of R. A. Wolf, near Annona, Red River County, met with a horrible death. Late Thursday evening he mounted a mule he had been plowing when it threw him off. His feet became entangled in the gear and he was dragged 250 yards and frightfully mangled. After stopping, the mule picked up the body of Sharp and shook it viciously. It also bit a man on the arm that went to the unfortunate man's assistance. Sharp was dead before any one got to him.

BY THE WHITECHAPEL CLUB.

The Body of M. A. Collins, the Suicide, Cremated by His Request.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Whitechapel Club cremated the body of M. A. Collins to-night. The ceremonies took place on a lonely spot on the lake shore, just over the Indiana State line. Morris Allen Collins was at one time president of a Texas suicide club. He drifted to this city and in his pursuit of the gruesome became a visitor to the Whitechapel Club. The members were glad to meet the president of a suicide club and Collins promised to furnish the club his body when he got tired enough to commit suicide. A few days ago Collins carried out his purpose. He made an attempt to take his life with morphine, the drug simply sickened him and drove him to more desperate means. He bought a revolver and returned to his room. He was not there long, sufficiently nerved, but desperately crazed by the effects of the poison. Collins went to the bathroom and there turned the revolver upon his head. The bullet pierced his brain.

He left a request that his body be cremated, and the club decided to carry out the request in a formal manner. A wild bit of beach in Indiana was selected as the site. A pyre was made on the sand at the water's edge. The club reached the scene at 9 o'clock this evening, but the ceremonies did not begin until midnight. All the members were provided with torches and stood in a circle about the pyre. Chaplain Thompson delivered an address. He was followed by President Perkins, who said:

Upon this day seventy years ago Percy Cysshe Shelley was washed ashore. The body was afterwards cremated by his friends upon a pyre erected by the waves even as this is, and Shelley was a man whose views of the mystery of life and death were marvelously similar to those of our dead friend.

Slowly then the men arose. The instruments were heard again in Chopin's Funeral March and the Whitechapel trio sung these words:

Gone is our brother from his life's despair,
Rests he now soundly in a sleep most fair;
Past is his body into swirling air,
Where he goes there we some day shall follow.

The ceremony of gathering the ashes then proceeded. With towels made and plated for the occasion, the few charred remains of the body were reverently raised from amid the wood ashes about them and placed in the temporary urn.

M. A. Collins was 40 years of age, without profession, and could be described as an unusually bright unfortunate. He had written intelligently on the labor question and on suicide. Ten years ago, he made a fortune in Texas speculating in real estate, but lost it in the same way. He lay ill in a St. Louis hospital for three months, and when convalescent came here. He met with a railroad accident permanently disabling him, and the money he secured from the railway company he lost in speculation. He told the Whitechapel men that suicide had been in his head since he was 18 years old.

He wrote a letter on suicide which he willed to the club. In the introduction he says:

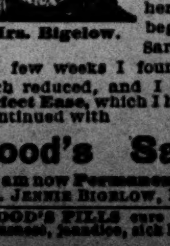
Nature is mercilessly cruel in that she gives life and then takes it away. Man being the most perfect manifestation of nature's laws, is the most perfect embodiment of cruelty in its refined and intense form. The fact that man has abandoned the forms of bodily torture which his imagination invented in what we now call the dark ages, is no proof that he is not equally as ingenious to-day in inventions of torture for his fellow men. Body torture in the form of slow starvation, wasting disease, insufficient protection and enforced overstrain of the muscular and nervous system is the penalty that people pay today for being so heroic and self-sacrificing as to labor with hands and brains to produce the comfort and luxuries that should exalt and embellish civilized life. Mental torture, too intense and exquisite for human language to describe, and my case, as in many others, making existence impossible is the reward of the man or woman whose whole desire is to see men do justice to each other and learn to live for the benefit of others. When such a person has set himself resolutely against the practices of fraud and chicanery upon which all business must live and has grown too sensitive to endure the tortures which wage slavery inflicts, there is no resting place upon the earth. When they die, and death must come soon to this class, whether from disease or by their own hand or at the end of the hangman's rope, society should at least render justice by giving them a decent burial, and inscribe on their tombs words like these: "Murdered by society; crowded off the earth by the competitive system."

The ashes of Collins will be preserved in the White Chapel Club.

The White Chapel Club is one of the features of Chicago. It is composed of about eighty members, all genuine Bohemians. The club rooms in Calhoun place are filled with gory relics, skeletons and skulls. There is a souvenir in the rooms of every important tragedy of the past ten years. During a recent visit of the good Col. Elliot F. Sheperd and Chauncey Depew to Chicago, they visited the Whitechapel Club, and by the way of variety were taken to their hotel in a patrol wagon.

Swellings in the Neck

Or Goitre is one of the most stubborn forms of Scrofula. Read this: "I suffered terribly with swellings in my neck, or goitre, and spent an enormous amount of money for medicines, but to no purpose. I became completely discouraged. I wrote to Mrs. Anna Sutherland of Kalamazoo, Mich., and received answer fully confirming her testimonial. I then began to take Hood's Sarsparilla myself, and in a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could Breathe with Perfect Ease, which I had not done for years. I continued with


Mrs. Bigelow.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now Permanently Cured of goitre." MRS. JENNIE BIGELOW, Fremont, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache. 25c.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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THE POST-DISPATCH

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1892.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Local showers; southeasterly winds; warmer.

The storm central yesterday near Lake Superior, is now off the North Atlantic Coast. Showers are reported from the Lower Lake Region and the Ohio Valley, and scattering local rains from Western Missouri, Northeast Kansas and the Lower Mississippi Valley. An area of high pressure and generally fair and cooler weather covers the Central and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The fall in the temperature north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River, except at stations near the coast has been very decided. A marked rise is reported from stations in Montana. The river at St. Louis will fall.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Local showers; southeasterly winds and warmer.

THE end justifies the Council combine.

IF there are to be indictments for murder at Homestead, the Grand-jury should not overlook Mr. FRICK's case.

TWO AMERICAN men-of-war went aground last week. There are too many Sir Joseph Porters in our navy.

MR. CARTER of Montana is charged with the task of re-electing BENJAMIN. He is entitled to the sympathy of the public.

SENATOR PEFFER wants to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors on the World's Fair grounds. So do the Chicago saloonkeepers.

THE Jefferson City Convention will determine whether the Democratic party is conducted in the interests of the railroads or the people of the State.

ST. LOUIS people who run up to Chicago next year to spend Sunday will not be allowed to see the Fair, but they can visit the saloons and gambling hells.

SENATOR QUAY will soon be fully qualified to fill any position in the Harrison administration and campaign. He is going in hot for piety on the outside.

NON-UNION men are going into the Idaho mines and into CARNEGIE's mills and are protected by bayonets. Now we know just what "protection to American" labor means.

MANAGER FRICK's view that his business affairs are not proper subjects for investigation is inconsistent with his view that they are proper subjects for special legislation.

THE Pacific Express Co. should be careful hereafter to select guards for their treasure who will not devote all of their time and energy to keeping out of the way of the bullets of robbers.

THE Dalton gang, which held up an M., K. & T. train at Adair, I. T., has no connection with "de push" of this city, sometimes referred to during the past few months under that title. The explanation is due the train robbers.

A MOURNFUL sound for Republican ears comes from California. It has been discovered that there is no tin in the famous Temescal tin mines. But then the mines are no worse off in this respect than the American tin factories.

COUNCILMAN COLE has introduced an ordinance forbidding barbers to keep their shops open on Sunday. Should the ordinance be passed, the spectacle of the barbers riding through the streets on the "hoodlum" wagon would doubtless be heartily enjoyed by the saloonkeepers, who are no longer molested.

SENSIBLE Democrats will not pay much attention to petty personal squabbles in the matter of selecting the candidates for the State ticket. The records and public characters of the men, their fitness for the places sought and, above all, their independence of all vicious political influences are the important things to be considered.

MEMBERS of the British Parliament are not bound by party platforms but by their election addresses. It is said that a number of such addresses from Liberal candidates did not emphasize Home Rule, and that these members will give but a lukewarm support to Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish legislation. It begins to look as if the grand old man had won a fruitless victory.

THE SABBATARIAN CRUSADE.

The Sabbatarian crusade led by ELLIOTT SHEPARD in favor of Sunday closing at the World's Fair is not supported by the real leaders of Christian thought for the simple reason that it cannot be justified in the forum of practical morality. It is the hobby of men, sincere no doubt, but narrow-minded and incapable of distinguishing between form and substance.

The ground on which the Sabbatarians make their demand is that Sabbath observance is God's command. This is true but the day is not kept holy by looking solemn, staying within doors, holding one's hands and suffering all the pangs of boredom. This was the old-fashioned Puritan Sabbath and nothing more un-Christian or more harmful morally can be imagined.

The indirect consequences of shutting out the working people from the Fair on the only day on which they are free can be easily foretold. The active support given Col. SHEPARD by the saloon-keepers and proprietors of gambling resorts is not for love of the Decalogue. They know very well that recreation is imperatively demanded, and is a necessity to the hard-working man. If he cannot employ his time profitably, he will spend it unprofitably. To close the Fair Sundays is to deprive the workingman of a much-needed season of enjoyment and instruction and turn him back upon such cheap and harmful sports and dissipations as are provided in drinking places and worse resorts.

Let the Fair be kept open. There will be found a multitude of interesting things which cannot fail to quicken the intelligence and employ the mind. It is a practical question, and all practical considerations make against the demand of stiff-necked Sabbatarians who, in their zealous bigotry, lose sight of the truth that the Sabbath was made for man, and that man's welfare is the chief consideration in determining the best mode of spending it.

FREE LABOR'S RIGHTS.

We do not believe that any trade union in America holds the doctrine that labor can be substantially and permanently benefited by abridging its freedom, by impairing the equality of workingmen as to civil rights, or by making the opportunity of earning a living by labor in any calling the exclusive privilege of an organized and select few.

When any man, by law or by the enforced decree of any power whatever, whether at the suggestion of the employer or the employed, is deprived, by any process, of the freeman's most vital and dearest possession, the ownership of his own labor, the right to dispose of it the best he can according to his own views of his necessities and interests—to make his own contracts and accept or refuse employment as he pleases—that man is deprived of what it is the most sacred mission of free government to guarantee and protect, and when such deprivation is permitted to any considerable extent in any country, its labor is no longer free.

The right to work unmolested is as precious to the laborer as the right to quit working, and if enforced labor is slavery so is enforced idleness. The imposition of either by society or by any combination strong enough to enforce its decrees, turns to ashes on the lips of labor the fruits of five centuries of struggle and progress towards freedom. It puts the poor man back where the rustic toiler of England was in the reign of the second RICHARD, when he was imprisoned for refusing wages fixed by employer-made statute, for leaving his parish in search of better employment, for apprenticing his children to a trade in the towns or for daring to educate them as "clerks."

In those days there was not only land monopoly in the country, but trade monopoly and enforced labor in the towns, where every sort of calling or skilled workmanship was the exclusive privilege of some one of an oligarchy of chartered trade and craft guilds, memberships in which could be acquired only by a long apprenticeship in addition to great family influence and large cash payments. Such was the tyranny of property, in exclusive possession of the law-making power, that it forced the poor man to accept such slavery or outlawry with a price set on his head.

There would be something worse than a revolt of ignorant peasants led by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, if our Government should attempt to reimpose any one of these restrictions upon free labor in this country, and we cannot believe that our labor organizations aim to curtail labor's rights by mob violence when they would never consent to such curtailment by law. They threaten non-union labor only when it seems to be a necessary act of self-defense, a war measure forced upon them in the life and death struggle of a labor combination to hold its own against a capital combination or to extort from the latter the concession to labor of some share in a public bounty obtained from the people in labor's name or under the false pretense that it was for labor's benefit.

But whatever the end in view or the supposed justification, there is an overt attempt to dispossess both property and labor of their lawful rights and to establish an unlawful monopoly and mastery, whenever any labor organization claims for its members the exclusive right to receive pay for a particular job or kind of work or to operate a plant that does not belong to them. To sanction that claim by statute would reduce the workers at Homestead to the condition of "addicti glebæ," serfs of the Carnegie plant, entitled to a living from it, but wholly dependent on it, without the right to work elsewhere, and therefore to be sold with it as part of the fixtures. And when this claim is asserted by acts of violence against workingmen who are not members, that organization is making criminal war on labor's lawful rights, which the State is bound to protect until our laws are changed by labor's own consent, given at the ballot box.

The good that labor organization might and should do is prevented or restricted by such criminal attacks upon workingmen, such unwise denials of free labor's rights, such disorderly attempts to reinstate, without labor's consent, some of the worst labor restriction features of the old craft-guild and monopoly system.

The leaders who commit labor unions to this insane policy are deluded with the idea that labor can profit by such trade restrictions and monopoly privileges as are the capitalist's surest means of oppressing and robbing the labor of the entire country. It is in the opposite policy, in the largest freedom and unrestricted circulation of trade and labor, that the workingman must find his best protection. And he must seek it at the ballot-box; not by shooting down or driving out other workingmen; not by such futile or fatal insurrections as that in Idaho, or that by which the wronged but ignorant followers of Wat Tyler made their condition worse for a century than it was before. With the ballot in its hand American labor has neither occasion nor excuse for breaking the peace by violent attacks upon property rights or the rights of any workingman.

THERE seems to be an irreconcilable difference of opinion between Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. FRICK. In 1886 the "ironmaster" declared that "the right of the workingmen to combine and to form trades unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into association and conference with his fellows, and it must sooner or later be conceded." And again, "to expect that one dependent upon his daily wage for the necessaries of life will stand by peaceably and see a new man employed in his stead is to expect too much." This was during the strikes of 1886, when Mr. CARNEGIE posed as the friend of the workingman. Soft words were followed by a lot of libraries and music halls, all duly advertised and trumpeted throughout the country as examples of the Scotchman's liberality and broadminded wisdom. Well, Mr. FRICK does not agree with him—apparently. Really the two men are at one. "Triumphant Democracy," magazine articles and libraries were preliminary steps taken to delude outsiders into the belief that any quarrel between CARNEGIE and his men must necessarily be the fault of the latter. The trick does not work. Large lipped hypocrisy does not win in this country.

THE Billings *Times* asks the Springfield *Democrat* what it means by calling Gen. WEAVER a demagogue, and insinuates that the *Democrat* means to run "a mud campaign." The word demagogue means leader of the people, or, in a bad sense, leader of the mob. It is a convenient epithet much affected by all who despise the people and would deprive them of their rights. It is applied by such to any one who persistently fights abuses and special privileges. PERICLES was denounced as a demagogue, as were the two GRACCHI. In modern times RICHARD COBDEN is the type of the real demagogue. He labored in season and out in behalf of the despised lowly, and finally rescued them from the clutches of the privileged class. In this country WENDELL PHILLIPS was a magnificent specimen. THOMAS JEFFERSON was also belabored with the epithet, which he was not ashamed to accept. Gen. WEAVER is not too good to wear it. The question is whether he is worthy of it.

HERE are some extracts from the Indianapolis *Journal*, the President's inspired organ, which are floating about through the Indiana papers:

The tyranny of labor organizations over labor is far more absolute and galling than that of capital over labor. The real slavery of labor is that imposed by labor unions.—[*Journal*, June 11, 1889.

Five dollars a week is low wages, but it is not "pauper labor" by a good deal.—[*Journal*, June 18, 1889.

In Great Britain coal miners receive from $1 to $1.12 a day. The miner's lot is hard enough, but at the lowest wages ever paid or offered in the country the American miner can make a good deal more than the foreign miners work for all the time. There is no "pauper labor" in the United States. It is an insult to call any man a pauper laborer who can earn even $5 a week.—[*Journal*, June 18, 1889.

We might make some comment on these precious opinions, but it is an æsthetic sin to paint the lily.

IT is to be hoped that the World's Fair Directory will not accept the appropriation of $5,000,000 until freed from the two conditions saddled upon it by the Senate in a spasm of piety. Senator QUAY, whose deep religious nature is well-known, procured an amendment closing the grounds Sundays. Senator PEFFER, who is intemperate in all things, even in temperance, added a clause forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer. The first condition is a confession that the American people are a lot of Pecksniffian pietists, among whom ceremony and formal Sabbath observance take the place of genuine religious feeling. The second seems to be a notice that we are a nation of drunkards and must be kept sober by law. Nothing better could happen than to have a Mrs. Trollope and a Dickens spend the year at the fair and then chastise us for hypocrisy and formalism.

REPUBLICAN organs are whistling to keep up their courage. It is gravely argued that the fusion scheme in Kansas and also in other States where coalitions wil probably be made between the Democrats and the Alliance voters will not work mischief to the Republicans because it is not liked by the Democracy. Perhaps not. It is a strategic move with the sole purpose of beating BENJAMIN HARRISON for the Presidency. In Kansas the coalition has a margin of 63,000 votes to go on, and it is not likely that it will be wiped out. The People's party polled a larger vote in 1891 than in 1890, and there is no reason to believe that it has lost ground since. The fact is that in Kansas and Nebraska fusion is an almost sure guarantee of an anti-Republican victory, and in Minnesota and South Dakota the situation is equally encouraging.

MANUFACTURERS of the Carnegie stripe keep "attorneys" in Washington to look after legislation and see that they are well protected from weak and unintelligent competitors. They do this on the ground that profits are very low and that wages must go down if they are not given a monopoly. For twenty-five years the American people have swallowed this story in spite of the fact that the receivers of profits have grown enormously rich and wages are lowered from time to time. No proof was called for until Mr. OATES put his question to Mr. FRICK concerning cost and profit. He did not get a direct reply but the refusal to answer was a confession. This episode marks a turning point in the tariff debate. It is destined to become historical.

WORKINGMEN would do well to petition Congress against the Sunday closing scheme. ELLIOTT SHEPARD made the point that although the Sabbatarians were opposed in the interest of the laboring class no labor organization had spoken against it. Some petitions are coming in now, however, and they should be followed by protests from every union in the country. The people should not be deprived of their just rights. The project can be killed in the House of Representatives if the toilers bestir themselves.

IT is said that HENRY LABOUCHERE will be made Postmaster-General of England. Labby is as progressive as a Yankee, differing in that respect from the present incumbent, who distinguished himself a few months ago by trying to break up the private messenger service of London on the ground that it was a violation of the Government monopoly.

THERE is a clear scriptural argument in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sunday. CHRIST himself said that if a sheep should fall into a pit on the Sabbath day it should be rescued. How much more then should a man who happens to be in Chicago on Sunday be allowed to go somewhere.

THE Chicago people are dreading a visit from the Asiatic cholera germs. They can easily keep them away, however, by sending out posters containing pictures of the germs and things now inhabiting Chicago air and water. No prudent cholera germ would go among them.

THE sister of a St. Louis groom adopted a radical variation of an old marriage custom. She threw slops and bricks at the happy pair. In well-regulated social circles, however, the preference doubtless will still be given to rice and old shoes.

SENATOR PEFFER proposes to beard the liquor lion at the World's Fair. No better man could be found for the purpose. The Senator could beard several lions and still have enough left for a fine, flowing chest protector.

IF the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the World's Fair had been amended by the insertion of "cold tea" in place of "liquor," not a senatorial vote would have been cast for it.

EDITOR H. MARTIN WILLIAMS asks: "Was EVE a blonde?" The Colonel ought to know that she must have been a strawberry blonde of the most lurid sunset shade. The record shows that she raised CAIN.

THERE is hope that Editor DANA may yet discover that the "Stuffed Prophet" is like BENEDICK, "stuffed with all honorable virtues." That sort of stuffing makes a difference.

MR. CLEVELAND says that no photograph of baby RUTH has been taken, yet he sent a negative to the editor who asked for one.

HALLETT ALSOP BORROWE's appeal to his American friends for money indicates that fake duels are no longer marketable.

COUNCILMAN COLE is in favor of the close Sunday shave.

The Right to Labor.

From the New York World.

The locked-out workmen at Homestead disclaim any purpose of resisting the introduction of non-union workers into the Carnegie mills. The presence of the troops may have something to do with this decision, but they ought not to interfere forcibly, even if there were no soldiers on guard.

The right to work is fundamental and inalienable. Nothing lies deeper. Nothing is more essential. Upon the right to labor depends man's right to live and support those dependent upon him. To deny that right is to expose one's self to a similar denial. The equal right to labor and to enjoy the fruits of labor is one of the bed-rocks of a democ racy.

Bailey's Good Break.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Representative Bailey of Texas has set his fellow-members a good example of square dealing and obedience to the laws by requesting Sergeant-at-Arms Yoder to deduct one day's pay from his salary this month because on that day he was absent from the House making a speech in Virginia. If all Congressmen should imitate the Texas member's course the conscience fund would be suddenly and unprecedentedly swollen; and, better still, there would be a speedy end to the exasperation known as absenteeism.

Arbitration.

A. E. Stevenson, Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

The most kindly and cordial feelings should ever exist between the employer and the employed. All disagreements should be settled either by conference or by arbitration. It has been my firm conviction for years that organization looking solely to the bettering of the protection of their rights is a necessity to the wage-earners.

No He Spoke in a Pickwickian Sense.

From the Philadelphia Record.

When President Harrison told the delegates to the National Educational Association, in session at Saratoga, that education is more to be relied upon that force in the preservation of the Government, was he dropping a hint that he had seen new light on the force bill?

Or Laugh.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The spectacle of Senator Quay posing as an advocate of the Puritan Sunday is one to make the very gods weep.

MEN OF MARK.

RUDYARD KIPLING believes in ghosts.

HENRY M. STANLEY's real name is John Rowlands.

ANDREW CARNEGIE owns eighteen English newspapers says the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

MR. GLADSTONE first spoke in the House of Commons on May 17, 1833, fifty-nine years ago.

W. C. SCUPHAM, a Philadelphia druggist, has two boys born on succeeding Fourths of July.

EMANUEL LASKER, the chess player who recently defeated Mr. Blackburn, the English champion, is only 24 years of age.

EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, the valedictorian at Adelbert College, Cleveland, O., this year is a colored man and very popular in his class.

LIEUT. JOHN C. FREMONT, son of the famous Pathfinder, is a newspaper reporter, at present on duty at the scene of the Pennsylvania riots.

MARSHAL PATRICE MCMAHON, the gallant ex-President of France, although 82 years old, is as robust as at 50. He boasts that serious illness has never been his lot, and that only when wounded has he been confined to his bed.

H. C. FRICK, of the Carnegie Steel Co., is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 42 years old, and it is said, has a net annual revenue of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The latter item, of course, explains his cutting so big a figure in the present troubles.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Whitelaw Reid and Jas. W. Husted are "Dekes," or members of Delta Kappa Epsilon; Chauncey M. Depew belongs to Psi Upsilon, the dearest foe of the Dekes; Adlai is Phi Delta Theta; Wm. F. Vilas is Beta Theta Pi.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MRS. OSBORNE, widow, has cleared $5,000 to $6,000 a year from her ranch near Salt Lake City. She raises vegetables.

MRS. POTTER PALMER and Miss Frances E. Willard have been elected trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

DONA ISADORA COUSINO of Chili is said to be worth $200,000,000, and is the richest woman, and doubtless the richest person, in the world.

PRINCESS MISEL of Schwarzenberg, one of the most cheerful members of aristocratic society, has entered the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Riedenburg as a novice.

HENRY WARD BEECHER's widow says the great Brooklyn preacher wrote but one poem, and refused to let Robert Bonner print it in the *Ledger* in spite of an offer of $5,000 for it.

THE Queen Regent of Spain has this year granted a commutation of the death sentence on nine criminals out of seventeen who were waiting the extreme penalty of the law in Spanish prisons.

AS EVERY American cradle may rock a future President or Vice-President, it's about time to think of a system of infant names more adapted to cheering and general political handling than such as Whitelaw and Adlai.

THE Queen has accepted a copy of Amir Ali's "Life and Teachings of Mohammed; or, the Spirit of Islam." Copies have also been accepted by the Sultan and the Shah of Persia, who has sent to the publishers an autograph letter of acknowledgment.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—ED.]

The Church and the Labor Question.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The recent shedding of blood in Pennsylvania and Idaho indicates that there is something radically wrong with our present social conditions.

Things have gone so far that even our moral teachers, who generally claim that it is none of their business to preach about so-called politics, are becoming interested in a subject that undermines, and threatens to destroy, what we believe to be our advanced Christian civilization. For the benefit of the public in general, and for that of the church members in particular, the writer suggests that advanced thinkers like the Rev. Drs. Masden, Campbell and others, who believe in practical Christianity, should preach in their respective churches on some of the following texts:

1. "Our Father who art in heaven," stating whether he is the father of all, or only of those who enjoy special privileges.

2. "Thy kingdom come;" and its relation to those who are oppressed on earth by the money lenders in the temple.

3. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven;" explaining whether those who put other people's money on the contribution plates do so with the expectation of occupying all the front seats in Heaven as they do on earth.

4. "Thou shalt not steal;" elucidating why those who do the most stealing have the best seats, while others who are poorly dressed very often are denied entrance into fashionable churches.

5. "The poor ye have with you always;" giving the proper explanation whether Christ simply stated a fact, whether the words were uttered as a prophesy, or whether the Lord intended to inform us that as long as we sanctioned legalized robbery the involuntarily poor would always be here.

6. "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;" informing us how it comes that "sooners" or first comers should have the privilege of fencing in and keeping out of use natural opportunities to the detriment of those whom the Lord in his wisdom saw fit to send here later on.

Sermons on the above texts, provided a true explanation is given, would fill our churches to overflowing and draw people to the sanctuary who now walk three blocks out of their way in order to avoid passing their own house.

It would then be unnecessary to hold fairs, lotteries, entertainments and "kissing bees" for the purpose of inducing the poor to come to places where they are told that involuntary poverty is a divine institution, and where the blasphemous assertion is made that everything as it is, is right.

The prophet of San Francisco has shown us the way out of all the misery, involuntary poverty and crime with which we are afflicted, and as soon as our moral teachers practice what they preach and insist upon it that those who now steal from us do the same, we will come and hear them gladly without any special inducements.

We have no grudge against the rich man, as a rich man, but we most decidedly "kick" when he uses the power his riches give him to oppress us.

All we insist upon is the application of the golden rule, and by employing their energy in that direction clergymen will do a great deal in averting such bloody encounters as lately came to pass in Pennsylvania and Idaho.

UNCLE TOM.

A Proprietor's Advice to Waiters.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Having given the subject not a little consideration recently, I feel called on to make my observations public and say a word to employes in general, hotel employes in particular.

Granted that the average waiter is, or means to be honest, yet how wide does he steer of the mark and not only make unpleasantness for the employer, but the guests as well.

For example: A guest orders, the waiter instead of taking the order and endeavoring to have it served quickly and nicely as possible, hovers around until he makes the guest understand that "he wants a tip." It is forthcoming, after which the guest receives just what he wants. The waiter when it is time to check instead of giving a 50-cent check will substitute a 25-cent check. He, the waiter, makes possibly 25 cents wherein I would have made 2½ or 3 cents had the guest been properly checked; as it was, I was the loser by many odds. Had the waiter taken the order and trusted to luck he might have fared just as well and would have been honest. Honesty first, all else will follow. Waiters, always begin the day with the fixed resolve to do your part honestly and fairly and the chances are "10 to 1" that you will always succeed and be appreciated, wherein if you do the reverse you will not even be appreciated by yourself, much less those guests in whose minds you are fixed as a thief, well though you have treated them. When the boss is around you try to make it appear that you are checking carefully and honestly but he sees you too, "when you don't see him" and were he never around there is One who always sees you. In a word, if you each and every one paid particular attention to the points that will make your services valuable to your employer and always have him your first consideration, he is sure to realize your worth and you will be appreciated so much the more. To make him this it is necessary that you should do more than rush to work in the morning, go through the day in a careless, hurried fashion, only hoping for afternoon to come that you may hie to the race track. If you win all right; if you lose, back again to rush through another few hours; in the meantime straining every muscle "to do as much cheating as possible" that you may be off to the track to squander some of your "literally" stolen money. You cannot be attentive to business and have your mind on outside affairs by which you expect possibly to win; how much more often lose? Your salary is sufficient, including honest tips, that is, earned by serving a man nicely, being polite and courteous. Your chances are always better thus than by trying to hoodwink him in the beginning, and though his neighbor on the right should not tip you he is entitled as a guest of the house to the same consideration and respect. If he does not show his thanks in money he will by his attitude toward you which always makes you feel that you have done your duty. Your salary with these honest tips will enable you to live nicely, providing you abstain from "gambling and intoxicants," and you will prove yourselves better men. Finally, if you are not honest and well bred and your desire is to shirk the least for the most, you might better lay down you banner at once and bid a hasty "farewell" to this earth and success, for you are not in it.

LEO MOSER.

The Premium on Celibacy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

This is what Frances Willard, a leader among women and herself a single woman, says in the May *Arena*:

"It will not be many years before the eyes of men will be opened to see what a mistake they are making when they put a premium on the celibate condition among women. When, for instance, they say that no married woman shall hold a position in the public school, as some small-souled educational boards have done in certain cities that shall be nameless."

Wonder if our small-souled educational bosses ever read the *Arena*? Hardly! That would be too great an intellectual effort. The financial equation of Smith's Grammar, Brown's Arithmetic, Jones' Reader, and the x, y and z of their various publishers is what consumes the gray matter of their brains.

We'd like to know how many teachers not having a diploma from the St. Louis or any other Normal School will be put on the list and enter into competition with our graduates, married and single? What's the use of supporting a Normal School if St. Louis is to be a Mecca for every pedagogic pilgrim that comes the road?

Every board goes in with promises of retrenchment and reform and the only retrenchment they were ever guilty of was when they cut 7½ per cent off the salaries of the hard-working teachers with a promise, which promise, it is needless to say, was never kept.

TAX PAYER.

An Easy Solution.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will you kindly allow me space to insert these few lines in your valuable paper. The question that is now agitating almost every mind in the country is the Homestead strike. I wish to state for the benefit of the public in general, how very easily this strike could have been averted, how harmony could have reigned forever between the employer and employe of the Carnegie mills. The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, five years ago started the co-operative plan by dividing and sharing the profits. For five consecutive years each man has secured his dividend. For years not one man has had anything but the very best wishes for the success of the company. Why? Simply because the officers say to the employes: "Gentlemen, we take an interest in your welfare. We will not only pay you as good wages as any firm, but will share our profits with you." A visit to Edwardsville, Ill., where one of the factories is, will show by the number of houses owned by the workmen, how a firm can carry on a business successfully and the owners still be humane. If Mr. Carnegie would carry out the above plan, how easy he could make himself a real blessing to mankind and his workingmen!

DEMOCRAT.

Light Wanted.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I don't see why the City Light Inspector does not put a light in the improved alley between Ranken and Theresa avenue, and Walnut and Clark avenue. Some gentleman in the neighborhood wrote to the Inspector some time ago, but it seems there has not been anything done in regard to it. The alley is infested every night with all kinds of suspicious characters and coal thieves. When we appeal to the police they say, why don't we get lights in our alley?

TAXPAYER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER.—Nothing is known of any such publication.

W. F. M.—Your diet cannot be prescribed in this column.

TENNIS.—The calling of the score in tennis is purely arbitrary.

T. R. T.—Answers to conundrums are not furnished in this column.

O. M.—Your card is a business matter for which advertising rates will be required by newspapers.

READER.—You are entirely wrong in supposing that the expression "I made it for I and my wife" is correct.

INFORMATION.—For the information you must apply to those who conducted the affair. It is not legal to publish the results.

AN OLD READER.—Statements concerning the reputation of business firms are not published on the authority of unsigned letters.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—1. Consult the advertising columns. 2. Advice on such social matters as you refer to cannot be given in this column.

SUBSCRIBER.—1. The name signifies rich. 2. A straight flush consisting of king, queen, jack, ten and nine, is higher than one consisting of one, two, three, four and five. In this case the ace ranks as low.

C. W.—An illegitimate child whose parents afterwards marry can inherit its father's property equally with other children, the father dying intestate, provided the father has recognized the child as his own.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Among the saddest sights to me in a world that has so many of them, are those most unfortunate persons, young and old, who were born "half made up," as Shakspeare calls it; that is, humpbacked, lame, or otherwise crippled—not to speak of such worse ills as blindness, deafness, and the like. It seems as if the Battle of Life were hard enough when we are thoroughly equipped for it, without making the heavy odds against us still heavier by these physical disqualifications for which there is no remedy, and at best only little relief. This feeling is so general as to produce, even in the rudest natures, a sentiment of pity for these victims of cruel Fate, who are doomed to bear a burden they can never lose or lighten. To strike a cripple or steal from a blind man, is regarded by all classes as a sin of which none but the most contemptible scoundrel can be guilty.

I have often wondered why those still more unfortunate persons who are born morally deformed, or deficient, so rarely receive any pity—and usually more or less condemnation. There is just as much—if not more—difference between the moral make-up of individuals than there is in the mental and physical. I have known—and so have you, probably—what are called "constitutional liars;" that is, liars "to the manner born," who often tell a lie when the truth would serve their purpose as well or better. I remember one family where the father was a constitutional liar and a large family inherited lying from him, and were notorious for this unenviable idiosyncrasy. I have known others—and so have you probably—who were constitutional thieves from earliest childhood, always ready to steal whenever convenient opportunity offered, and apparently quite oblivious, from a moral point of view, to the rights of property. We have all known those in whom the general moral sense seemed to be entirely—or to large extent—lacking, or at least impenetrably callous; who could say and do evil, if not infamous, things without the slightest apparent appreciation that what they said or did was wrong.

Of course society must and does protect itself as far as possible by punishing the morally deformed in various ways, according to the nature of their offenses. Social self-preservation demands this, but I have long believed that if we could see and fully understand "the reason *why* they do it," there would be more pity than punishment for them. Becky Sharp said: "'Tis very easy to be virtuous on five thousand a year." So 'tis very easy to be truthful and honest and pure and good if one is born with tendencies in that blessed direction; but hard, very hard—if not impossible—when all the tendencies are the other way. I never knew who wrote these terrible lines, but I think I have some dim perception of the agony of soul out of which they came:

> *Father of Mercies! Why from the silent earth*
> *Didst thou awake and curse me into birth;*
> *Thrust into being a reverse of Thee*
> *And animate a clod with misery?*

The late Cardinal Manning was, as everybody knows, a very learned man; but, as everybody don't know, one of those not rare learned men who aspire to the reputation of "knowing it all." As Sydney Smith said of Macaulay, "Omniscience was his foible." On a certain occasion—so runs the story—there was a debate in Parliament on "the barilla duty," and an admirer and firm believer in Manning asked him to explain the mysterious word. The good Cardinal was quite equal to the demand made upon his cyclopedic information. "Dear me, not know what barilla means? I will tell you. You see, in commerce there are two methods of proceeding. At one time you load your ship with a particular commodity, such as tea, wine or tobacco; at another time you select a variety of articles, suitable to the port of destination. And in the language of trade we describe this latter operation as barilla." The inquirer went away satisfied and happy, but soon afterward, when airing his newly-found knowledge, was astonished to learn that "barilla" is an alkali obtained from the ashes of a Spanish vegetable. Needless to say, his faith in Manning's infallibility was slightly shaken.

I am not a Churchman in any conceivable sense of the word, but I love the great and good churchman, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, who wrote this noble and Christ-like truth:

"They who believe in the singular mercy and compassion shown in the parable of the 'Prodigal Son,' or in the toleration and justice due to those who are of another religion, as in the parable of the 'Good Samaritan,' they, whether they be Christian in name or not, whether they have or have not partaken of the sacraments, have thus received Christ, because they have received that which was the essence of Christ—his spirit of mercy and toleration. * * * It used to be said in the wars between the Moors and the Spaniards that a perfect character would be the man who had the virtues of the Mussulman and the creed of the Christian. But this is exactly reversing our Lord's doctrine. If the virtues of the Arabs were greater than the virtues of the Spaniards, then, whether they accepted Christ in word or not, it was they who were the true believers, and it was the Christians who were the infidels. * * * When Bishop Pearson, in his work on the Creed, vindicates the divinity of Christ without the slightest mention of any of those moral qualities by which He has bowed down the world before Him, his grasp on the doctrine is far feebler than that of Rousseau or Mill, who have seized the very attributes which constitute the marrow and essence of His nature."

It was Dean Stanley who erected the monument in Westminster Abbey to John and Charles Wesley, and this fine anecdote is told in that connection: When visiting for the first time the little cemetery attached to City Road Chapel, London, he asked the sexton who was showing him around, "Has this ground ever been consecrated?" "Yes, sir?" "By what Bishop?" "By the burial in it of that man of God, John Wesley." "You are quite right," said Stanley, reverently raising his hat.

Here is a high favorite of mine and of many other people besides, which is none the worse for being nearly two hundred and fifty years old. It was written by that gallant gentleman and soldier, James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, who served a worthless master—Charles I. of England—so faithfully that he died upon the scaffold at Edinburgh in 1649.

> My dear and only love, I pray
> That little world of thee
> Be governed by no other sway
> But purest monarchy.
> For if confusion have a part,
> Which virtuous souls abhor,
> And hold a synod in thy heart,
> I'll never love thee more.
>
> Like Alexander I will reign,
> And I will reign alone;
> My thoughts did ever more disdain
> A rival on my throne.
> He either fears his fate too much,
> Or his deserts are small,
> Who dares not put it to the touch,
> To gain or lose it all.
>
> But if no faithless action stain
> Thy love and constant word,
> I'll make thee famous by my pen,
> And glorious by my sword.
> I'll serve thee in such noble ways
> As ne'er were known before,
> I'll deck and crown thy head with bays,
> And love thee more and more.

In a collection of the "Dying Words of Eminent Persons," recently published, the following are ascribed to Marie Antoinette:

"Lord, enlighten and soften the hearts of my executioners. Adieu, forever, my dear children, I go to join your father."

Very appropriate, perhaps, but Marie Antoinette never spoke these words on the scaffold, nor any resembling them. She gave a lingering look to the Palace of the Tuileries, where she had seen so much happiness and glory, so much misery and shame; raised her eyes to heaven as if in prayer, and then said to the executioner: "*Vite! Vite!*" or "quick! quick!" And with that made an end. Brave to the last, as became the daughter of Maria Theresa.

Singularly enough, the only woman who lost courage in the presence of the guillotine was Madame du Barry of [illegible] memory—ex-mistress of Louis XV.

AT THE HELM.

A Head Found for the Republican National Committee.

Thomas Carter of Montana Accepts the Position.

CHRIS MAGEE OF PENNSYLVANIA ELECTED SECRETARY.

Meeting of the Committee at New York—Whitelaw Reid Called Into the Council—Over Coffee and Cigars the Choice Was Made—Stevenson at Buffalo—Dissatisfied Democrats in Kansas—General Politics.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The National Executive Committee of the Republican party met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 11 o'clock this morning to elect a chairman to succeed Wm. J. Campbell, whose resignation was read and accepted at this meeting.

The members of the committee who arrived last night, together with Secretary Rusk, Senator Sawyer and other friends of the administration, labored with Henry Payne to get his consent to take the position, but to no effect. Mr. Payne said his only reasons for not accepting the chairmanship were business ones.

The meeting of the committee was called to order by Secretary Carter, and Wm. A. Sutherland of Rochester, N. Y., was made temporary chairman. Whitelaw Reid was called in consultation by the committee and an adjournment was taken about 1 o'clock for two hours. After the adjournment the committee and some of its advisers went to the Hoffman House cafe and ordered lunch. When lunch was ordered they were at sea in discussion. Before the coffee and cigars had been completed, the gordian knot had been cut. Thomas Carter had been prevailed on to take the chairmanship himself. This decision being reported, the conference returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and went into the committee room to place the official statement on the solution of the chairmanship puzzle before the committee. The news spread like wildfire, and with it the announcement that Mr. Carter's place would be filled by Chris Magee.

At 3:30, when the committee re-assembled, Mr. Carter was not present, being in the room occupied for the time by Mr. Reid. The chairman called the meeting to order, Mr. Clarkson arose and made the nomination of Mr. Carter. The nomination was warmly seconded by Mr. Payne and unanimously carried. The treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, was appointed to notify Mr. Carter of his nomination.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Carter made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—To plead insensibility to the great trust which you have just conferred to my care would be to cast a reflection upon your judgment collectively and separately. As your worthy presiding officer, Mr. Sutherland, has well said, it is a task of great magnitude, a battle amounting to little less than a hand to hand struggle with forces equally anxious to grasp the powers of government from the Republican party. We have passed in the history of the world beyond the time when men have overthrown government for the sake of power, but the distance between the time of that passage and the present is not very great. The fact that the struggle does not involve life and death is only a mitigation of the contest, upon which we are about to enter.

From these suggestions it may be inferred that I appreciate in some degree at least the nature of the responsibility at hand and the chief effort necessary to be put forth. I would shrink from the task as a hopeless struggle were it not for the fact that about the chairman of this committee primarily will be twelve shrewd, intelligent and capable members of the committee itself; while supporting this organization, known as the executive committee, will be close the national organization representing every State and Territory. In addition to this the league of clubs and other aggressive forces, supplemented by the different State organizations of the party, and the county and district organizations with the people behind them will make up in all a mighty force of earnest, sincere men, actuated by lofty motives and desirous of perpetuating in their purity the principles of the Republican party.

While the task to be performed is great, an aggregation of working leaders who hearts and souls are with the Republican party, gives courage and strength and confidence to all. This committee will have perfected its organization before its final adjournment to-day. Relying as we do upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, we can, supported by an earnest effort, confidently expect to meet with deserved victory in November.

I can but promise to each and all the members of [illegible] committee and the greater body of the people, [illegible]ou represent, an earnest, tireless effort to [illegible] worthy of this great trust.

[illegible] have given me your vote, and of your support [illegible] no doubt. I shall endeavor to prove worthy [illegible] and to labor with you, early, late and all the [illegible] to bring about the victory to which we are en-[illegible]

[illegible]ank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have [illegible]owed and await your pleasure. [Applause.]

[illegible] motion of Mr. Clarkson Mr. J. F. Burke [illegible] Pittsburg was appointed Secretary pro [illegible]. It is asserted the appointment of a [illegible]rmanent Secretary will be left to the discretion of the Chairman. On motion of Mr. Fessenden the Chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee of five, to be selected of Republicans not members of the committee, to act as an Advisory Committee to the National Executive Committee. On motion of Mr. Clarkson a committee will be appointed by the Chairman to secure headquarters.

The following men are said to have declined the chairmanship: James S. Clarkson, William J. Sewell, H. C. Payne, Redfield Proctor, John C. Spooner, ex-Gov. Cheney, L. T. Michener, Philetus W. Sawyer, Samuel C. Fessenden, Joseph Manley, Nelson W. Aldrich and Senator McMillan.

The members of the committee present were James S. Clarkson, Iowa; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Richard C. Kerens, Missouri; Joseph H. Manley, Maine; W. A. Sutherland, New York; Samuel Fessenden, Connecticut; John R. Tanner, Illinois, and W. A. Bettle, who was proxy for Gen. Sewell of New Jersey, who holds the proxy of Garrett A. Hobart. W. O. Bradley of Kentucky was represented by Joseph Sparks.

Before the meeting a conference was held in the room of Mr. Payne, who had not been down stairs all the morning. A final effort was made to get him to accept the Chairmanship but he positively declined. Uncle Jerry Rusk, Commissioner Carter, Senator Sawyer and others made a final appeal to Mr. Payne but he remained firm.

It was unanimously agreed to continue Mr. Campbell as a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Campbell will take charge of the branch headquarters at Chicago.

Mr. Carter is but 38 years of age, having been born in Furiace, Sciota County, O., in June, 1853.

In 1865 he moved to Pana, Ill., where he lived till 1875, when he moved to Burlington, Io. He studied law in Louisville, Ky., and Illinois, being admitted to the bar in Nebraska. In 1882 moved to Helena, Mont., which is now his home. He was elected Territorial Delegate to the Fifty-first Congress as its first representative. He was renominated in 1890, but was defeated. In March, 1891, he was appointed by the President United States Land Commissioner. Mr. Carter was one of the five men originally suggested by President Harrison for the office of Chairman when the National Committee held its first session in Washington three weeks ago. His name was withdrawn from the consideration of the committee for two reasons. He arrived in Washington from Montana whither he went immediately after the Minneapolis Convention, only a few hours before the committee met, and he said he could not consent to be elected Chairman without an opportunity to consider the matter fully. It was held by many members of the committee that under the rules it was necessary to choose a Chairman from among the body of the committee's membership and Mr. Carter was not a member, and in view of his personal objections to taking the place, he was finally permitted to withdraw his name. Even then, however, it was expected of him that he should serve as Secretary, but in electing him to the chairmanship the committee achieved one of its earliest plans.

When Mr. Carter was asked if the acceptance of the chairmanship entailed the resignation of his position in the land office, he replied: "I shall resign, at all events."

Chairman Carter will on Monday announce the Committee on Headquarters and, probably the Advisory Committee.

The selection of a secretary will be made within a week.

STEVENSON AT BUFFALO.

A SWARM OF REPORTERS PLY HIM WITH QUESTIONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, passed through Buffalo this morning. He arrived in a Michigan Central sleeper at 7:25 a. m., and he was up and dressed when the train rolled into Buffalo, having arisen to get a look at the falls as the train crossed the river. He was accompanied by his law partner, James S. Ewing, of Bloomington, Ill., the latter's brother, Adlai T. Ewing and W. G. Ewing and Charles Stockford of Chicago. On account of the early hour at which the train reached here no arrangement was made for a demonstration or even a reception, and there were few besides the newspaper men at the depot to greet the Vice-Presidential candidate. Gen. Stevenson talked freely to the reporters, but was careful in his remarks. He said that the outlook in Illinois was very favorable to the Democratic party. There is no division in the party there and the best of feeling prevails among the leaders. Someone asked Gen. Stevenson if his ideas of civil service reform coincided with Mr. Cleveland's.

"I will answer that question," he replied, smiling, "by referring you to my letter of acceptance, which, when I have written it, you will doubtless compare with Mr. Cleveland's."

Speaking of the chairmanship of the National Committee, Gen. Stevenson said: "There is a general desire among the Democrats of the country that Mr. Whitney should take charge of the campaign. I see that Mr. Whitney names Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania as his preference. I know Mr. Harrity quite well. He is an able leader and an energetic young man of cool judgment."

Gen. Stevenson will arrive in New York early this evening and will stop at the Hoffman House.

FEELING CONFIDENT.

DEMOCRATS WILL STRIVE EARNESTLY TO CARRY THE STATE.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Chicago Democrats are confident that with organization and an active campaign the electoral votes of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan can be secured for their candidates. The only thing in their opinion needed to make a Democratic victory in these States doubly certain is the establishment in Chicago of a branch campaign headquarters. If the National Committee fails to see advantages to be gained from opening headquarters in this city it will not be because they have not been pointed out to it by local Democrats. When the Notification Committee meets in New York next Wednesday it will find a number of prominent Chicago Democrats there whose chief purpose in visiting Gotham on that occasion will be to impress upon the National Committee the advisability of making as great an effort to carry Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, as it will to secure the electoral vote of New York. To-day Gowdy and Clayton E. Craft will leave for New York to meet the National Committee. Another and larger delegation will leave on the same mission next Tuesday. The Democratic Central Committee has been called to meet to-morrow for the purpose of sending representatives to New York to invite the National Committee to establish branch headquarters here. This delegation will probably be composed of F. S. Winston, Potter Palmer, J. P. Hopkins, M. C. McDonald, Thomas Gahan, John A. King, Wash Hesing, M. J. Russell, M. J. Wentworth, Judge Shepard, A. W. Green, John O'Brien ann John C. Black.

HAYS' CAMPAIGN SONG.

IT IS GRACEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED BY GROVER CLEVELAND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—All lovers of music know Will S. Hays, the author of "Molly Darling" and other melodies. Mr. Hays recently wrote a Cleveland and Stevenson campaign song and sent a copy of it with a letter to Cleveland. In his reply Mr. Cleveland writes as follows:

Will S. Hays:

DEAR SIR—I received a copy of the song you have written to be used as you say for an "encourager" during the approaching campaign. I believe with you that the influence of songs and music of the right sort ought not to be overlooked as an important adjunct to the political campaign, and so far as I am able to judge this latest production of yours must serve a good purpose in that direction. Of one thing I am certain, the composition of this song by you is a sure demonstration that the composer is actuated by the sort of spirit and enthusiasm which wins elections. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gray Gables, July 13, 1892.

THE THIRD PARTY.

A TICKET NAMED THAT WILL ASK FOR REPUBLICAN SUPPORT.

LEXINGTON, Mo., July 16.—The County Convention of the Lafayette County People's party was held at Higginsville to-day, when the following ticket was nominated, consisting of five former Republicans and four Democrats; Lee Slusher, Democrat, Representative; Sam McBurney, Republican, Sheriff; Joseph L. Young, Republican, Collector; Chaney Shewalter, Democrat, Attorney; H. L. Maxwell, Democrat, Treasurer; W. L. Maddox, Republican, Assessor; G. D. Satterfield, Republican, Surveyor; Henry Niederjohn and Montgomery Sayler, Republican, Judges. The convention was enthusiastic and made up of about eight former Democrats to one Republican. An effort was made to prevent the nomination of candidates for Collector and Sheriff, as T. M. Cotton, Democratic candidate for the first named office, is President of the Lafayette County Farmers' Alliance, and Zach Wright, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, is also an officer in that body. This was voted down, and McBurney and Young were nominated. It made a good deal of enthusiasm. The Republican County Convention has been ordered held at Higginsville Aug. 24, and it is generally understood that the People's party ticket will be swallowed in full, as leading Republicans, including the Chairman and other members of the County Committee, are well pleased. No estimate of the strength of the People's party in the county can be obtained, but leading members to-day asserted that with the united support of the Republicans the full ticket would be elected.

IN TEXAS.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 16.—Forty-four delegates of the People's party met in the Court-house this afternoon and nominated the following ticket: For Representative, Trouse Whaley; County Judge, J. S. Jagers; Sheriff, G. W. Tipps; District Clerk, L. F. Cassell; County Clerk, W. J. Little; Collector, A. M. Tuttle; Assessor, W. S. Bassett; Treasurer, Wm. Robins. No nomination was made for County Attorney, for the reason as one of the delegates said that there was no one in the party who was competent for the office. Resolutions were passed and all national and State candidates of the party and the platform were indorsed.

A TICKET NAMED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—The People's party of Saline County held a meeting to-day, at which 3,000 persons were present. In mass-meeting they nominated a county ticket, as follows: Representative, Parson Durham; Senator, W. F. Campbell; Sheriff, B. J. Ball; County Judge, H. Abler Cornitz; Clerk, W. Sallee; Treasurer, Thomas Fuel; Assessor, W. H. Howell.

A FLAG OF TRUCE

RAISED BY SENATOR HISCOCK TO CONFER WITH PLATT.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Senator Frank Hiscock is in town and it is said he comes here holding out the flag of truce under a commission from the President. Through another, so the story goes, he has waved the flag at Mr. T. C. Platt, but that gentleman has not as yet waved another in return. The Senator, if he has come to cement the difference which is supposed to exist between Mr. Platt and the President, will do nothing more than pave the way for another. The real work of bringing about harmonious relations between the man with the long beard in Washington and the man with the short beard on lower Broadway will not be trusted to Senator Hiscock.

The President, said a Republican politician this morning, had done some things of late which have displayed a lack of wisdom, but he would never be so injudicious as to select Senator Hiscock to carry his messages to Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt and the Senator do not fret and pine when they are out of sight of each other. As a matter of fact there are statesmen up about Syracuse and some in this city who are wanting to wager that if Mr. Platt can prevent it Senator Hiscock will have no further political honor in the future than the privilege of bearing the title ex.

For that and other reasons it is not considered probable that the Senator has come her, with any further mission than to spread the impression that the President is just bubbling over with good feeling toward the New York leaders.

That is to make future negotiations more easy of accomplishment. It is too much to expect the President to come down all at once. But he wants to be elected and is willing to swallow many bitter doses in order to have harmony which is something which all the leaders are clawing at with both hands.

It was in the interest of harmony, for instance, that Jake Patterson was yesterday made chairman of the Local Campaign Committee.

There are Republicans in town who think all the harmony would better be brought out now because, as they predict, there will be but little of it here if Harrison is re-elected.

Mr. Platt, they think has a little account to settle with Postmaster Vancott, who finds the berth of Postmaster so pleasant that he would not care to exchange it for something better.

Whatever difference there is between Platt and Vancott grew out of the course pursued by Sitting Bull Lawson at the Minneapolis convention. Lawson was sent there at the instance of the Postmaster. When his name was suggested first Mr. Platt objected to him.

He was afraid Lawson would not come out for Blaine. He was assured to the contrary, but was not convinced until the Postmaster called on him and personally vouched for Lawson. It was on the assurance given by Vancott to Platt that Lawson was permitted to go to Minneapolis as a delegate.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

NINTH DISTRICT CONVENTION ENDS IN A ROW.

MONTGOMERY CITY, July 16.—The fourth day of the convention has come and gone. After four days of hard fighting the new Ninth District Convention adjourned without effecting a permanent organization. The new Ninth has demonstrated beyond peradventure that its fighting capacity far exceeds anything ever dreamed of in the philosophy of the old "Bloody Seventh." It was a battle royal from start to finish. The Clark forces were led by Dave Bull, Perry Wood and George Whitecotton from North Missouri and Woodruff and Tanner from Boone. Norton directed his own fight and Avery, Smith and McClelland stood forth as his champions with Faris as their representative from Crawford.

The Clark men contended in his behalf that he had the five delegates of Crawford County regularly instructed for him. The Norton men claimed that neither delegation was regular, and asked that the matter be referred back to Crawford County for settlement.

The most dramatic scene in this stirring convention was when Senator Ball of Pike said:

"If you Norton men want to do the fair thing and see who is really the choice of the Democrats of the Ninth District, send it back to a general primary all over the district on the same day."

Deafening cheers greeted this home thurst from the Senator from Pike. Pat Avery of Lincoln jumped to his feet and shouted:

"Senator Ball, do you make that as a proposition?"

Ball shouted back so that he could have been heard half way to St. Charles:

"Yes; in behalf of Champ Clark and his friends I make that as a proposition and dare you to accept it."

Pandemonium broke loose. Men and women, boys and girls yelled themselves hoarse. After five minutes of terrific uproar Ball waved his hand to the audience and requested them to be quiet for a moment, as he thought the gentlemen from Lincoln were about to accept his proposition, and the crowd went wild again.

WARNER'S DEAL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—In our Republican circles, Maj. William Warner is being given credit for manipulating a clever deal by which he will secure hundreds of Democratic votes in return for the support of the Democratic ticket. Warner and his managers propose to secure the indorsement in part of the People's party county ticket, and then fill out the list with the weakest and most obnoxious candidates so that the Republicans will scratch them and vote for Democrats. Warner in return to be given Democratic support in his race for Governor. Republican primaries will be held Monday and the County Convention Thursday, and report has it that the deal has been all arranged and will certainly be put through.

SURE OF SUCCESS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—City Clerk Frank G. Graham, Mayor Cowherd, Judge James Gibson, Jackson County's favorite for Governor, ex-State Treasurer Joe Mercer, Dee Reese and a score of other shrewd Democratic workers left this morning and evening for Jefferson City. More will go to-morrow and Monday. Two hundred members of the Aurora Club, all arrayed in Gibson costumes, will start for the Democratic scene of battle. It is expected that there will be 500 Democrats at the convention. The largest ever sent from this section. All will work early and late, day and night for Gibson, and all profess to be sure of success.

NO BARTHOLDT WORKERS.

MANCHESTER, Mo., July 16.—A large crowd attended the primaries to-day and everything passed off very quietly and orderly. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the entire absence of any Bartholdt workers. The convention nominated the following straight out Kinsey ticket by acclamation: J. Wilkins, J. Schneider, A. Kessler, W. J. Hollocher, H. Krop, J. Wilde, O. Sturdy. The Kinsey men are delighted at their success and the better element of the people generally, Republican and Democratic, are thoroughly in sympathy with them.

MORSEY'S SCHEME WORKS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—W. L. Morsey of Warrenton, Mo., the Republican nominee for Congress in the new Ninth Congressional District, is at the Coates House. If a Democrat falls into Morsey's clutches when in Warrenton the shrewd Republican candidate takes him around and points dramatically to the room in which Dryden stood when he flipped that dollar. It invariably wins and the Democrat goes away promising to vote for Morsey.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN FACTIONS HARMONIOUS AND QUIETLY AT WORK.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—The Republican party is already beginning preparations for the fall campaign, and while they are keeping everything remarkably quiet, the comprehensiveness of the work now being inaugurated indicate that the congressional contests will be the hottest since 1878. The lottery question entered largely into the causes of the bitter dissensions in the party, but now that the latter is dead and buried, prospects for harmony are very favorable. Leaders of both factions express themselves as desirous of reunion, and besides this the national authorities are taking steps that will lead to that end in very short order. Reliable information says the administration will stand by Warmoth, as representing the better element of the Republican party in Louisiana. It is quite certain that the National Committee will recognize him and his State Committee. Collector Warmoth, Surveyor McMillan and Marshal Donnelly spent three days in Washington to convince Mr. Harrison of the necessity of this and Mr. Warmoth returned to-day claiming that he had Dr. Smyth's scalp at his belt. Smyth is Superintendent of the mint and has fought Warmoth with unceasing activity. If Smyth is removed Gen. McMillan will be his successor and then the entire federal patronage, aggregating over a thousand appointments, will be under control of Warmoth. The latter, in his conduct of the Custom-house, has shown a sincere respect for civil service principles, but in the mint there is not one position requiring a civil service examination, and its recourses in the matter of patronage are therefore much more effected. Backed by this power, Warmoth proposes making a most determined campaign. Three or four of the Congressional districts are naturally strongly Republican, notably the Third and Fourth and the Fifth. There are big sugar and rice interests in the Second and the prosperity of the former is dependent upon the maintenance of the bounty and that of the latter on protection. Many Republicans are sanguine of carrying the State for Harrison electors, but that is an event that depends too much upon whether the election and returning officers will accord the ticket an honest count. The Republicans will not nominate politicians in the districts they expect to carry. The programme is to nominate gentlemen of pronounced protection and Republican proclivities without regard to former political affiliations. In the Second the nominee will be a business man. In the Third, Fourth and Fifth they will be planters. There are two factors that are relied on to aid in Republican success. First, the necessity for continuing the sugar bounty and other forms of protection and second, the difficulty of the Democrats to find proper men. Mr. Price, the present Congressman in the Third District, although a very rich man has declined a renomination because of the expense and the same trouble will be encountered in the Second. The Congressional nominating convention will not be called until the first week in September.

POLITICAL NOTES.

DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS IN KANSAS WILL NOT FUSE.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 16.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District have not wholly abandoned hope of sending a Democrat to Congress this fall. The People's party has put Hon. Fred Chase of Doniphan County in the field, and the Democrats Hon. Edward Carroll. Opposed to them is Congressman Broderick. Efforts have been made by the Democrats to induce the People's party to withdraw Chase, but thus far without success. Numbers of prominent Peoplists have, however, joined in the movement, and it is believed that before the campaign shall have fairly opened the project will be successful. None of the Democratic County Conventions have yet been held, and as the People's party managers are very desirous of carrying the Legislature, so as to capture the United States Senatorship, it is thought that bargains can be made by which Chase will withdraw in consideration of Democratic indorsement of the People's party Legislative candidates. If this be done it will insure a Democratic Congressman and deliver to the People's party every member of either branch of the Legislature from the eight counties which comprise the districts. The opportunity presented by such a bargain is too important to be ignored by the Peoplists, and it is regarded as certain that they will take advantage of it. It is quietly understood that ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill, who recently failed of the Republican nomination for Governor, is in training for the United State Senatorship to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Plumb now filled by B. W. Perkins, appointed by the Governor. Morrill's friends are outspoken in his behalf and he does not oppose their efforts. It has been claimed that United States District Attorney J. W. Addy was a candidate for the Plumb succession, but it is given out flat that he will wait until the expiration of Pfeffer's term, in 1897.

Diptheria has broken out in violent form at the little town of Everest, thirty miles north of here. Six or eight cases have resulted fatally, and others are ill. Among the deaths was Dr. A. L. Myers. His entire family is afflicted with the disease. Four nurses were sent from here to-night.

HOOSIER CAMPAIGNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—The Republican State Convention has arranged to open the campaign in every county in the State Saturday, Sept. 3, at which time ninety-two Republican orators will speak in as many county seats. The meetings will be followed by others in all the townships, and it is proposed to have from one to three speeches in every school district in the State. A big ratification will be held in the latter part of August at the opening of the Elwood tin-plate works. Gov. McKinley of Ohio, Gov. Fifer of Illinois, Gen. Alger of Michigan, and Gov. Chase will be present.

DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

DECATUR, Ill., July 16.—The Macon County Democratic Committeemen decided to-day to hold the County Convention on Saturday, Aug. 27, and the primaries on Aug. 25. This year the Democrats are unusually active and sanguine, and say they will clean out the Republicans. Aspirants for State's Attorney are Charles C. Leforge, A. G. Webber and David Hutchinson, while Isaac W. Elerman is said to be the most available man for Circuit Clerk. Party lines will be closely drawn, and much earnest work will be done on both sides.

ON THE STUMP.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 16.—Hon. Tom Brown of Sherman made a speech here this afternoon to an audience of about 200 people. This was the appointment originally made for Judge Duncan and afterward for Jake Hodges, both of whom were unable to come. Hon. Jesse Murrel and Trouse Whaley, candidates for the Legislature on the Democratic and People's party ticket, held a joint discussion to-night before a large audience.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—Democratic primaries are being held in this county to-day for the nomination of candidates for county and legislative positions.

A large vote is being polled and much excitement prevails. The principal contests are over the County Judgeship and the Shrievalty. Judge Erb is far ahead in the race for County Judge and tee fight for Sheriff is close between Anderson Mills and E. B. Blanks.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

WACO, Tex., July 16.—The County Convention held in this city to-day nominated eight delegates to the State Convention at Houston, instructed for Waco's candidate for Governor, Hon. Geo. Clark, first, last and all the time. Hogg men bolted. The Convention was loud and vociferous, but no difficulties between individuals.

IT MAY BE BRICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—A prominent Democratic Senator is given as authority for the statement that Senator Brice will be re-elected Chairman of the National Democratic Committee and that W. F. Harrity of Pennsylvania will be nominated as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE LAST ROLL CALL.

Maj. G. M. Ellicott Yields—A Pioneer Gone.

WELLSVILLE, Mo., July 16.—Maj. G. M. Ellicott, a veteran of the late war, died yesterday, and was interred with the usual ceremonies by the G. A. R. Maj. Ellicott served four years, to the close of the war. His first service was in the Twenty-eighth New York Infantry as Lieutenant. For bravery in battle he was promoted to Major of the Fifth New York Cavalry. His regiment formed a part of Gen. Custer's command, and participated in many of the great battles of the rebellion.

A PIONEER GONE.

CALIFORNIA, Mo., July 16.—Wm. G. Howard, a pioneer and for thirty years County Clerk of this (Moniteau) county, died yesterday evening aged 73.

WITH A WOOD AXE.

Brutal Assault on 15-Year-Old Mollie Prince.

STRUCK OVER THE HEAD THREE TIMES AND MAY DIE.

She Refused to Accede to Her Assailant's Indecent Proposal—Joseph McMasters, Alias Freeman, Arrested for the Offense—He Protests His Innocence—How Tinch Escaped—Police News.

Joseph McMasters, alias Freeman, a negro, 23 years old, made a brutal attempt, it is alleged, to criminally assault 15-year-old Mollie Prince, a respectable mulatto girl, at the home of her parents at 1616 Gay street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. About a month ago McMasters was released from the penitentiary after serving a two-years' sentence for a similar assault. Since then he has been staying with his sister, who lives opposite the Princes. Isaac Prince, the girl's father, says that his wife suspected that McMasters had intentions against the girl and that she never let her out of her sight until this afternoon. Mrs. Prince had some washing to take home this afternoon, and about 3 o'clock left the house. She was hardly out of sight, it is alleged, when McMasters entered the house and made an indecent proposition to the girl, who was alone. She rejected his proposal, and then he tried to use force, it is averred, and she screamed and made a desperate resistance. This so enraged McMasters that he picked up a wood-ax, which was laying in a corner of the room, and, it is alleged, struck the defenseless child three stunning blows on the head. Neighbors who had heard the screams of the girl arrived upon the scene and the negro, seeing them, it is stated, beat a retreat. He was not caught until about 11 o'clock last night, when Officers Varwig and Thompson, disguised in citizens' clothes, arrested him in the house of one of his sisters at 3519 Bernard street. McMasters denies his guilt.

Dr. Jennings of 815 North Eighteenth street, who attended the girl, says that her skull is fractured in two places and pronounces her condition very critical. Warrants charging McMasters with assault to kill and assault to ravish will be applied for Monday.

How Finch Escaped.

Detective Tom Tracy returned from Seymour, Ind., last night, but without his prisoner. He says that Finch escaped from a cell, and not from an unguarded room in the jail building, and denies that he was in any way responsible for the escape. "Finch was in the hands of the Marshall," said Detective Tracy last night, "and he was to hold him until I returned from supper. I was gone about half an hour, and upon returning found my prisoner had gone. He had taken a board and bent the bars of his cell out of place far enough to enable him to squeeze through the opening and he then managed to escape from the corridor in the same way. It was all done in a few minutes. He had told me that he could return to St. Louis without waiting for the arrival of requisition papers, but it was evident that he was not so anxious to come back after all. The authorities put blood hounds on his track and they followed him twenty miles to a railroad station, where he took a freight train and returned to Seymour and went to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was lost track of."

Charged With Burglary.

Geo., alias Gates, Kelly was lodged in the Third District Station last night on a charge of burglary and larceny. B. Ragneski of 817 North Eighth street identified him as one of the men who, with "Spike" Hennessy, burglarized a freight car of the Merchants' Terminal Railroad on the night of the 12th inst. and stole a chest of tea and clothing valued at $75.

They Had Spectacles.

Jim Kennedy, Jim Dorn and Mike O'Neil were lodged in the Third District Station about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on suspicion of larceny. The men were arrested by Officers Barthold and McFarland. When searched at the station twelve pairs of valuable spectacles were found in their possession.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Men's good suits as low as $2.95, to the finest $20 and $25 Baltimore merchant tailor suits at $12.75. GLOBE, 708 to 713 Franklin av.

TO SERVE FIVE YEARS.

Mrs. Gray Passes Through the City on Her Way to the Penitentiary.

Sheriff Calloway of Madison County, this State, passed through St. Louis last night with Mrs. Mary F. Gray as a prisoner for the Penitentiary. They arrived about 7 o'clock from Fredericktown and the Sheriff placed her in the calaboose at the Four Courts for safe-keeping for about an hour and then returned to the Union Depot and took the 8:20 train for Jefferson City. The trial of Mrs. Gray created a good deal of excitement at Fredericktown and in fact throughout Madison and adjoining counties, and although public sentiment was against her before the trial, it changed with her conviction, and the feeling now prevails pretty generally that the evidence against her was far from sufficient to justify the verdict of the jury. A POST-DISPATCH reporter had quite a talk with Mrs. Gray at the depot last night and found her a very sociable and pleasant-appearing woman, and seemingly in the best of spirits. She said she was 50 years old and was alone in the world, having lost her husband and children. She was accused a couple of years ago of poisoning her husband, and although the charge was entirely unfounded it caused her a great deal of trouble, she said, and was in fact the cause of all her troubles since. She had to part with nearly all of her means to pay her attorneys and afterwards accused them of having robbed her and of having deceived her. After she had deeded her property to the attorneys three buildings on the old homestead burned down. The first, a barn, on April 6 last, then a tenement house April 26 and, lastly, a dwelling, the May 19. On account of her talk against attorneys f suspicion was directed against Mrs. Gray, and this was strengthened when a vacant dwelling house in the neighborhood caught fire and burned down a little later, June 6. Although there was little evidence against her, a special Grand-jury was called for the purpose of indicting her, and four true bills were at once returned. This was only three weeks ago. Her trial was set at once and last week with public feeling against her she was tried and convicted. "There was no evidence against me," said Mrs. Gray last night, "but they were determined that I should go to the penitentiary and you see I am going. I think if I had had good lawyers I would not have been convicted, but as I was poor the Court appointed my lawyer for me. I was at the mercy of the Court and really blame the Court more for the verdict against me than I do my lawyer or the jury. The public clamor against me for a while was ridiculous. They charged me with setting fire to houses that I was several miles from at the time."

Mrs. Gray was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for arson.

The Southern Floods.

JACKSON, Miss., July 6.—Pear River rose two feet last night and is still rising. It is several feet higher than ever before at this season of the year and is miles wide in places. All the crops in the lowlands are under water and ruined. The overflow comes so late that there is no time for replanting. With the heavy rains of last night and to-day there is no telling how much higher the river will go.

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES.

CROW'S

MIDSUMMER

CLEARING SALE

Continued for the Coming Week. Note the Sweeping Reductions on Choice, First-Class

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents' Fine Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers	Reduced from 35c to 25c each
Gents' Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	Reduced from 50c to 40c each
Gents' Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	Reduced from 65c to 50c each
Gents' Australian Summer Merino Shirts	Reduced from $1.00 to 75c each
Gents' Summer Camel's-Hair Shirts and Drawers	Reduced from $1.25 to $1.00 each
Gents' Summer Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers	Reduced from $1.50 to $1.25 each
Gents' Jersey Ribbed Plated Silk Shirts and Drawers	Reduced from $2.25 to $1.75 each
Gents' Fast-Colored Good Flannelette Shirts	Reduced from 65c to 50c each
Gents' Extra Quality Scotch Flannelette Shirts	Reduced from $1.00 to 75c each
Gents' Very Fine Quality Madras Outing Shirts	Reduced from $1.50 to $1.25 each
Gents' A No. 1 Quality New York Mills White Shirts	Reduced to 50c each
Gents' 16-Tuck Square Bosom White Dress Shirts	Reduced to 75c each
Gents' Open-Front Plaited Bosom, with collars	Reduced to $1.00 each
Gents' Wamsutta Mills Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts	Reduced to 50c each
Gents' Extra Quality Hand-made Night Shirts	Reduced to 65c each
Gents' Extra Quality Plain Balbriggan Half-Hose	Reduced to 12½c pair
Gents' Imported Fast Black Double-Sole Half-Hose	Reduced to 16 2-3c pair
Gents' Super Stout British Cotton Half-Hose	Reduced to 20c pair
Gents' Full Regular Shaw Knit Domestic Half-Hose	Reduced to 10c pair
Gents' Union Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs	Reduced to 10c each
Gents' Embroidered Initial Union Linen Handkerchiefs	Reduced to 15c each
Gents' Embroidered Initial Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs	Reduced to 50c each

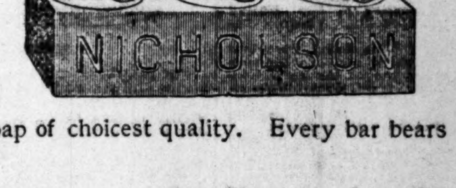
Cutting Reductions! Sweeping Reductions! GENUINE REDUCTIONS! during the Midsummer Clearing Sale of the OLD and RELIABLE DRY GOODS HOUSE of

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**

Recent Importations Now Landing.

Virgin * Olive * Oil.

Finest to be had, now arriving. Put up in bottles of half-pints, pints and quarts; also in one-gallon, two-gallon and five-gallon tins.



Olive Oil Soap of choicest quality. Every bar bears our name and "trade-mark."

Marie Brizard & Roger's Cordials.

A full assortment of the most popular kinds and flavors.

David Nicholson, Importer.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Mondragon Rapid Firing Gun—Sudden Insanity.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, July 16.—Maj. Manuel Mondragon of the Mexican Artillery Corps is the inventer of a portable, rapid firing gun, which has been tested by the French military authorities and pronounced a great success for light field work. The tests were made in the presence of Danish and Roumanian officers, all of whom concurred in the flattering verdict. The French Government has made a handsome offer to Maj. Mondragon for his invention.

Don Pedro Rincon Gallardo, Mexican Minister at the court of the Czar, has arrived in Mexico on leave of absence. It is believed that the Minister, who is a man of great wealth, desires to be assigned to some other honorable post, as the climate of St. Petersburg has proved too severe for his health.

Don Delfin Sanchez, the great railroad builder and financier of Mexico, who has made an enormous fortune in government contracts and other vast speculations, has left for Paris, France, with his family, where he intends to take up his residence for some time.

A sensation has been produced in official and social circles in this city by the announcement of the sudden insanity of Senor Don Pablo Martinez del Campo, acting Charge d'Affairs of the Mexican Legation in London.

The President has approved the Congressional decree ratifying the contract made by the Department of Public Works with Albert K. Owen for the construction of a railroad to run from Topolobampo, on the Pacific Coast, to Presidio del Norte, passing by Boeoyna, near Batoolias, and crossing the Mexican Central Railroad between Santa Rosalia and Chihuahua.

RUSSIA FALLING INTO LINE.

The First International Electrical Exposition to Take Place at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The International Exposition Board, which has just organized at Moscow, composed of members of the Imperial Technical Society of Russia, and by virtue of a ukase of his majesty, the Emperor, is at present busily preparing for the opening, which takes place on the 27th of August, 1892, which date according to Russian chronology is the 15th of August, and will last until the 12th of February, 1893. (In Russia, the 31st of January.) A committee of Frenchmen has been formed who will act as patrons of the same, under the chairmanship of M. Berthou, Director of the Telephone Society.

The programme of the Exposition is quite extensive. The exhibit is divided into eight distinct groups, with every branch of electricity thoroughly represented, as at the Frankfort Electrical Exposition a year ago.

The eighth and last group of the Moscow Fair will comprise an extensive array of literature, projects, designs, diagrams, etc., all bearing on electricity, its use and application, and this department is open to all who choose to dabble in electricity on paper at least.

AMUSEMENTS.

UHRIG'S CAVE.
Monday, July 11, and During the Week,
SPENCER OPERA CO.
IN
AMORITA.
Tickets at Frost's, 700 Olive st., and Glenn's, 2339 Washington av. Doors open at 7 p. m. Performance 8:30 p. m. Next opera, "Nanon."

THE ANNUAL SPORTS
Of the
W. A. A.,
Under the auspices of the
Olympic Athletic Club,
Will be held at
SOUTH SIDE PARK
This Afternoon, Commencing at 3 p. m.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS.
Steamer WAR EAGLE to Alton and Riverside Park every Wednesday and Friday. Leaves foot of Locust street at 10 a. m. sharp. Returns promptly at 5 p. m. Lands at North Market street going up only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The property holders from Sidney st. north to Lafayette av. and 2d Carondelet av. to protest against a double track to be laid by Union Depot Line, 2nd Carondelet av. being only 30 feet wide. The meeting to be held at Koerner's Garden, on 2d Carondelet, near Lafayette, Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. The Committee.

Heffernan's Frames and Pictures.

Not the cheapest, but the best your money will buy. 1010 Olive street.

A Deserted Wife's Deed.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 16.—Mrs. Emma Reddy made a desperate attempt to kill herself and her 9-year-old boy this evening. After ten years of happy married life her husband deserted her without any apparent cause a few months ago. She became despondent to-night and gave herself and boy large doses of corrosive sublimate. The woman will die, but physicians hope to save the boy's life.

AN IRON HAND

Crushing the Rioting Idaho Striking Miners.

Hundreds of Them Made Prisoners by the Troops.

EVERY MINING TOWN IN CHARGE OF THE TROOPS.

Gen. Carlin Takes Vigorous and Effective Action—President Harrison's Proclamation—The Order Under Which the Troops Are Operating—Hostility Toward the Newspaper Men.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 16.—The feature of to-day was the arrest of union men. The troops are now in every camp, Wardner, Wallace, Mullan, Murray, Osborne, Burke and Gem all being held by them. Five companies of the Second Infantry from Ft. Keogh, Mont., have arrived at Mullan, the most desperate point in the county. Gen. Carlin and forces are at Wardner. Capt. Bubb commands the forces at Gem and Burke camps, three miles apart. Capt. Stevenson of the State Militia, holds Osborne. The negro troops are at Murray, the latter camp being eighteen miles from the railroad. Last night the Grand Army post took up arms and commenced making arrests. A. O. Ingalls led the forces. Ingalls, who is Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. of Idaho, received orders from Marshall Pinkham to act. Ingalls was assisted by Albert Ott, Post Commander and Adjutant-General. His assistants were L. M. Parks, H. M. Cooper, Ed Doyle, L. W. Irwin and Charles Tilden. They made several arrests and put the prisoners in a vacant house. A large party of strikers started to release their imprisoned comrades, but the bold front of the veterans bluffed the strikers. Gen. Carlin this morning dispatched troops to the relief of the gallant G. A. R. men. The people in this country are ready to take off their hats to the Grand Army badge. This morning ninety-six union men in the Poorman and Tiger mines, at Burke, were arrested as they came off shift.

This noon the second shift was arrested. The men were working quietly but belonged to the union. Every union man in Cœur d'Alene is regarded as an accomplice in the Fourth of July Canyon masacre and other outrages. There will be no compromise. Every man who has taken the oath of the union must leave the country or be arrested.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

THE ORDER UNDER WHICH THE TROOPS ACT IN IDAHO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The following general order was to-day issued from the headquarters of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1892.

The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 16.

It is gratifying to know that any collision between the troops and the rioters has been avoided. As a measure to precaution and in the hope that it may tend to allay excitemeet, you will cause to be published the following proclamation:

S. B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

To Whom It May Concern.

Whereas, The Governor of the State of Idaho has represented to me that within said State there exists an insurrection and condition of domestic violence and resistance to the laws to meet and overcome which the resources at his command are unequal; and,

Whereas, He has further represented that the Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be promptly convened; and,

Whereas, By reason of said conditions, the said Governor, as Chief Executive of the State, has called on me as Chief Executive of the United States for assistance in repressing violence and maintaining the peace.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrision, President of the United States, by virtue of sec. 4, of the constitution of the United States and of the law of Congress enacted in pursuance thereof, do hereby command all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixteenth.

By the President, BENJAMIN HARRISON,
JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State,
By command of MAJ.-GEN. R. C. SCHOFIELD,
R. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Schofield has received a telegram from Col. W. P. Carlin, Fourth Infantry, dated Wardner, yesterday, commanding troops in Northern Idaho, saying: "Arrests by order of the Governor of Idaho commence to-day and will continue until the Governor stops it. No property was destroyed here or elsewhere by the rioters in consequence of my delay at Cataldo, but all was saved by that delay. I was most urgently begged by the manager of the principal mine, M. Clement, to delay until his surrendered miners should get out of the place. He believes his men would have been murdered and his mine and mill destroyed. A ton and a half of dynamite was placed in the mill by miners to blow it up and burn it. When his non-union men had left the place in cars, the giant powder was removed from the mill and all the property placed in his possession. Everything is progressing favorably."

Gen. Schofield to-day telegraphed Gen. Roger, commanding the Department of Columbia, as follows:

"I have no doubt the circumstances and results fully justify the discretion Col. Carlin exercised. He evidently understood that the duty of troops is simply to support the civil authorities in the exercise of the laws."

THE SITUATION AT WALLACE.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 16.—Wallace is quiet and to all appearances will remain so. The arrival of troops has not had the effect of subduing the union men, but the fears of the citizens have been allayed. There are nearly 1,000 troops in Cœur D'Alene. About fifty citizens of Wallace and Wardner who have taken sides with the non-union men have been ordered to leave. N. E. Harris, who keeps a slaughter-house near Wallace, was ordered out under penalty of having his property blown into atoms. Harris told the union's committee that he would not leave and would fight for his rights.

There are many correspondents in this country at present. These gentlemen are especially obnoxious to the union men, and have been blacklisted with the telegraph operators. The operators are protected by two armed guards on duty all the time. The lives of several reporters have been repeatedly threatened. When the report reached here Thursday night that thirteen disemboweled and mutilated bodies had been found in Fourth of July Canyon, the excitement was intense. Two loud explosions were heard west of Mullane Thursday night, but as the wires were cut definite information could not be obtained until last night, when it was learned that the strikers blew up bridges near Mullane to keep out the soldiers. They have the mountains picketed with union men.

It is stated on good authority that as soon as the excitement cools down non-union men will be brought back and put to work. When this is done a bloody war is expected.

Gen. Stevenson at New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Gen. A. E. Stevenson, candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Half an hour later he registered at the Hoffman House. He was accompanied by Gen. J. S. Ewing, his law partner, of Bloomington, Ill.; A. A. Goodrich, Jacob W. Richard, W. G. Ewing, A. W. Wright and A. T. Ewing of Chicago.

Regarding the situation in Indiana, he said that he was not personally familiar with it, but that the Democrats in that State expressed the belief that they would carry it. He also says that his party was hopeful of carrying his own State. As to the plans of the campaign, he said that he had not made any yet. He said that the enmity with Tammany Hall had died out and this brought courage to the Democratic party in Illinois. Gen. Stevenson will remain in the city until after the notification on the night of July 10.

TWO EXPERIMENTS.

To Change the Colors of Flowers and to Make a Wire Dance.

A pretty and simple experiment, quite easy to try now that the warm sun has brought so many flowers popping out on their little stems, is to change the colors of cut flowers. And, lovely and delicate as the colors are in their natural hues, they will alter to others as lovely without injury to the flower. Put 5 or 10 cents' worth of ordinary aqua ammonia in

a saucer, stand a small funnel, large end down, over this, and in the small end insert the flower you wish to change. Then be a little patient and you will see what you will see soon. I shall be glad to hear from the boys and girls who try this pretty trick, if they will write me all that happens. And can any one tell why it happens?

Another experiment, and one rather more difficult to try and quite different, is to stand two glasses as nearly alike as possible close together on a wooden table. Fill them both about one-quarter full of water, and then pour more water little by little, into either one or the other until they both give out the same musical note when lightly touched with the blade of a knife. In other words, tune them together. Across the top of one glass place a piece of fine, thin wire, slightly bent at both ends; then make the second glass sing by rubbing the rim with one wet finger, and in a moment you will see the wire on the first glass dancing and jumping about in a most amusing manner, keeping time to the music, and clicking a castanet-like accompaniment the while. One glass vibrates because it is rubbed, the other quivers from sympathy, the water ripples in tiny waves, and the little wire gayly responds to the tune.

MAKE YOUR OWN BOATS.

Suggestions for Building a Ship—How to Learn the Trade.

Here, boys, is a good way to build a ship. Model it first in thin, tough cardboard. For tools you will need a sharp penknife, a T-square, glue-pot and glue and some pins. Design the ship first on ruled paper, as in

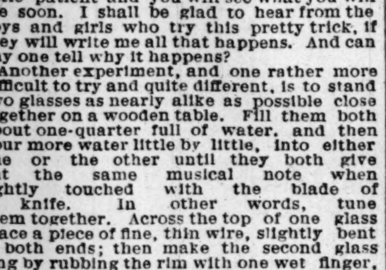
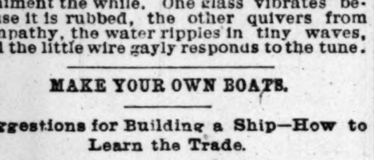


Diagram of Pattern.

diagram, using the T-square for correctness. Then place the patterns on the cardboard and cut out with knife. Trace your half-deck plan on one side of line; turn pattern over and trace the other half. Do the same with the body sections, a half-model of one of which is given in the diagram. These body sections, you must remember, are of different sizes, to fit in their proper places in the keel. The illustrations will suggest the manner in which the pieces are put together.



Skeleton of Hull.

For planking for the hull use cardboard strips shaped and trimmed. Fix the planking to stem and stern and body sections by means of glue and keep them in position till dry with pins driven through at all points of contact. Afterward remove the pins. Press each plank well against the edge of the preceding one, squeezing out all superfluous glue.

When you know how to make a cardboard ship you may follow the same lines and make a wooden ship. You will need more tools, and it will be well for you to select white or yellow pine half an inch thick, planed.

A NEW THEORY.

How to Treat People Who Have Been Struck by Lightning.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The *Bulletin of the Medical Academy* of Belgium publishes a very interesting article by M. Boens, a celebrated Belgian physician, in which he advocates, that people struck by lightning, although apparently dead, should be treated the same as persons drowned. Efforts for resuscitating them should be made by resorting to artificial respiration.

Dr. Boens cites the case of the two young girls who were struck by lightning not long ago. Apparently the girls were dead, but careful and persevering work, which was continued for two hours after they were struck brought back signs of life, and twelve hours afterwards they recovered consciousness.

One of the girls is as well as ever, with the other a painful sciatic affliction remained behind, which so far has defied all remedies. The victim's dress, corsage and part of the skin of the back, as well as the loins and nether limbs were badly burned by the stroke. The girl's tongue was cyanosed for two months after the accident.

The conclusion which M. Boens draws from this case is, that no matter how unfavorable the symptoms may be, and how strongly they might point toward death, no pains should be spared to bring about artificial respiration, as has been done in this case with the results indicated.

AFTER IOWA.

Democrats Confident of Making a Winning Fight.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—L. M. Martin of DesMoines, member of Committee to notify Cleveland and Stevenson, and J. J. Richardson, Democratic National Committeman, are confident the Democrats have a good chance to carry Iowa. "Everybody in Iowa is waiting and watching to see which way the Prohibition cat is going to jump in that State," Mr. Martin said. "The Iowa State Republican Convention ignored the prohibition principles to repudiate the action of the Republican party by casting their ballots for Republican candidates. In case the Prohibitionists should decide to follow that course the Democratic party would have the brightest prospects of carrying the State of Iowa for Grover Cleveland on a straight fight."

A Chickasaw Sensation.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—H. H. McLane, Permit Collector of the Chickasaw Nation, was summarily removed from office by Gov. Byrd, and Grove E. Chase has been appointed in his place. The Governor's reason for removing McLane was that he failed to make a settlement with the Nation at the time fixed by law. He was found to be a defaulter to the amount of $3,2[illegible]. On investigating the case the Grand-jury of Tishimingo County indicted McLane and he was arrested and placed under bond of $700. The affair has caused a sensation in the Chickasaw Nation, as McLane was considered one of its foremost citizens.

BEATEN BY BOSTON.

The Browns on Even Terms With the Champions.

BAD UMPIRING AND WORSE LUCK DEFEATED THEM.

Three Western Clubs Successful Yesterday—Last Gasp of the Western Association—Efforts on Foot to Start a New League—The Local Diamond—Base Ball Briefs.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—The base hits for to-day's game at the end of the fourthinning were for Boston four, with a total of four, while the Browns had batted for five with a total of ten. The Bostons had attempted, even while men were on bases, to drive the ball for individual average instead of sacrifice hitting, which did so much to win for them the first series. In the fifth inning, however, they succeeded by a base on balls given to Staley, followed by a base hit by Duffy and a home run by Quinn with two more. In the seventh Lowe was hit by a pitched ball. A two-bagger by Stivetts added one more. They finished their scoring in the eighth on Caruthers' misjudgment of Staley's fly, which Duffy followed by a home run. The scoring done by the Browns was two in the first on Carroll's triple, followed by Werden's double, which Glasscock followed with a two-bagger, after he had given Kelley a chance for an out on a misjudged foul fly. In the ninth, with one out, Buckley hit the ball over the right-field fence. In the sixth there was a vigorous kick made over the decision giving Brodie out at the home plate, when the opinion of many was that the run was scored. The total of hits: For St. Louis 10, with a total of 20, while the Bostons got 12, with a total of twenty-four. There was a strong westerly wind blowing and all the home runs were made over the right field fence, although by right-handed hitters. The Browns play at Rocky Point, R. I., Sunday, with the Providence nine. Score:

BOSTON.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McCarty, r.f.	0	1	0	0	Crooks, 2b	0	5	6	0
Duffy, c.f.	3	3	0	0	Carroll, l.f.	3	2	0	0
Long, ss	2	3	6	1	Werden, 1b	2	5	0	0
Kelly, c	1	4	4	1	Glasscock, ss	1	4	3	0
Lowe, 3b	2	1	4	1	Brodie, c. f.	0	2	0	0
Stivetts, l.f.	1	1	0	0	Caruthers, r. f.	0	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	2	14	0	0	Pinkney, 3b	2	2	1	1
Quinn, 2b	1	0	2	0	Buckley, c	1	2	1	0
Staley, p	0	0	2	0	Getzein, p	1	0	0	0
Totals	12	27	18	3	Totals	10	24	11	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	x	—8
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2. Errors—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Off Staley, 3; Getzein, 3. Struck out—By Staley, 2; Getzein, 1. Home runs—Kelly, Quinn, Duffy, Buckley. Three base hits—Carroll, Tucker. Two base hits—Werden 2, Glasscock, Getzein, Pinkney, Stivetts. Sacrifice hits—Brodie, Buckley, Werden. Stolen bases—Duffy, Lowe 2. Double plays—Glasscock, Crooks and Werden, Crooks and Pinkney, Staley and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—By Getzein 2. Wild pitches—Staley 2. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1h. 51m.

NEW YORK, 13; PITTSBURG, 5.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The home team today practically won the game in the first inning, having made seven runs. Ehret was batted hard in the first three innings and he gave place to Smith, who was more effective. In the fourth inning Dusie was taken sick and had to give place to Crane. The field work of the Pittsburg team was very loose, while the New Yorks played a superb game throughout. The feature of the game was the fine base running of the home team. Score:

NEW YORK.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burke, 2b	2	4	6	1	Miller, l. f.	1	0	0	0
H. Lyons, l.f.	1	1	0	0	Donovan, r.f.	2	4	0	0
Tiernan, r. f	3	0	0	0	Bierbauer, 2b.	1	2	5	1
Ewing, 1b	3	14	1	0	Shugart, s.s.	0	1	5	1
Doyle, 3b	1	0	4	1	Beckley, 1b	1	9	3	0
Richardson, c.f.	0	0	0	1	Smith, c.f. &p.	0	1	1	0
O'Rourke, c	1	2	1	0	Farrell, 3b	0	2	0	1
Boyle, c	0	1	0	0	Mack, c	1	7	3	1
Rusie, p	0	2	1	0	Ehret, p	1	1	0	3
Crane, p	0	0	0	0	Terry, c. f.	1	0	0	0
Fuller, ss	3	3	3	3					
Totals	15	27	16	6	Totals	8	27	18	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	7	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	—13
Pittsburg	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Batteries—Rusie and Boyle, Ehret and Mack. Earned runs—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 3. Errors—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Pittsburg, 8. First base on balls—Off Rusie 2, Crane 2, Ehret 1, Smith 5. Struck out—By Rusie 2, Crane 1, Smith 3. Home run—Tiernan. Three-base hit—Ewing. Two-base hits—Fuller 2. Sacrifice hits—Burke, Doyle, Richardson, Rusie, Shugart. Stolen bases—Burke, H. Lyons, Tiernan, Doyle 2, Richardson, Fuller 2, Donovan. Double plays—Burke and Ewing, Fuller and Ewing, H. Lyons, Burke and Ewing. Passed balls—Mack. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—2h. 5m.

BROOKLYN, 9; CHICAGO, 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16.—Over 6,000 people witnessed the game of ball to-day between Brooklyn and Chicago Clubs. From the second inning to the end of the game the Brooklys piled up run after run. Schriver evidently had no control over the ball and was very faulty in his throwing to bases. Stein had the Chicago Club completely at his mercy in the batting and held it to the end of the contest. Score:

BROOKLYN.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ward, 2b	0	3	4	1	Wilmot, l. f.	0	2	0	1
Joyce, 3b	0	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	0	4	0
Corcoran, ss	1	0	2	0	Ryan, c. f.	1	2	0	1
Burns, rf	2	3	0	0	Anson, 1b	0	11	0	0
Br'.hers, 1b	2	9	1	0	Connors, 2b	1	1	4	0
O'Brien, lf.	2	3	0	0	Parrott, 3b	0	3	1	0
Daly, cf	4	0	0	1	Decker, r.f.	0	0	0	0
Kinslow, c	0	8	3	0	Luby, p	0	0	0	1
Stein, p	0	0	1	0	Schriver., c	1	5	0	2
Totals	11	27	12	2	Totals	4	24	9	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	x	—9
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 1. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Stein, 3. Struck out—By Stein, 8; by Luby, 4. Home runs—Daly. Three-base hits—Schriver. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Kinslow. Stolen bases—Corcoran, O'Brien, Burns. Double plays—Corcoran, Ward, Brouthers. Hit by pitcher—By Stein, 1; by Luby, 1. Wild pitches—Luby, 5. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—1:55.

CINCINNATI, 16; BALTIMORE, 5.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Pitcher Cobb lost today's game and will undoubtedly win his release as a result thereof. For five innings he was lovely, but in the sixth and eighth home runs, three-baggers and two-base hits were easily secured off his delivery. The fielding of the home team was also tainted. The visitors fielded their positions well but Rettger was very wild. Curt Welch wore a Cincinnati uniform and dropped an easy fly. Sutcliffe made his first appearance for Baltimore but played an indifferent game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McPhee, 2b	1	5	6	0	Shindle, 3b	0	2	2	2
Latham, 3b	3	0	1	1	VanH'tren, r.f.	2	0	0	0
O'Neill, l.f.	1	1	0	0	Sutcliffe, 1b	1	10	0	2
Holliday, r.f.	3	0	0	0	Stovey, l.f.	0	0	0	1
Comiskey, 1b	2	9	1	0	Ward, s.s.	1	2	6	3
Smith, s.s.	1	2	2	0	Shoch, c. f.	0	2	0	0
Welch, c.f.	1	2	0	1	Stricker, 2b	1	4	1	2
Vaughn, c	1	5	2	0	Gunson, c	2	4	0	0
Rettger, p	0	1	2	0	Cobb, p	1	0	4	1
Harrington, c.	1	2	1	0					
Total	14	27	13	3	Total	8	24	13	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	8	0	—16

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 11; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off Rettger, 10; off Cobb, 3. Struck out—By Rettger, 1; by Cobb, 4. Home runs—Vaughn. Three base hits—Van Haltren; Holliday. Two base hits—Holliday, Latham, 2; O'Neill, Smith, Stricker, Comiskey, Rettger. Sacrifice hits—Welch, Shoch, Cobb, Vaughn. Stolen bases—Stovey, 3; Ward. Double plays—McPhee and Comiskey. Hit by pitcher—By Rettger, 1. Passed balls—Vaughn, 2; Gunson, 1. Umpire—Lynch. Time—2h30m.

LOUISVILLE, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Colonels turned the tables on the Phillies to-day and won by better hitting and better fielding, through the effective pitching of Sanders. Esper was pounded so freely that Corsey was substituted in the sixth inning, and he signalized his first time at the bat by making a home run hit into the left field crowd. Sanders was especially effective when the home players were on bases, eleven of them being left. Attendance, 5,552. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, c.f.	1	4	0	0	Cross, l.f.	1	1	0	0
Taylor, l.f.	2	4	0	0	Connor, 1b	2	18	0	0
Pfeiffer, 2b	2	0	8	0	Hallman 2b	3	2	4	1
Sanders, p	3	1	2	0	Thompson, r.f.	2	1	0	0
Grimm, c	2	3	1	0	Delehanty, l.f.	0	2	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	1	4	0	Clement, c	0	1	1	1
Bassett, 3b	1	0	2	0	Allen, s.s	0	2	6	1
Whistler, 1b	2	12	0	0	Reilly, 3b	0	1	2	0
Weaver, r.f.	1	2	0	1	Esper, p	0	0	5	0
					Carsey, p	1	0	3	0
Totals	15	27	12	1	Totals	10	27	21	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Errors—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Esper, 1; off Sanders, 4. Struck out—By Sanders, 3. Home run—Carsey. Two base hits—Brown, Pfeffer, Sanders 2, Grim, Thompson 2, Reilly. Sacrifice hits—Brown, Jennings, Weaver, Bassett. Stolen bases—Connor. Double play—Pfeffer to Jennings to Whistler; Allen, Hallman and Connor. Umpire—Emslie. Time—1h. 40m.

CLEVELAND, 6; WASHINGTON, 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Close fielding lost the game to Washington to-day. Cuppy pitched finely, and received perfect support. McKean's batting was the feature. The visitors' hits were well bunched, while those of the home team were scattered. Score:

WASHINGTON.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f	1	2	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	1	6	0
Dowd, 2b	1	1	0	1	Davis, r. f.	1	0	0	0
Hoy, c. f.	1	0	1	0	O'Connor l. f.	1	3	0	0
Milligan, 1b	1	10	0	1	McKean, ss	3	2	5	0
McGuire, c	1	4	0	0	Virtue, 1b	2	13	0	0
Duffee, l. f.	0	2	0	0	McAleer, c.f.	0	1	0	0
Richardson, ss	0	2	4	1	Tebeau, 3b	1	1	2	0
Duryea, p	0	0	3	1	Zimmer, c	1	6	1	0
Robinson, 3b	1	3	2	2	Cuppy, p	1	1	2	0
Totals	6	24	9	7	Totals	8	27	16	0

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Cleveland	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	x	—6

Batteries—Duryea and McGuire; Cuppy and Zimmer. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 5. First base on balls—Off Duryea, 1; off Cuppy, 2. Struck out—By Duryea, 2; by Cuppy, 5. Three-base hits—McKean. Two-base hits—Milligan, McGuire. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, McGuire, Cuppy, Virtue. Double plays—Robinson and Milligan; Milligan alone. Hit by pitcher—Duryea, 1. Umpire—Mitchell. Time—2h.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The Home Comforts will meet their old rivals, the Browns Reserves, this afternoon at Sportsman's Park in the second of a series of three games for the local championship and a purse of $100. Both teams have been strengthened since they last met, especially the Home Comforts, who have just returned from a two-weeks' trip West, where they met such strong clubs as Topeka, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Sedalia and St. Joe, winning eight out of twelve games played. The game will be called at 3:30 sharp, with the teams arranged as follows:

HOME COMFORTS.	POSITIONS.	RESERVES.
Eagan or Moloney	Pitcher	Carroll
Fitzgerald	Catcher	Schultz
P. Ricks	First Base	Fogarty
Heck	Second Base	Wheeler
Morrison	Shortstop	McBride
J. Ricks	Third Base	Overbeck
Dowd	Centerfield	Stewart
Faust	Right Field	Harpke
Tobias	Left Field	Hiob

NEW LEAGUE FORMING.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—President Speas of the Kansas City Club received a telegram this afternoon from President Mulcahey of the Rochester (N. Y.) club, proposing that a consolidation be made by the clubs of the two leagues to form an eight-club league. It is the intention to form a league with Albany, Buffalo, Troy and Rochester in the East and Columbus, Toledo, Indianapolis and Kansas City in the West. The proposition is favorably considered by President Speas and also President Sharsig of Indianapolis, who is here. A meeting will be called for next Monday.

AMATEUR GOSSIP.

The Ben Winklers will cross bats with the St. Louis Anchors at Compton avenue Park to-morrow afternoon. The Winklers will put in their crack battery, Sudhoff and Sheller.

The Bradshaws will play the Louis Oberts at the Christian Brothers ground this morning. They will present their crack battery.

The Montgomery Stars would like to hear from all clubs whose members are under 15 years of age. They are composed of the following players: Roth, p.; Lyman, c.; Evans, 1b.; Rapp, 2b; Cullen, 3b; Moore, s.s.; Street, c. f.; Conners, l. f.; Quigley, r. f. Address L. Roth, 2858 St. Louis avenue.

The St. Louis Fat Men will leave to-morrow morning for St. Charles, Mo., where they will endeavor to down the Browns of that place. Three weeks ago the Fat Men went to St. Charles and were defeated by the Browns. They played before the largest crowd that ever was seen on a ball ground there. The following players will accompany the club: Dolen, c.; McGinness, p.; Deffry, 1b.; Traunmiller, 2b.; Davis, 3b.; Mappes, ss.; Theilar, lf.; Manewal, cf.; James, rf.; Kirby and Schutte, subs.

The Coffeys would like to hear from the Victors. Address J. M. Usher, 1415 Spruce street.

The J. L. Hudsons leave Aug. 3 on an extended tour through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. Opening up with the Toledo Western League Club, and playing in Sandusky, Cleveland, Canton, Masillon, Alliance, East Liverpool and Youngstown in Ohio. In Detroit—Flint, Battle Creek, Albion and Lansing. In Michigan—La Salle and Clinton, and Effingham in Illinois and Peru and Kokomo in Indiana.

There will be three games at Compton Avenue Park to-day, one in the morning and two in the afternoon—all for one admission. The Dan Sulleys have greatly strengthened their team, and their game with the Strauss Photos in the morning will undoubtedly be a very close one. The Shamrocks will have a hard tussel with the Hagans. The Hagans only have played two games for the league championship and may yet land winners. The game between the Anchors and Ben Winkelers, besides being a championship game, is for $50 a side. The Leishmanns and West Ends will play at Compton Avenue Park between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock for a purse of $15.

The Omaha Ball Club disbanded to-day, completing the dismembering of the Western Association.

FUTURE FIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Tommy Ryan of Chicago, welter-weight champion of America, and Jack Wilkes of St. Louis, will fight to a finish at South Omaha, July 30. The fight will take place in the rooms of the Magic City Athletic Club. Ryan is the acknowledged superior of any man of his weight in the country, while Wilkes is regarded with some favor. He will have the best of Ryan in height and reach at least. The men will meet at 142 pounds to weigh in at noon of the day of the contest which is for a purse of $1,500 and a side bet of $2,000. W. H. Gibson and Dick Mulvihill of Rock Island are the backers of Ryan, while Wilkes, assisted by a young legal friend of St. Louis, is his own backer. The purse is hung up by the Magic City Club.

WESTERN TENNIS PLAYERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Sam T. Chase, who is the Western Tennessee champion in singles, and John A. Ryerson will be the Western representatives in singles at Newport, and Chase and Ryerson will meet the best Eastern team and compete for the championship in the Narragansett tournament. Cole gets the second prize in singles and Cole and Paddock, the second in doubles. The consolations go to Mundy, who defeated Beach, 6 2, 6-4, and to Gardner and Wrenn.

The tournament is conceded to have been in every particular the most successful event of its kind ever held in the West. Not a drop of rain fell in the six days of its continuance and the crowds were perfect.

A Dying Murderer's Confession.

MILAN, Tenn., July 16.—This morning a messenger came for a doctor and several witnesses to go to the bedside of Andrew Shufelt, who lives in the lower edge of the county. Shufelt was dying with consumption. The physician, Tom Fields, and the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent went out and found Shufelt was sinking fast, but by the aid of restoratives he made the following confession: "I am the murderer of old man Blake. I owed $50 on a mule and asked him to loan me the money. He refused. I went to his house one night to steal the money. He awoke and attempted to shoot when I struck him with a hickory stick, took his revolver, shot him through the breast, placed his pistol in hand and safely escaped with not a cent. I could not die with this secret."

Blake was found dead six years ago and from the evidence was suppose to have suicided. Shufelt died this afternoon.

WHERE THEY STAND

Averages for the Base Ball Season Just Closed.

HONORS WELL DISTRIBUTED ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Brooklyn's Performance Should Have Won the Race—Tom Burns Leads the Batters, With Buffinton and Stivetts Close Up—Individual Records of the Nine Positions.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The complete averages of the National League for the first half of the season, prepared from special scores, are here given. Brooklyn leads in batting and base running, and Cincinnati leads in fielding. Washington and Boston are tied for second place in base stealing. Philadelphia is second in batting. Chicago is eleventh in hitting and fourth in fielding. St. Louis is tenth in batting, third in fielding and last in base running. Tom Burns of Brooklyn has the honor of leading the batters. In sixty-six games he made ninety-seven hits and has an average of .867. Buffington has 364 for 13 games and Stivetts, 356 for 30 games. Brouthers is fourth with 338. Hamilton leads the Phillies, with 330; Sanders leads Louisville with 321; Van Haltren, Baltimore, with 318; Caruthers, St. Louis, with 305; Milligan, Washington, with 305; O'Rourke, New York, with 299; Elmer Smith, Pittsburg, with 294; Dungan, Chicago, with 292. Joyce has made 78 runs, Conners 73 and Childs 63. Brouthers has made the most hits, 104; Duffy 98, and Thompson and Burns 97 each. Tom Daly leads the catchers, Taylor the first baseman, D. Richardson the second basemen, Childs the third baseman, Dan Richardson and Glasscock the short-stops, and Lowe, Griffin and Miller the outfielders. Keefe leads the pitchers according to average of earned runs per game. Duryea has been hit less and Nichols and Clarkson next. Mullane has pitched thirty-two games and Hutchison thirty-one. Records are given for ten games in batting, pitching and catching and fifteen in fielding.

CLUB BATTING.

Rank.	CLUBS.	Games Played.	Times at Bat.	Runs Scored.	First Base Hits.	Runs Earned.	Average Hits.
1	Brooklyn	78	2,738	495	741	191	.271
2	Philadelphia	77	2,681	446	700	210	.261
3	Cleveland	74	2,650	383	676	146	.255
4	Washington	76	2,624	393	649	167	.247
5	Baltimore	75	2,651	372	645	147	.243
6	Boston	75	2,625	441	632	171	.241
7	Pittsburg	75	2,606	404	626	178	.240
8	New York	73	2,504	363	599	143	.239
9	Cincinnati	77	2,739	394	651	162	.237
10	St. Louis	74	2,569	369	604	134	.236
11	Chicago	71	2,473	294	557	120	.225
12	Louisville	77	2,642	304	587	119	.222

CLUB FIELDING.

Rank.	CLUBS.	Games Played.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Bases Stolen.	Total Chances.	Percentage Accepted.
1	Cincinnati	77	2,102	1,029	190	132	3,321	.943
2	Phila	77	2,084	960	189	111	3,231	.943
3	St. Louis	74	1,890	985	193	79	3,158	.939
4	Chicago	71	1,912	954	192	115	3,058	.937
5	Brooklyn	78	2,115	1,083	220	205	3,418	.936
6	Cleveland	74	1,992	998	216	121	3,206	.933
7	Louisville	77	2,047	1,042	226	144	3,315	.932
8	Boston	75	2,017	1,019	225	163	3,216	.931
9	Pittsburg	75	1,980	1,006	237	106	3,223	.926
10	Wash	76	2,003	992	261	163	3,256	.920
11	New York	73	1,920	934	260	124	3,114	.917
12	Baltimore	75	1,951	1,022	284	104	3,257	.913

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

Rank.	PLAYERS AND CLUBS.	Games played.	Times at bat.	Runs scored.	First-base hits.	Bases stolen.	Average hits.
1	Burns, Brooklyn	66	264	46	97	19	.367
2	Buffinton, Phila'	13	44	8	16	1	.364
3	Stivetts, Boston	30	104	19	37	3	.356
4	Brouthers, Brooklyn	78	308	65	104	12	.338
5	Hamilton, Phila	71	285	70	94	28	.330
6	Sanders, Louisville	22	78	15	25	2	.321
7	Van Haltren, Balto	75	308	75	98	25	.318
8	Hallman, Philadelp'a	69	292	53	91	16	.312
9	Thompson, Phila	75	312	51	97	16	.311
	Duffy, Boston	74	315	65	98	36	.311
	Childs, Cleveland	74	286	63	89	23	.311
12	Foreman, Baltimore	18	52	6	16	1	.308
13	Caruthers, St. Louis	71	249	46	76	7	.305
14	Delehanty, Phila	53	211	30	64	10	.303
15	Milligan, Washington	57	208	29	63	1	.303
16	Collins, Brooklyn	21	85	17	26	4	.303
17	O'Rourke, New York	70	274	38	82	11	.299
18	E. Smyth, Brooklyn	64	228	38	67	6	.294
19	Pfeffer, Louisville	50	198	34	58	14	.293
	Long, Boston	74	327	53	95	23	.293
21	Shock, Baltimore	72	291	40	85	11	.292
	Dungan, Chicago	60	226	24	66	9	.292
23	Br'n'g, L'v'lle & Cin.	68	261	37	76	6	.291
24	Stricker, Baltimore	68	169	23	49	11	.290
	McKean, Cleveland	68	284	37	75	12	.290
	Larkin, Washington	70	293	52	85	7	.290
27	Connor, Philadelphia	77	277	73	80	14	.289
28	Griffin, Brooklyn	60	222	55	64	33	.288
29	Ryan, Chicago	53	206	39	59	16	.286
30	Tiernan, New York	53	201	40	51	8	.284
31	Doyle, Clev. & N. Y.	38	147	28	41	13	.279
	Ward, Brooklyn	78	326	62	91	54	.279
33	Shugart, Pittsburg	72	288	58	80	17	.278
	Ehret, Pittsburg	12	36	4	10	0	.278
35	Cuppy, Cleveland	24	83	10	23	4	.277
36	Glasscock, St. Louis	73	294	45	81	17	.275
37	McPhee, Cincinnati	77	314	58	86	17	.274
	Virtue, Cleveland	73	270	48	74	10	.274
39	Ewing, New York	54	258	40	70	26	.271
41	Holliday, Cincinnati	73	299	51	81	23	.271
	Zimmer, Cleveland	33	122	17	33	7	.270
	Kuehne, Louisville	76	285	21	77	8	.270
43	Fields, New York	21	67	9	18	4	.269
	Halligan, Balt. & Cin	59	234	42	63	3	.269
45	Hoy, Washington	75	302	58	81	39	.268
	Taylor, Louisville	48	179	20	48	11	.268
47	Dahlen, Chicago	71	296	50	79	20	.267
48	Miller, Pittsburg	74	308	52	82	26	.266
49	Robinson, Baltimore	43	166	17	44	8	.265
51	Anson, Chicago	71	279	31	74	6	.265
	Gleason, St. Louis	30	108	18	28	1	.265
	Davis, Cleveland	70	284	37	75	12	.264
53	Genins, Cincinnati	10	38	3	10	2	.263
54	Carroll, St. Louis	69	282	56	74	19	.262
56	Cross, St. Louis	73	271	41	71	10	.262
	Brodie, St. Louis	74	296	47	77	9	.262
	Barkest, Cleveland	73	312	51	81	14	.260
58	Bauer, Pittsburg	75	336	49	87	8	.259
	Tucker, Boston	74	270	44	70	7	.259
	Joyce, Brooklyn	78	301	78	78	21	.259
61	Radford, Washington	72	260	55	67	24	.258
62	Duffee, Washington	72	268	35	69	22	.257
	Weaver, Louisville	62	249	27	64	16	.257
64	Beckley, Pittsburg	74	293	54	75	20	.256
	Lyons, New York	64	226	47	57	4	.252
	O'Neil, Cincinnati	75	294	46	74	10	.252
67	Crane, New York	22	78	8	20	1	.256
68	Dowd, Washington	68	258	40	64	22	.248
69	T. Daly, Brooklyn	43	154	20	38	5	.247
70	Nash, Boston	62	236	49	58	11	.246
	Esper, Philadelphia	21	69	8	17	0	.246
72	Cobb, Baltimore	30	98	13	24	1	.245
	Grimm, Louisville	68	269	29	66	16	.245
74	Werden, St. Louis	74	313	40	76	10	.243
75	Shindle, Baltimore	69	294	46	71	12	.242
	Gore, New York	53	194	47	47	13	.242
	Mack, Pittsburg	57	211	21	51	6	.242
78	D. Richardson, Wash'n	73	291	28	70	17	.241
79	Gunson, Baltimore	20	83	8	20	1	.241
80	Donovan, Pittsburg	54	222	40	53	21	.239
81	Swartwood, Pittsburg	13	42	8	10	3	.238
82	Tebeau, Cleveland	66	257	35	61	2	.237
83	G. Smith, Cincinnati	70	267	31	63	12	.236
	O'Brien, Brooklyn	56	216	31	51	13	.236
85	Cockran, Brooklyn	38	277	36	65	21	.235
	Welch, Baltimore	63	238	42	56	14	.235
87	Killen, Washington	28	86	13	20	2	.233
88	McAleer, Cleveland	73	289	44	67	20	.232
89	Clements, Phila	58	216	29	50	3	.232
90	Stratton, Louisville	21	108	15	25	6	.231
91	Burke, N. Y. & Cin.	28	87	17	20	4	.230
	Gumbert, Chicago	28	110	9	25	1	.230
92	H. Lyons, New York	19	83	12	19	4	.229
	Comiskey, Cin.	67	295	28	63	13	.229
	Reilly, Philadelphia	40	136	18	31	[illegible]	.228
55	O'Conner, Cleveland	62	254	35	58	8	.228
97	Jennings, Louisville	75	297	37	67	26	.226
98	Crooks, St. Louis	63	219	40	49	14	.224
99	Hutchinson, Chicago	50	183	15	41	4	.224
	Whistler, Bal. & Lou.	54	215	31	48	13	.223
	Farrell, Pittsburg	74	288	40	64	12	.223
102	Latham, Cincinnati	77	326	54	71	31	.221
103	Brown, Louisville	77	332	49	73	33	.220
104	McCarthy, Boston	74	308	55	67	19	.218
105	Allen, Philadelphia	76	276	33	60	6	.217
106	Rinslow, Brooklyn	22	83	11	18	2	.217
107	Rusie, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.215
108	Quinn, Boston	66	247	33	53	16	.215
109	C. Daily, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.213
110	Schriver, Chicago	52	189	23	40	2	.212
	McGuire, Wash.	30	85	12	18	[illegible]	.212
	Burns, Pittsburg	10	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.212
	Boyle, New York	55	199	28	42	[illegible]	.211
113	Ganzel, Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.211
	Hart, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.211
	King, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.211
116	Chamberlain, Cin.	31	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.210
	Getzein, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.210
118	Wilmot, Chicago	75	257	41	62	28	.209
120	Wood, Baltimore	21	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.208
121	Vian, Louisville	19	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.207
122	Picket, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.206
	Clarkson, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
124	McGraw, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	Haud..ck, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
126	Buckley, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	H. Richardson, N. Y.	64	253	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
128	Seery, Louisville	42	152	17	30	4	.197
	Bassett, N. Y. & Cle	41	152	20	30	2	.197
130	Kelly, Boston	42	145	27	29	15	.195
	Murphy, Cincinnati	59	164	23	32	6	.195
132	Bird, St. Louis	16	52	8	10	3	.192
	Lowe, Boston	55	208	35	40	17	.192
134	Fuller, New York	64	230	25	44	12	.191
135	Bennett, Boston	20	63	10	12	3	.190
	Vein, Brooklyn	20	63	6	12	2	.190
137	Robinson, Washingt'n	44	145	20	27	8	.186
138	Pinkney, St. Louis	62	228	28	41	3	.180
139	Corkhill, Pittsburg	67	248	23	41	5	.177
140	Mullane, Cincinnati	37	108	14	19	0	.176
	Healey, Balt. and Lou	11	34	2	6	0	.176
142	Cooney, Chicago	65	237	20	41	11	.173
143	Davies, Cleveland	22	71	3	12	2	.169
144	Storeley, Boston	89	149	21	25	18	.168
145	Vaughn, Cincinnati	30	191	22	32	5	.167
146	Luby, Chicago	35	132	12	22	2	.166
147	Kittridge, Chicago	32	109	8	18	2	.165
148	Canavan, Chicago	70	263	26	43	14	.163
149	Harrington, Cincinnati	10	31	2	5	0	.161
150	Staley, Boston	16	52	3	8	2	.154
151	Muley, Philadelphia	25	98	9	15	7	.153
152	Foutz, Brooklyn	30	92	13	17	4	.152
153	McMahon, Baltimore	29	101	4	15	0	.149
154	Downs, Louisville	41	143	10	21	2	.147
155	McFarland, Lou'ville	14	42	2	6	0	.143
156	Gastright, Wash.	12	29	2	4	0	.138
	Dyer, Cin & St. L.	20	58	10	8	1	.138
158	Wehing, Philadelphia	31	106	10	14	1	.132
159	Jones, Louisville	18	55	6	7	0	.127
160	Young, Cleveland	26	96	6	12	3	.125
	Nichols, Boston	22	72	9	9	3	.125
162	Knell, Washington	22	68	9	8	0	.118
163	Galvin, St. Louis	18	64	5	7	0	.109
164	Breitenstein, St. Louis	24	68	9	7	0	.103
165	Keefe, Philadelphia	20	61	3	6	1	.098
166	Meekin, Louisville	20	64	8	6	0	.094
167	Carsey, Philadelphia	18	54	3	5	0	.093
168	Raymond, Pittsburg	18	63	5	5	2	.089
169	Baldwin, Pittsburg	32	103	3	7	1	.068
170	Duryea, Cin. & Wash.	13	42	2	2	1	.048

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

Rank.	CATCHERS.	No. of games.	Put-outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed balls.	Total chances.	Per cent accepted.
1	F. Daly, Brook.	15	53	16	0	7	69	1000
2	Ganzel, Boston	20	79	20	3	6	102	.971
3	Mack, Pittsburg	55	224	89	10	21	326	.969
4	O'Connor, Cleve.	33	155	40	7	9	202	.965
5	Murphy, Cin	49	238	48	11	13	297	.963
6	Bennett, Bost.	20	108	18	5	4	131	.962
	Straughn, Cin.	21	76	25	9	4	105	.962
8	Kitredge, Chic.	32	163	39	9	7	211	.957
9	Daley, Brklyn.	13	81	27	5	4	113	.956
	Miller, Pittsbg	15	72	15	4	4	91	.956
	Robinson, Balt	40	166	51	10	11	227	.956
12	C. Daley, Brklyn	28	108	35	7	10	150	.953
13	Cross, Phila	21	84	16	5	9	105	.952
14	Buckley, St. L.	54	226	65	15	6	306	.951
15	Clements, Phila	59	283	73	19	14	375	.949
16	Schriver, Chic.	40	170	38	13	11	221	.941
17	Grim, Louisville	44	168	63	16	27	247	.935
18	Zimmer, Clev'd.	33	163	51	15	11	229	.934
19	Milligan, Wash.	83	211	79	21	19	311	.932
20	Bird, St. Louis	14	47	16	5	10	68	.926
21	Kelly, Boston	38	200	46	20	15	266	.925
22	Boyle, New York	53	259	90	30	42	379	.921
23	Kinslow, Brook.	22	92	31	11	7	134	.918
24	Dowse, Louisv'e	23	94	34	13	13	141	.908
25	McGuire, Wash.	29	105	25	14	8	144	.903
26	Gunson, Balt'e	31	134	51	8	12	205	.902
27	Fields, N. York.	10	51	13	9	12	73	.867

PITCHERS' AVERAGES.

CLUBS.	Games played.	Times at bat by opponents.	Runs earned by opponents.	Per cent of base hits to times at bat by opponents.	Average earned runs per game by opponents.
Keefe, Philadelphia	19	537	22	.242	1.16
Duryea, Cin. and Wash.	11	371	14	.194	1.27
Haddock, Brooklyn	17	558	22	.215	1.29
Carsey, Philadelphia	25	868	24	.217	1.33
Young, Cleveland	25	879	34	.215	1.36
Hart, Brooklyn	16	512	22	.223	1.32
Cuppy, Cleveland	20	702	28	.234	1.38
Stratton, Louisville	15	493	22	.235	1.47
Stivetts, Boston	26	491	35	.220	1.52
Davis, Cleveland	20	685	31	.232	1.55
Mullane, Cincinnati	32	1,029	51	.213	1.59
Weyhing, Philadelphia	26	740	39	.231	1.63
Nichols, Boston	21	702	35	.204	1.64
Clarkson, Bos. and Clev'd.	18	637	30	.209	1.67
Baldwin, Pittsburg	21	966	49	.245	1.69
Galvin, Pittsburg and St. L.	18	628	31	.264	1.72
Gleason, Pittsb'g and St. L.	25	885	45	.235	1.80
Ehret, Pittsburg	10	327	18	.226	1.80
Knell, Washington	19	648	35	.224	1.84
Stein, Chicago	17	579	32	.211	1.88
Staley, Boston	14	472	29	.254	1.93
Luby, Chicago	19	663	39	.244	2.05
Huchison, Chicago	31	1062	64	.180	2.06
Foutz, Brooklyn	20	718	42	.249	2.10
Meekin, Louisville	17	599	36	.279	2.12
Jones, Louisville	18	598	39	.234	2.17
Gumbert, Chicago	20	694	44	.229	2.20
Killen, Washington	26	767	53	.240	2.21
King, New York	26	810	56	.250	2.24
McMahon, Baltimore	28	938	60	.254	2.31
Rusie, New York	25	920	65	.225	2.32
Esper, Philadelphia	17	585	41	.256	2.41
Chamberlain, Cincinnati	28	1008	69	.234	2.46
Viau, Cleve and Louis	14	471	35	.280	2.50
Crane, New York	19	663	49	.255	2.58
Dwyer St. L. and Cin.	15	402	54	.384	2.62
Buffinton, Baltimore	12	430	34	.302	2.83
Breitenstein, St. Louis	16	308	49	.272	3.06
Cobb, Baltimore	21	813	71	.293	3.09
Healey, Balt. and Louisv.	16	354	69	.278	3.10
Getzin, St. Louis	15	463	56	.306	3.27
Forman, Wash. and Balto.	10	348	40	.338	4.00

FIRST BASEMEN.

Rank	Player	Games	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	Per cent accepted
1	Taylor, Louisville	33	343	19	4	366	.989
2	Connor, Philada	72	756	28	11	795	.986
3	Comiskey, Cin'nati	66	731	31	14	776	.982
	Brouthers, Brook.	78	837	44	16	897	.982
5	Beckley, Pittsburg	74	716	61	17	794	.979
6	Werden, St. Louis	73	751	51	18	820	.978
7	Virtue, Cleveland	72	763	35	[illegible]	818	.976
	Larkin, Wash'ton	75	728	[illegible]	19	777	.976
9	Tucker, Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	778	.973
10	Whistler, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	581	.971
11	Ewing, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	574	.967
12	Anson, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	510	.965

SECOND BASEMEN.

Rank	Player	Games	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	Per cent accepted
1	D. Richardson, Wash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	208	.966
2	McPhee, Cin'nati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	212	.951
3	Quinn, Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	471	.949
4	Childs, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	440	.945
5	Strickler, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	148	.930
6	Pfeffer, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	348	.931
	Hallman, Philada.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.931
	Bierbauer, Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	478	.931
9	Dowd, Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	252	.925
10	H. Richardson, N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	192	.922
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	.920
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	.920
13	Canavan, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	451	.918
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	133	.902
15	Ward, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	547	.901
16	Crooks, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.898
17	Stricker, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	.889

THIRD BASEMEN.

Rank	Player	Games	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	Per cent accepted
1	Cross, Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	116	.996
2	Dahlen, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	317	.950
3	Reilly, Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	.918
4	Tebeau, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	246	.902
5	Farrell, Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	230	.891
6	Shindle, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	283	.890
7	Kuehne, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	287	.889
8	Nash, Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	254	.886
9	Robinson, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	137	.883
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	.867
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	219	.877
12	Joyce, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	319	.867
13	Radford, Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	.859
14	D. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	236	.856
15	Latham, Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	216	.843
16	Dowd, Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	.831

SHORT STOPS.

Rank	Player	Games	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	Per cent accepted
1	Richardson, Wash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	334	.952
2	Glasscock, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	444	.932
3	Corcoran, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	339	.908
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	426	.908
5	Allen, Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	485	.903
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107	.897
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	446	.897
	Jennings, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	494	.897
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	421	.886
10	Shugart, Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	453	.879
11	Fuller, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	386	.874
12	Shoch, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	321	.860
13	McKean, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	273	.828
14	Radford, Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	.796

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Rank	Player	Games	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	Per cent accepted
1	Miller, Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	1.000
2	Burns, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	.967
3	Davis, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	.976
4	O'Connor, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	.956
5	Holliday, Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	.953
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64	.935
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	.935
8	Thompson, Phila.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	142	.930
9	Dungan, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98	.929
10	McCarthy, Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	124	.913
11	Tiernan, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	.913
12	Radford, Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	.911
13	Caruthers, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	.910
14	Halligan, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	.878
15	Donovan, Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	.878
16	Van Haltren, Balt'e	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94	.862

LEFT FIELDERS.

Rank	Player	Games	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	Per cent accepted
1	Lowe, Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	.978
2	O'Brien, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106	.953
3	Weaver, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98	.949
4	Hamilton, Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107	.934
5	O'Rourke, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	.930
6	Burkett, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	158	.924
7	Collins, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39	.923
8	O'Neil, Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	134	.918
9	Duffee, Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	.914
10	Wilmot, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	.911
11	Wood, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	172	.907
12	Brodie, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	.905
13	Stovey, Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	.900
14	Carroll, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	158	.886
15	Smith, Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	116	.862
16	Van Haltren, Balt'e	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	.833

CENTER FIELDERS.

Rank	Player	Games	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	Per cent accepted
1	Griffin, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	135	.976
2	Delehanty, Phila.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	119	.975
3	Brown, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113	.956
4	McAleer, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	.956
5	H. Lyons, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	124	.953
6	Brodie, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	195	.952
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	149	.944
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	.939
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	85	.929
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	.927
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107	.924
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	.924
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	.922
14	Hoy, Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	.921
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141	.914

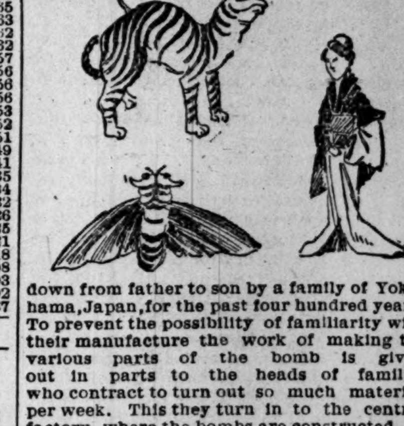
DAY FIREWORKS.

MARVELOUS EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE INGENIOUS JAPANESE.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

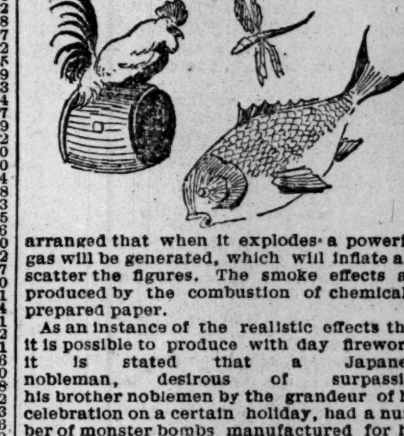
The display of day fireworks at the Fair Grounds recently was a novelty to the majority of the admiring spectators, few of whom ever witnessed such an exhibition before. The startling effects created in an instant won the admiration of the astonished crowds, who demonstrated their delight in rounds of applause as each bursting shell scattered most fantastic figures among clouds of tinted smoke. These Japanese day fireworks are the grandest production of the pyrotechnic art. The perfection which this branch of pyrotechnics has reached by years of experiment in Japan has had the effect of revolutionizing the style of large displays, making it possible to produce the grandest exhibitions without any set pieces whatever, and having the advantage of being seen at a great distance by everybody.

These fireworks are made in the form of bombs and are fired from mortars or upright guns to a high altitude, where they explode with great force, displaying various figures and effects of enormous size. The manufacture of day fireworks has been attempted without success by imitators of the Japs. The secret of their manufacture has been handed



down from father to son by a family of Yokohama, Japan, for the past four hundred years. To prevent the possibility of familiarity with their manufacture the work of making the various parts of the bomb is given out in parts to the heads of families who contract to turn out so much material per week. This they turn in to the central factory, where the bombs are constructed.

The figures which float in the air are made of a peculiar kind of paper which can be had only in China and Japan. The folding of the figures is considered a high art and is one of the most essential parts in the construction of the bomb. The figures have to be so folded that they will occupy the least possible space and so that when the bomb explodes they will inflate immediately. The instant inflation of the figures is necessary for a successful display and for this purpose the bomb is so



arranged that when it explodes a powerful gas will be generated, which will inflate and scatter the figures. The smoke effects are produced by the combustion of chemically prepared paper.

As an instance of the realistic effects that it is possible to produce with day fireworks it is stated that a Japanese nobleman, desirous of surpassing his brother noblemen by the grandeur of his celebration on a certain holiday, had a number of monster bombs manufactured for his especial use. These were fired almost simultaneously with the following effect: A thunderstorm with lightning, the clouds extending over ten acres, was suddenly created in the air. The black clouds soon parted and were tinted as if by the sun to a golden hue. A rainbow then appeared, astride of which was an ass.

As this effect gradually melted away a huge Chinese war junk met their gaze. A flag was run up and portholes opening a salute of guns was fired, after which the ship blew up creating two gods from the hands of which actually dropped a number of coins.

Bombs are made containing wrestlers and prize fighters which are so arranged that as they float in the air they produce a most realistic effect. A very popular shell is what is known as the "house and lightning shell." Two shells are fired simultaneously. From one bursts a house and from the other a thunderstorm. The lightning plays vividly, when all at once the house is ignited, as if by a flash of lightning, and is blown up, the debris forming a variety of figures. Balloons with figures are sent up, which burst when they reach a high altitude, the figure descending with a parachute. Steamboats, railroad trains, yachts, racing gigs, with figures rowing, elephants, flower gardens, chariots, with horses and figures of men, are successfully displayed in the air. Jinta Hirayama of Yokohama, Japan, is the present owner and manufacturer of day fireworks.

FOOD BEFORE SLEEP.

A British Physician Says It Adds to Strength and Health.

From the British Medical Journal.

Many persons, though not actually sick, keep below par in strength and general tone, and I am of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet.

Physiology teaches that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is therefore logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those who are below par, if we would counteract emaciation and lowered degree of vitality; and as bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation, and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result.

All beings except man are governed by natural instinct, and every being with a stomach, except man, eats before sleep; and even the human infant, guided by the same instinct, sucks frequently day and night, and if its stomach is empty for any prolonged period it cries long and loud.

Digestion requires no interval of rest, and if the amount of food during the twenty-four hours is, in quantity and quality, not beyond the physiological limit, it makes no hurtful difference to the stomach how few or how short are the intervals between eating; but it does make a vast difference in the weak and emaciated one's welfare to have a modicum of food in the stomach during the time of sleep, that, instead of being consumed by bodily action, it may during the interval improve the lowered system. I am fully satisfied that were the weakly, the emaciated and the sleepless to nightly take a light lunch or meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby lifted into a better standard of health.

In my specialty (nose and throat) I encounter cases that, in addition to local and constitutional treatment, need an increase of nutritious food; and I find that by directing a bowl of bread and milk or a mug of beer and a few biscuits, or a saucer of oatmeal and cream before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength and general tone results. On the contrary, persons who are too stout or plethoric should follow an opposite course.

They Deserve To.

From the New York Herald.

Carefully collated statistics show that women live longer than men.

GRIEF KILLED HER.

A Pretty Girl Driven to Death by Fiendish Persecution.

THE STRANGE CASE OF ROSIE WOODRUFF OF JACKSON, MICH.

Sensational Raid by Distillery—Officers in Georgia—Masquerading as a Correspondent—Confessed His Crime—Cashier Tillman Returns—Negroes Create Serious Trouble.

JACKSON, Mich., July 16.—Officers are investigating the cause of the sudden death of Miss Rose Woodruff, which occurred in this city Thursday noon. Wednesday evening she was taken with spasms, which resulted in hemorrhage of the lungs and heart trouble, which resulted in her death. She was a strikingly handsome girl, about 23 years old. It is claimed that scandalous stories caused her death, as it has now come to light that about June 1 a story came to her ears which made her very despondent, and about two weeks ago she received a white cap letter with a skull and cross bones printed in red ink upon it. At the bottom was written: "You are white-capped by twelve of your best friends. Look out. We give you but two more of these warnings."

Miss Woodruff was greatly distressed by the white cap letter, and she became nearly frantic with grief. It is believed the matter preyed on her mind to such an extent as to cause the spasms. Her funeral is yet to be held.

KINNEY'S STORY.

NEW DETAILS ABOUT THE M., K. & T. TRAIN ROBBERY.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 16.—Capt. J. J. Kinney, the M., K. & T. Chief Detective, who was shot in the train robbery at Adair, arrived at his home here this morning, and went immediately to the hospital to have his wound re-dressed. The injury was caused by a ball from a Winchester rifle, and was painful, but not serious. To the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH representative he said: "It was about 9:30 or 9:40 when we arrived at Adair, and, as the train stopped, I stepped out on the platform, not entertaining the idea for once that there would be an attack at this point. No sooner had the train come to a standstill than there was a number of shots fired in quick succession. I did not have my Winchester with me so I returned for it and to get the rest of the men out. At the same time I went to the rear of the train and ordered all lights extinguished as they throw a shadow about ten feet on each side of the train. The men followed me and we were soon on the ground, I firing my Winchester, when a bullet went through my right arm near the shoulder. A great drawback was that the trainmen and the Daltons were all mixed up and we were afraid that we would kill some of our own men. There were about ten of the robbers who were undoubtedly the Daltons, and they had every advantage possible. After leaving the train they went due west, and that is the last that has been heard of them."

BEATING UNCLE SAM.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS MAKE A SENSATIONAL RAID IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—A sensational distillery seizure has been made at Dames Ferry. T. E. Vaughn, the person who registered the distillery, W. A. White, Jr., "Doc Sanders," the store keeper, and N. A. Abner, who was in charge, are all interested. Vaughn, Abner and White have been arrested, but Sanders and a man named Lindsey, who was really the owner of the still, disappeared. After making a careful examination of the still, the deputy marshals found that out of thirty barrels of whisky in the warehouse, three were filled with pure water and also that, owing to ingeniously contrived troughs, the still keeper had managed to make upwards of two bushels of mash on every trough every time it was filled. An examination of the storehouse showed that there was no means of entrance except through the door which was controlled by the storekeeper and who had mysteriously disappeared. The Marshall at once seized all the whisky in the still, amounting to about 600 gallons and showing a shortage of about 400.

A SUSPICIOUS COUPLE.

WACO, Tex., July 16.—Some days past R. L. Leary and Jessie Day came to this city and registered at a popular hotel as husband and wife. Trouble sprang up between them. It soon became apparent to close observers that they were not married. Leary owed a board bill and could not pay, the woman claimed to have given him $85 of her money which she now claims that he squandered. She believes that her paramour was endeavoring to escape from her and in her anxiety gave the snap away. They were ejected from the hotel and she telephoned for an officer. When the latter got there the couple had left for the "Katy" depot with their baggage in "soak" for board bill. Officers followed the couple to the Union House, where they stopped to get lunch, and while she was eating Leary stepped out and she followed him up and caught him again on Jackson street. Finally the officers captured them in a saloon at 2 a. m. to-day and jailed them. She claims that Leary ruined her on pretense of marriage. A suspicious telegram on his person indicates that he has got into trouble elsewhere.

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

HILLSBORO, Mo., July 16.—Last night at 10 o'clocd the murder trial of Jule S. Hammale was terminated by the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty.

On the 4 of Febuary last, Hammale shot a man named William Beatt with a shot gun, killing him instantly.

Beatt had rented a house from Hammale, alowing Hammale to retain one room on the upper floor for his own residence. They were both farmers and worked together. For some time they had not been on friendly terms and on the morning of Feb. 4 Beatt went up to Hammale's room to return an ax and pick which he had borrowed, at the same time requesting that Hammale return some harness that he had borrowed from him. A quarrel ensued, in which Hammale shot Beatt in the back of the neck as he endeavored to escape down the stairs, killing him instantly. The case has been on trial all this week before Judge Green at a special term of court. It was submitted to the jury at 3 p. m.

NEGROES CREATE TROUBLE.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Camp McKinley, near Piqua, O., was thrown into intense excitement this afternoon by the attempt of several negroes to get in and create a disturbance. Their avowed purpose was to do up the colored men attached to the camp. Capt. Kennedy, the officer of the day, received warning during the day that the attack would probably be made and doubled his guard. Three of the negroes were arrested and thrown into the guard-house. Col. Hun ordered a patrol of thirty-six men under command of Capt. O'Neill, to take the men to Piqua to be locked up. When the attack was made scores of men snatched their guns, and for a time it looked as if there would be serious trouble and an attempt to lynch the men under arrest.

A FALSE CHARGE.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 16.—Curtis Faust, a farmer residing near Independence, created a sensation in this city to-day by swearing out a warrant for the arrest of his brother-in-law, James Brizendine, charging him with criminally assaulting his wife and sister. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer who proceeded to look for Brizendine. When near his destination, upon inquiry it was learned that Faust was crazy and the charge was without the slightest foundation. Faust recently returned from Oklahoma where reverses turned his mind.

A SCANDAL EXPLAINED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—Mrs. Lon Kibbey, the wife of Frank Kibbey, who shot and killed Wood Porter at Florence, Ariz., on June 28, is on her way to the home of her father, Dr. Horace Winton of North Manchester, this county. In the press report of the killing it was stated that Mrs. Kibby had confessed that she was unduly intimate with Porter, and that in a fit of rage after this admission on her part, Kibby killed Porter. Mrs. Kibby in a letter to her parents says she was never too familiar with Porter and never confessed to any wrong doing, but that her husband was insanely jealous. She will not live with him again and will arrive here next week to make her home with her parents, who are among the best people of North Manchester.

A SLICK SWINDLER.

SIOUX CITY, Io., July 16.—A pretty smooth swindler was arrested by the police here last night, but by a bold bluff he succeeded in getting away. He gave the name of F. E. Rogers, and representing himself as an agent of the Columbian Mission at Chicago presented a letter of credit for $1,000 or less. He wanted $200 and was refused at one bank, but got $225 at another. The bankers afterwards became suspicious and had the man arrested. He returned the money and the draft he had made. He presented a bold front and demanded his release unless charges were made against him and was let go. Afterwards it was found on inquiry at the World's Fair headquarters that he was an imposter and he was well supplied with money, and the indorsements on his letter of credit showed he had worked swindles at Denver, Cheyenne and Omaha.

A CHILD KIDNAPPED.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 16.—There is great excitement in the Potato Creek neighborhood, northwest of this city, over the mysterious disappearance of Lowell Daniels, a 9-year-old orphan, who has been living with John Dodd, a farmer. The child was out in the field with the hands last Wednesday, half a mile from the house, and finally started home. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him, although that whole end of the county has been turned upside down. The child's hat was found in some bushes in a wood which he had to pass, but this is all. It is supposed that he was stolen by a band of roving gypsies that were in the neighborhood during the early part of the week and an effort will be made to overhaul the wanderer. The adopted parents of the lad take the matter greatly to heart.

FLOGGED BY WHITE CAPS.

NEBRASKA CITY, July 16.—P. L. Cowardin, living at Hamburg, Io, was visited by white caps Friday night and terribly beaten. He is the owner of a brickyard at Hamburg, and was accused of beating his wife. He received warning to leave town, which he disregarded, and Friday night was pulled out of bed, dragged to the railroad track, tied to a telegraph pole and flogged with horse whips. After the whipping a rope was placed around his neck, one end thrown over the cross-piece of the telegraph pole and he was hoisted in the air several times. The White Caps then let him down and he was flogged again and then given fifteen minutes to get out of town. He managed to crawl to a neighbor's and from there home. Cowardin says it is the work of boot leggers whom he has been instrumental in convicting.

MURDERED HIS UNCLE.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 16.—The story of a brutal crime comes from Hancock County. Calvin Mullins, an old and respected citizen of that county, was murdered in cold blood by his nephew, William Gaines. Gaines' wife had left him and gone to her uncle's. When her husband came after her she refused to go with him. He picked up a stick and began to beat her unmercifully. Her uncle came out and interfered, and was riddled with bullets by his nephew, who left him lying dead and fled to the mountains.

THE BOYS WERE INNOCENT.

DALTON, Ga., July 16.—In August of 1890 Guild Post-office in Walker County was reported as having been burglarized. An inspector was ordered there to investigate the matter. The postmaster reported that $2 worth of copper cents and some tobacco and cigars were stolen. Upon the information that a boy named Smith, 12 years of age, was seen smoking cigars, together with Tom Smith, aged 10, and Eugene Millen, aged 11, a warrant was sworn out against them. These boys were brought before Commissioner Hamilton by Deputy United States Marshal Mouldin to-day, and after hearing the evidence were discharged.

A VILLAIN CAPTURED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 16.—Edward Simpson, who has been out of State's prison only a few weeks, criminally assaulted a girl sent out by the Fresh Air Fund of New York City at Thompsonville. The girl is about 14 years old, frail and sickly. She was walking along a secluded road when Simpson overtook and assaulted her and then made his escape. He is well known in the town of Rockland. In 1888 he committed an asseult upon Ed Mancy with intent to kill. He was arrested and committed to the county jail and made his escape. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Thomas D. Collins at the house of Solomon Wanner. He was captured by the Sheriff at midnight after a hard struggle.

SHREWD SMUGGLERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—William Watts, a well-known produce dealer in the market, who brings most of his goods from Canada, was arrested yesterday on a charge of smuggling opium. The officials learned that he was in the habit of bringing over about $3,000 worth of opium each trip. His scheme was ingenious. He lined the bottom of his wagon with eggs, and in the center put a quantity of opium. The bottom layer of the egg crates were usually filled with opium. There are a dozen Chinamen implicated in the smuggling scheme, and they will be arrested to-day. The Canadian end of the gang will also be taken in to-day.

MASQUERADING AS A CORRESPONDENT.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 16.—Frank Gardner, claiming to represent a New York paper sent here to write up the furniture industry, gained entrance to an adjoining room in his hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, and when the wife of the occupant awoke he flourished a revolver threateningly and ordered her to keep quiet. Her husband was aroused by the noise and Gardner fled. He was captured at another hotel half an hour later, where he had registered as R. E. King, Chicago. He is a thief, masquerading as a correspondent.

TILLMAN RETURNS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Maj. Wm. Tillman, Cashier of the defunct Falls City Bank, who fled to Canada after wrecking the bank, returned to-day, his bondsmen having paid the losses, his property being sold to apply on account and the indictments against him being quashed. He will not remain here.

A NOTORIOUS FRAUD.

GREENFIELD, Ill., July 16.—On the 15th of June an agent, claiming to represent a firm of St. Joseph, Mo., visited this city, going from house to house, getting a photograph and 50 cents at nearly every home, agreeing to deliver these photographs in fine, life-size crayon work, by July 5. This agent proves to be a notorious fraud.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—Father Hill, a farmer, who lives four miles north of Malvern, on the Hot Springs road, was shot from ambush while plowing in his field this afternoon. His body was filled with squirrel and duck shot, producing wounds that are liable to prove fatal.

CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

CLINTON, Mo., July 16.—Wm. Hamlin, who on the Fourth of July stole a horse from P. H. Howerton of this county, came to town today to get a watch which he had left at Sams & Waddell; They at once recognized him and turned him over to the authorities. He confessed.

A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 16.—At Newburg, a little hamlet one mile south of this city, this morning John Walker returned home and found his wife gagged and lying prostrate on the bed, and he shortly afterward found H. W. Williams lying in the yard dying. Medical aid was summoned and Mrs. Walker was restored to her senses. Williams is still alive, though in a critical condition. He is a bachelor and had kept company with Mrs. Walker before she was married and was engaged to be married at the time she married Walker and it is thought that this was the cause of the attempted murder and suicide. Both parties are well-to-do citizens at Newburg and the village is in a whirl of excitement.

BOLD BURGLARS.

NEVADA, Mo., July 16.—Schell City has been infested with burglars the past few days. J. A. Hahn's store was entered and quite an amount of dry goods were stolen. J. A. Staley's store was robbed of a large amount of boots and shoes. No clew is known.

INFANT KILLS INFANT.

A Bad Freight Wreck—Smothered in Mortar—Race Track Mishaps.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 16.—News has just been received here of the killing of Chris Kaehler, aged 10, by his brother Charles, aged 6. They were playing about the house when the youngest boy who was up stairs picked up an old shot gun and calling to his brother, said: "Chris, I have found Papa's gun and I am going to shoot you;" whereupon he pointed it out an open window and fired, the full contents of one barrel entering the boy's neck and face. At last reports he was still alive, but there is no chance of recovery.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—There was an exciting scene on the river this afternoon. The steamer Pilgrim and the small steamer Dixie came together with a crash near the foot of Perry street about 2:30 o'clock. The engines of the Pilgrim were stopped at once and the vessels separated. The Dixie gave a lurch and sank almost immediately. The crew of the tug International and several people on the dock saw the accident and hurried to the rescue. The tug reached the scene in a very few moments and with the assistance of small boats from the Pilgrim and from the boat house on the shore succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the sunken boat. There were about twenty passengers and a crew of five men on the Dixie who jumped hurriedly into the water, where they managed to sustain semselves with such floats and pieces of wreck as they could catch, until they were picked up. It was a narrow escape for them, and if it had occurred at night or if the big tug was not on hand there would have been a sad casualty.

A BAD FREIGHT WRECK.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., July 16.—A freight train, south bound, was wrecked a mile and a half north of Bakersfield at 2 o'clock this morning, the engine striking cattle on the track. Thirteen cars and the engine were piled up in one great mass. Two tramps were killed and it is thought more are in the wreckage. Brakeman Donley was badly scalded, perhaps fatally. Engineer and fireman were badly hurt.

SMOTHERED IN MORTAR.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 16.—Albert Johnson, a laborer, fell dead to-day while at work mixing mortar for building purposes. Johnson fell head foremost into the mortar box and expired before assistance could be rendered. The deceased was a man of family and formerly resided at Boonville.

FELL FROM A LOFT.

HILLSBORO, Ill., July 16.—Bertie Short of Hurricane Township was seriously, if not fatally, injured by falling from a hay loft to the barn floor beneath, his head in the descent striking the wheel of a carriage standing in the barn.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MUNICH, July 16.—A goods train was derailed to-day near Winsgeld and three of the train hands were killed. A switchman, who was blamed for the accident, committed suicide.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

NEVADA, Mo., July 16.—The recent storm that visited this county was accompanied by severe lightning, killing about thirty head of cattle rnd horses. Walker Township reports the largest losses.

AN EDITOR'S TERRIBLE FALL.

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 16.—S. E. Morse, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, fell from the second story window of a hotel and now lies in a dying condition.

RACE TRACK MISHAPS.

RAMSEY, Ill., July 16.—At the races at Fillmore to-day one horse fell and broke his leg; another fell, throwing the rider and seriously injuring him.

WILL RESTORE RATES.

The Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association Agreement.

The members of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association after a week's wrangling endeavoring to determine upon some stated rate in regard to freight traffic, came to an understanding at a meeting held in the gentlemen's parlor of the Southern Hotel last evening by unanimously adopting a resolution which practically provides the same privileges and rates that have been in existence for some time past. The reduced rates on freight traffic that are now in existance on any of the following railroads will be restored on Aug. 1: Cotton Belt, St. Louis & Southeastern, Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis & San Francisco, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Housten & Texas Central, Southern Pacific, International & Great Northern and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass. After the meeting adjoqrned all of the representatives left for Chicago, with the exception of Messrs. Waldo of the M., K. & T., Daniel Ripley of the Southern Pacific and J. E. Golharth of the International & Great Northern. "All of us are pleased with the result of the meeting," said Mr. Ripley last night, "but that is understood by the unaminous adoption of the resolution. I can say that the association is now strongly organized and every railroad that belongs to the association has reason to feel encouraged over the amicable adjustment of our past difficulties and misunderstandings."

Late Society News.

Miss Dollie Holthaus and her sister, Miss Lola, have returned from a delightful visit to friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Edw. M. Flesh, with baby, are summering among the Northern lakes.

Mr. Will A. Clark spent a few days with his brother, A. H. Clark, of 2924 Morgan street.

Miss Addie Waterman of Chestnut street has returned home after a delightful visit to her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Ertel of Hot Springs, Ark.

Misses Emma and Edna Waibel leave Wednesday evening for a two weeks' visit to relatives at Buda, Ill.

Miss Nellie Aunz of Jacksonville, Ill., is visiting Miss Helen Beaumont at 3017 Spring avenue.

Mrs. J. L. Patterson leaves soon for Jamestown, R. I.

Miss Mamie Patterson has just returned to her home in Washington, D. C., after a pleasant visit to Mrs. J. L. Patterson.

Mrs. Joseph Murphy and Miss Eva Murphy have gone to Seabright and other watering places for the summer.

Mrs. Henry G. Ellis and daughter, Laura, will leave in a few days for Chicago to spend several weeks with relatives and friends. Mr. Ellis will join them in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beaumont Smith, after visiting St. Louis friends, are settled in New York for the summer. Mrs. Smith has with her her sister, Mrs. Lee Hall.

Mrs. Walter Slawson is in Wisconsin spending the summer with relatives. Mr. Slawson will leave in August to spend the remainder of the season in the Northwest.

SAYS SHE JUMPED.

Goldsmith Denies Throwing His Wife From a Window.

SHE CLAIMS THAT HE HURLED HER FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.

The Woman Told This to Her Physician and an Officer—A Witness Who Partly Corroborates the Husband's Story—She Will Hardly Recover—The Cause of Their Quarrel.

Christopher H. Goldsmith, the freight conductor in the employ of the Bridge & Tunnel Co., locked up in the "holdover" at the Four Courts, will be held without bail to await the result of the injuries received by his wife yesterday afternoon. According to the various statements, Goldsmith threw her down stairs, kicked her in the abdomen and then threw her out of a third-story window onto the roof of a one-story house, fifteen feet below. He denies all of these charges, however, and claims that she ran down stairs and afterwards came back and jumped out of the window, and that there was no kicking or beating done, except on her part. She hit him over the head with the butt end of a heavy umbrella, he avers, making a scalp wound. The trouble occurred at No. 1107 Clark avenue, directly opposite the Four Courts. The building has three stories, the first two being divided into offices, and the top floor into apartments for residence purposes. The five rooms on this floor are occupied by Goldsmith and his wife, Mrs. Hunter and children, and Mrs. Carnes and her little girl. The Carnes and Hunter women heard the Goldsmiths quarreling early in the morning, and soon afterwards heard Mrs. Goldsmith falling down stairs. She was not, however, badly hurt, while Goldsmith was bleeding from the scalp wound above mentioned. The Goldsmiths returned to their quarters and all was comparatively quiet for the rest of the forenoon. About 12:30 Mrs. Goldsmith appeared at Mrs. Carnes' door with the lower portion of her garments saturated with blood and asked her to run for a doctor. Goldsmith was inside of his front room and for quite a while refused to open the door and let his wife in. When he finally did he said that she had fallen out of the window and that he was glad of it and wished that she had killed herself and that she would fall out again and complete the job. With this remark he stalked down stairs and coolly walked off to Hoeffner's restaurant and sat down and ordered his dinner. In the meantime Dr. Jacobson had been telephoned for but it was nearly 2 o'clock when he came.

BLEEDING INTERNALLY.

"The woman had been seriously bruised and cut in the lower part of the abdomen, he discovered, and was bleeding internally. She had lost a great deal of blood and her condition was very serious. She asked him if she would die, saying it was very important that she should know, as she desired very much to arrange certain matters before death. The doctor told her frankly that she might recover, but that the probabilities were against it. He stitched up a wound in her abdomen and when he left said that the result of her injuries depended largely upon her being kept quiet and free from nervous excitement during the next few days. She confided to the doctor some of the facts in regard to her trouble with her husband and to Police Officer McGlynn she also told a good deal. She said that yesterday her husband held a pistol to her head and made her sign a statement to the effect that she had a certain disease. While he was in bed this morning she tried to get it from under his pillow, she said, and he awoke. She ran out, and he caught her and threw her down stairs, she claimed. Afterward he locked her up in the back room, she stated, and about noon or a little after kicked her in the abdomen and threw her out of the window.

GOLDSMITH'S DENIAL.

Goldsmith denied the charges and claimed that he had not known when he left the house that his wife was seriously hurt. "I knew that she had jumped out of the window and had hurt herself," he said, "but she was walking about and I supposed was only slightly injured. I was very mad at the time and admit that I said she ought to have killed herself and that I hoped she would jump out again and kill herself, or something like that. Why was I mad? Because she wouldn't let me sleep. I work at night and have to sleep in the daytime. I came home about 6 o'clock this morning and she was in bed. I made breakfast and she got up and ate with me, and then I washed the dishes and went to bed. She wanted me to kiss and make up and I wouldn't do it, and then when I was lying in bed with a paper over my face to keep off the flies she hit me over the head with the handle of the umbrella. I jumped up and she ran out and down the stairs and I threw the umbrella after her, but it didn't hit her."

He was certain she didn't fall down stairs, and that he didn't knock her down.

The trouble she wanted to make up was words they had had about a deed to a house at 1506 Papin street, which Goldsmith said they bought about a year ago with their joint earnings. They had paid $2,400 on it and still owed $1,600. She was a stenographer and typewriter and earned $50 to $60 a month. She worked a long time for the Simmons Hardware Co. under the name of Tillie Orcott, her first husband's name having been Orcott. Lately she had worked at the Union Pacific office in the Equitable Building he believed. Goldsmith said that his wife was 28 years old and that she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schoch, of 2310 Cass avenue. Goldsmith said he had married her about eighteen months ago, after they had been living together as husband and wife, he claimed, nearly a year.

HE WAS JEALOUS.

He admitted that he was jealous of his wife and maintained that he had good reason to be, and in that connection mentioned the name of a young man working in the building in which they live. He knew, too, that his wife was jealous of him, but claimed that he had never given her cause to be. He admitted that he had induced her to sign a paper to the effect that she had contracted a certain disease, but denied that he had drawn a pistol on her or forced her in any way to sign it. She had voluntarily agreed to sign it on his promise that he would not carry out his threat to sue her for divorce. He admitted that he intended to break that promise when she signed the document and to use the paper to assist him in getting the divorce.

Goldsmith, according to his own statement, has been in St. Louis ten years, and came from Buffalo. He is 32 years old. He is a very fine looking fellow, though of undersize, and dresses well. His wife is really a handsome woman and would attract attention in almost any assemblage of ladies. She is also possessed of unusual conversational powers. Her husband admits having locked his wife in the back room, but says that he did that to get rid of her so that he could get some sleep. He says that she drummed on his door for an hour after he shut her out merely to keep him awake, and that finding she couldn't get out that way, she jumped out of the window. He also admits having nailed up the hall door of the back room, but claims that he did that in the morning early at her request to keep out sneak thieves.

THE WITNESSES.

Harry Greenwald, a boy employed in Lawyer Burnett's office, says that he knows Mrs. Goldsmith fell down stairs in the morning and didn't walk or run down, as he saw her tumbling down. He did not, however, see any one push her down.

No one saw her as she fell or was thrown out of the window but Edna Carns, a little daughter of Mrs. Carns, says that she saw Mrs. Goldsmith at the back window about 12 o'clock and that she was then threatening to jump out. Mr. Goldsmith was not then in sight. This would seem to indicate that Mrs. Goldsmith jumped out herself, although she told Dr. Jacobson that her husband threw her out. Officer McGlynn says that she made the same admission to him.

Goldsmith's friends were trying to get him out on bail last night, but Dr. Jacobson advised the police authorities to refuse bail until further developments. Mrs. Goldsmith was in great danger and might die in a few hours. He says that Mrs. Goldsmith told him the cut in the lower part of her abdomen was made by her husband's boot.

GIRLS AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

The Washington Beauties Have Queer Notions About Drinks.

From the Washington Post.

"Give me a glass of vichy, and put in a teaspoonful of ammonia, please."

The soda fountain clerk didn't look in the least shocked, but turned on the vichy faucet and put in a liberal dose of ammonia, and as he placed it before the girl she bubbled all over with apparent delight, and with the most immensely blase air, informed her escort that there was the nectar of the gods, and the only proper thing to drink.

The gods would have been shocked probably if they had heard her. The idea of Jupiter and all the rest of the Olympian citizens quenching their thirst on vichy and ammonia is only equaled by the suggestion that Cleopatra and the rest of the famous beauties may have been victims of the pie craze.

The young lady's escort seemed to still be susceptible to the attractions of good, old-fashioned soda, and ordered vanilla soda with a look half of shame at his own weakness and half in pity that the gods were not still dealing out old-fashioned nectar flavored with vanilla and strawberry for modern girls.

This problem of what to drink is a puzzler in New York, but here in Washington there are few temptations in the way of seductive mysteries labeled with soul-stirring names calculated to make a girl's mouth water and her imagination run riot among all the dreams of liquid frigidity she ever heard of. The Washington girl has been faithful to the soda fountain, the mediæval fountain with ginger, sarsaparilla and strawberry and lemon, for many years, long after the girls of other cities had turned their backs on anything so antique, but now the young men are finding out that there is something else in her mind when she leans up against the sweet, sticky counter and reads the legends.

The real up-to-date girl has forsworn soda, except when she wears a pink gown or happens to run up against a confectioner's where ice-cream soda is dispensed fascinating enough to tempt the Venus of Milo to step down from her marble footstool and lean over the counter with the rest of the girls. The up-to-date Washington girl yearns for cooling streams of rosy soda, but her knowledge of what is good form stands like a stern fate, and she turns her back on the fizzle of the seductive saccharine soda, and dwells with vichy, moxie and other abominations calculated to make her wish she had not been born before the soda fashion was out of date. And the boys, they rather laugh in their sleeves now, for no girl has ever yet been found who had the appalling nerve to face more than one glass of vichy. She will stand up and vow that her thirst is of elephantine dimensions; that nothing less than two glasses of compound of soda and syrup will quench it, but half-way through one glass of vichy she sighs inwardly and in a whisper asks herself why they don't serve vichy on the after-dinner coffee measure.

There are several things that are nice on which a real old-fashioned girl who hasn't forsworn coaxing little combinations can fasten her thirst and know it will be quenched. One of these is something that is peculiar to Washington, and if properly made reminds one of all the seductive flavors and alluring scents of the Orient. It is marshmallow soda. To an epicure in soda there is nothing to equal the bouquet of that concoction.

The Washington girl who wants to find something to stimulate her, and at the same time cool off her palate, and do it effectually, turns her attention to the claret lemonade that soda fountains evolve. There is a claret lemonade and a claret lemonade, but that which comes out of the fountain is much more apt to tickle one's palate than the kind discovered at winter receptions.

With all the magnificent fruit drinks that can be concocted by a skillful man, it is queer that some one doesn't start a place for ladies, where they can sit down and enjoy life through a straw that does not inebriate. Here is the rule for a fruit drink that is perfectly magnetic. It is in season too, which makes the recipe rather appropriate. Take red raspberries, crush them well till they fall to pieces, mix that with a little shredded pineapple and add a fleck of orange juice and a slice of orange, a lot of cracked ice, some whole raspberries to sail on top, a little soda water, and flavor the whole with maraschino. Then add a good-sized square of watermelon, and no matter what the depth of your despondency, life will turn all colors of the rainbow. It is as pretty as a picture, and every one who comes within sight of it will be consumed with curiosity and envy. It is a work of art to make one of these successfully however.

The new drink is a combination of limes. Girls like limes, and this catches their fickle fancy. Phosphates hold their own.

"What do girls drink?" repeated a soda-fountain genius. "Why they drink anything that comes out of the fountain. But they run principally to strawberry, lemon and vanilla, with a gushing contingent still devoted to the interest of chocolate. They drink lemon and orange phosphate, but the vichy habit is gaining on them. Now vichy may not taste so good, but it would be much better for the girls if they would all become devotees to that drink."

Life without soda would be a positive bore. It is necessary to happiness on days when one's only desire is to have Greenland's icy mountains ground up into small bits and injected into one's veins in allopathic potions. The summer girl without the soda fountain would never seem natural, and every lover of that delightful species of the feminine genius will gladly see the soda girl resume her simple libations.

THOUSANDS CHASED THE BABOON.

It Made a Gallant Run for Freedom, But Was Finally Recaptured.

From the New York Tribune.

A baboon escaped from H. Haile's bird and animal store, No. 246 Grand street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and caused a good deal of excitement among several thousand people before it was captured. The animal had broken the chain with which he was fastened, and when it escaped to the street its owner who was armed with a rifle, started in pursuit with two associates. Grand street on Saturday afternoon is one of the busiest thoroughfarares in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and at the time the streets were lined with people, chiefly women and children. As the baboon darted along the street, followed by Haile, hundreds of men and boys and several policemen joined in the chase. As the animal ran there was a general rush for stores and doorways by frightened women.

At Grand street and Driggs avenue the baboon leaped to a shed and was soon on the housetops, while the crowd threw stones and sticks at it. By this time the streets were blocked with several thousand people. So dense was the crowd that even the cars were stopped for some minutes.

Haile and his assistants were soon on the roof to capture the baboon, and their efforts were unsuccessful. As soon as the big monkey saw its pursuers it dropped from the roof to the shed, causing the crowd to scatter wildly. In the rush several women and children were knocked down, but they were not seriously hurt.

A few minutes later a storm of missiles fell upon the poor baboon, which again ran to the roof, where it was captured after a struggle with Haile and his assistants.

The baboon was brought from Africa a short time ago and is four feet in height.

Baptist Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—The Chairman of the Baptist Young People's Union Convention this morning was Frank Harvey Field of New York. Rev. Dr. David Spencer of Racine, Wis., opened the discussion on "The Week Day Symposium—How Shall We Observe It?" The "Question Box" was presided over by Field Secretary Thomas. "If the Creator intended women to be public speakers, would he not have given them a better voice?" was the title of another question. Rev. D. D. MacLaurin of New York, discussed the mission and principles of the Union. A number of resolutions embodying the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday, the prohibition of the liquor traffic and other reforms were adopted.

Dave Nelson Suspended.

Dave Nelson, who is alleged to have made a killing in the Kansas City pool rooms by the defeat of his own horse Mamie S. at the hands of Fonda Friday night at the South Side course, has been suspended by the South Side Association. Nelson claims he merely bet $50 for a friend and had no personal interest in the wager.

GALLAGHER LET GO.

Jim Brennan's Brother Assaulted by the Ex-Inspector.

A LIVELY ROW IN WHICH THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY TOOK PART.

Gallagher Accused Brennan of Having Instigated His Discharge, and When Tom Brennan Took Up His Brother's Cause There Was Trouble—Jim Brennan Gives His Version of the Affair.

James W. Brennan, private secretary to Mayor Noonan, became involved in a difficulty with James A. Gallagher, Central Committeeman of the Sixth Ward, at Mike Walsh's saloon, at Eleventh and Branch street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in Tom Brennan, Jim's brother, who took up the dispute, being pretty roughly used by Gallagher.

Gallagher lives at 919 Montgomery street and formerly held a position in the Street Department, as inspector. He, it is stated, took an active part in the campaign in opposition to Dalton's nomination, and thereby fell under the displeasure of "the push." One day he received a notice that his services were not further needed. He obtained a position under Sheriff Staed as deputy, which he now holds. Gallagher, it is stated, located the blame of his removal on Jim Brennan.

THE FIGHT.

Yesterday afternoon they met at Walsh's saloon and Gallagher charged Brennan with his removal. Brennan, it is said, accused Gallagher of going back on the party. Tom Brennan, who was with his brother, took up the quarrel. The lie passed between he and Gallagher, and they came to blows. Tom it is stated received three or four stiff punches in the face, and getting in one perhaps on Gallagher, when they were parted.

The saloon where the difficulty occurred is run by Mike Walsh, and is quite a political headquarters, containing the necessary appurtenances, as back room, telephone, etc. Yesterday afternoon Gallagher and some friends were in the saloon, when Jim Brennan and his brother drove up in a buggy. They got out and entered the saloon. The Brennans were looking for Peter Walsh, a brother of Mike, the proprietor of the saloon. When the Mayor's private secretary entered the saloon with his brother, there were in the saloon besides Gallagher, Deputy Sheriff Ben McGarry and William Walsh, another brother of the saloon-keeper, known among the boys as "Senator" Walsh.

After a greeting all around and some little conversation had occurred, Gallagher, it is stated, approached Jim Brennan and asked him why he had been fired.

"You worked against the party," said Brennan

Gallagher responded to the effect that he would work against Brennan or the Brennan party at the next election. Some further remarks passed of the nature of what is known as "chewing the rag," when Brennan is said to have remarked:

"I did not come up here to be hoodooed." Peter Walsh, whom he wanted to see, coming into the saloon at this point, Brennan and he stepped out onto the sidewalk.

Those inside took seats around a table and began to talk. Gallagher and Tom Brennan got into a controversy, which ended by each calling the other a liar. Gallagher grasped a chair but changing set it down stating he could lick him without it. Things were pretty lively for a short time. Tom Brennan was getting the worst of it in the estimation of the bystanders when the couple were parted.

After being separated Tom Brennan offered to put up $50 that he could whip Gallagher, and Gallagher said if he would come out on the street that we would lick him for nothing. Jim Brennan said his brother could lick Gallagher, and Gallagher said he could lick the Brennans together. The proprietor of the saloon settled the affair by getting Gallagher away and Jim Brennan went in search of the policeman of the beat to have the matter kept out of the papers.

SECRETARY BRENNAN'S VERSION.

Speaking of the trouble at Walsh's last evening, Mayor's Secretary Brennan said: "I had business up there about 5 o'clock this afternoon and went up there with my brother Tom. One of the business engagements was with Mr. Walsh. While I was talking with him on the sidewalk outside I heard a noise from within. We stepped inside and found Gallagher scuffling with my brother. He had, I learned later, used some foul language to which Tom objected. He told Gallagher that he was going and Gallagher made an ugly reply. He followed this up by attacking Tom. We got inside and restored order before anybody was hurt. Gallagher then tried to pick a quarrel with me on account of my action in suggesting his removal from the Street Department. I did not want to quarrel with him, and I did not. If I did I know I could have taken care of him in pretty short order. He has been feeling aggrieved for the past two months because of his removal from the Street Department. He antagonized the Mayor and his friends and did as he pleased presuming too much on his membership in the Democratic City Central Committee. Mr. Gallagher knows that I took him out of a saw mill and helped him into the committee and the Street Department. By doing this I know I made enemies in the Sixth Ward, but yet Mr. Gallagher could not defeat us at the late primary election. When he was so anxious to get trouble this afternoon I knew he was armed, but at no time was I afraid of him. He is now connected, I understand, with the Sheriff's office."

Verse and Vegetables.

From the London Globe.

Because Shelley was a vegetarian certain of his admirers propose to show their devotion to him by dining to-night after the vegetarian manner. The force of hero worship can scarcely further go. It is a case of "love me, love my dog"—admire my poetry and respect my diet. It is not certain that all lovers of verse would care to carry out this principle; some of the poets had rather eccentric tastes in the way of food and liquid. Byron, for example, professed to live on very meager and unsubstantial fare. Because a poet is dyspeptic, are his followers to pretend to be dyspeptics also? This seems an excess of enthusiasm. We do not say there is not something appropriate in emphasizing to-night the connection between Shelley and vegetarianism. Shelley's dietary goes a long way to account for the general qualities of his intellectual products. His verse has much of that thin, pale, washed-out look which the average vegetarian is apt to exhibit. It lacks blood and solidity. It suggests, if one may say so, an insufficient bodily nutriment. It is pardonable to believe that Shelley's verse would have had more virility if it had not been brought up on vegetables. But in this celebration of the poets why draw the line at their physical nourishment? Why not imitate everything characteristic? Why not adopt the same style of costume, the same every-day habits, the same principles of conduct? Are the Shelleyites prepared to follow their idol in every direction? We fancy not. Shelley's theories of love and matrimony, for instance, would be uncomfortable things to carry into practice; they would not do credit to Shelleyites or Shelley. Perhaps, after all, the Shelleyites have chosen the least harmful thing to imitate. It will not do them very much harm if, for once they eat rather more vegetables than is good for them. But they must see that their behavior is illogical—but then, is there not much that is illogical in Shelley's writings? After all, the idea of to-night's banquet is not a wholly bad one. It has something to recommend it.

Property Rights in Portraits.

From the London Globe.

A well-known and very popular French actress, Mlle. Bonnet, annoyed at finding her portrait adorning the covers of biscuit tins, has proceeded against their manufacturer with such success as to obtain the suppression of her picture, damages and the insertion of an apology in the papers. English actresses are hardly so squeamish about the propagation of their portraits, and apparently do not object to adorn match-boxes with their charms. But then we know that the Paris bonnet is an article that was never disposed to make itself cheap.

CONFESSIONS OF A GRAYBEARD.

Observations of Carter Harrison on the Charm of Youthful Beauty.

California Correspondence of Chicago Times.

It would seem that those on the shady side of life are here to recuperate and to try to renew their youth. Freshness, vigor and bloom are, however, as attractive among men and women as in other fields of nature. It was, therefore, an agreeable exception to the general rule when out of the twenty-nine passengers occupying the three coaches gaily rolling away last week from Raymond to Yosemite Valley, the large majority were considerably under middle age. Some six or eight were handsome young ladies and four were young Chicago beauties just bursting from the bondage of their teens.

It is useless to deny or to attempt to hide it, there was one gray beard in the party who always was, is and probably always will be shockingly spoony when young beauty, done up in skirts and topped off with frizzes, is in the immediate neighborhood. "All men think all men mortal but themselves." How we laugh in our sleeves when we see a blear-eyed antediluvian ogling a pretty girl! Yet what old fellow ever looked into a pair of soft eyes and saw his own picture, "wrinkled, and haggard, and gray?" The silken lashes fringing the glass; the fathomless depths of the wondrous mirroring; the flitting tints of rose on cheek and witching in dimple and smile, lighting up the whole surroundings; these things make one's own image down in the opposite orbs fresh and glowing, and he does what Abram wanted to do and possibly Methuselah did—yields up himself to be fooled to the top of his bent by inexperienced innocence, which plays with him in sheer exuberance of feminine cajolery. How he will jump from a stage coach, wringing his chine in every vertebra; runs up a steep bank to pluck a mountain pink or gather monster pine cones, and comes back gasping for breath, and is happy when he sees his gathered flower pinned over a palpitating heart, while sweet innocence looks at him so benignly that he feels sure she gently murmurs, "You dear, old boy," and mamma, on the back seat, watches and smiles, and lives over in joyous memory her own girlish manslaughter.

It's all right; old men are made that way, and young girls and tuberoses are valuable to lead up to the death and to deck funerals. But even before any genuine tragic catastrophe there is apt to come a sudden cure for the craze. When, for example, on a stagecoach the turn comes for one of the girls to ride with the handsome driver—an athlete who certainly had run away from a palatial Eastern home for mere love of rough adventure—ah! how his horse talk wins her wrapt attention, or when a couple of sprigs from near Boston—Harvard boys—whose hard study made a three months' outing on a California ranch essential to their health; when these nut-brown fellows in fustian suits, dirty leggings and heavy shoes start up a college drinking song, with a whirl never learned from broad-browed professors; or in utter forgetfulness of all but themselves, tell of "that wild run with the vaqueros after the mad heifer—jolly good fun by Jove;" four pair of shell-tined ears prick up and four pair of soft eyes turn in mute admiration to the amateur cowboys. The graybeard awakens then as from a dream, and for a whole hour sees only wild scenery and enjoys only nature's works, quite oblitus puellarum.

HOW VESSELS TALK AT SEA.

The System of Lights by Which Collisions Are Avoided in the Dark.

How do you suppose collision is avoided between vessels in the night time? asks a writer in *Harper's Young People*. The precautions adopted are very simple, consisting of two colored lights for sailing vessels and three for steamships. Sailing vessels carry a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side. These lights are so constructed as to show from right ahead to a point a little abaft the beam, and are of sufficient power to be seen at a distance of at least two miles. The sidelights prescribed by law for steamships are the same as those for sailing vessels, and in addition, the former class of vessel carries what is known as a masthead light. The front of this consists of a thick pane of uncolored glass, so arranged that the light shows from right ahead to a little abaft the beam on each side. It derives its name from being hoisted as high as the lower mast-head, so that its light may be seen at least five miles away.

Steamships are obliged by law to give the right of way to sailing vessels under all circumstances, but officers of the latter often invite collision by getting nervous upon the approach of a steamer, and altering the course of their ship. When a steamer is towing another vessel, the former carries two mast-head lights, one above the other, and three feet apart. Steamers navigating rivers and bays no not carry the mast-head light, but in its place a powerful white light, called a stem light, is placed at the prow of the vessel, and this, like the masthead light, shows from right ahead to a little abaft the beam. In addition to this light a globular lantern is hoisted on the after part of the steamboat and at least twenty feet above the stem light. The former light is called a range light, and shows from every point of the compass.

Imagine a dark and stormy night at sea, the wind whistling through the rigging and driving the rain into the faces of the men whose watchful eyes sweep the sea. Suddenly through the gloom a little colored star shows for a moment, and is lost, to reappear a moment later against the black background, then to vanish once again. Have you any idea of the story told to the watcher by that twinkling point of colored light out yonder? No sooner is it observed than it is known to belong to a sailing ship, for if it was a steamer the powerful white light hoisted away above the deck would first come into view. The direction of the wind and the color of the light tell the course that the ship out there is heading, and so the helm is shifted if necessary and collision averted.

MONKEYS AS CHERRY PICKERS.

A Farmer in Goshen, N. Y., Trains Siamese Apes to Work.

Goshen Dispatch to New York Times.

There is an ancient saying, current among sailors, that monkeys can speak, but refrain from doing so lest they should be compelled to work. Aaron Howells, who owns a cherry farm near Goshen, N. Y., remembered this when, a year ago, he began to teach a couple of large monkeys to pick his fruit. The influx of California fruit to the Eastern markets has gradually so seriously reduced the profits of the growers on the Atlantic seaboard that it became evident that the wages of hired pickers would eat it nearly all up. Incidentally Farmer Howells mentioned this to his cousin, who is the captain of an East India trader sailing from Boston. Capt. Howells replied that on some of the islands near Siam he had seen monkeys that had been trained to pick fruit, and did their work well. He saw no reason why the creatures should not be similarly utilized in Orange County.

Farmer Howells was very skeptical, but when, on his cousin's return from his next voyage, he brought home with him two very big Siamese apes, he began to instruct them at once. They learned very rapidly and now the owner thinks they save him at least 50 cents a day each. They climb better, pick more and eat less than the boys. Each monkey has a bag that contains about five pounds of fruit slung around his waist.

"They go up the tree like a rocket," said Mr. Howells, "and, when their bags are full, they come down like the stick." A heap of empty sacks on the grass is ready for them, and they help themselves and return to their work. Moreover, with their toil, the farmer thinks, they have broken their silence, and, though he cannot yet understand what they say, he is quite sure that they hold animated conversations with each other.

They certainly chatter away, and that there is a spirit of rivalry between them is evident. When one plucks more cherries than the other he is somewhat offensively triumphant and his companion is proportionately dejected.

Mr. Howells encourages competition by giving the more successful mokey something extra for his supper.

ABOUT TOWN.

JAMES CURTIS, Frank Dillon and Wm. Heckert, each under a two-year sentence, were taken to Jefferson City yesterday.

COL. R. B. PRICE, President of the Boone County National Bank, who was in the city yesterday, says that the result of Columbia's local option vote will injure the State University.

HUGO OFFERMAN was fined $100 in the Second District Police Court yesterday for trespass. Offerman climbed the transom of William [illegible]'s saloon, at Thirtieth and Benton streets, Friday night, and proceeded to help himself.

Too Much.

From the Clothier and Furnisher.

Why did the maid refuse to wed
The man she said she would?
Was it because he was not kind
Or everything that's good?

Oh, no. It was because, alas!
This would-be, erring [illegible]
Did tuck his necktie in his [illegible]
To show his diamond stud.

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE,
718 OLIVE STREET.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

BARWICK'S RESTAURANT!
416 and 418 North Sixth Street.
Regular Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, 25c.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
The cheapest place to buy the above goods is from the manufacturer. I have the largest and best assorted stock in the city. Wholesale and retail. Trunks and bags repaired. Telephone 541.
JAS. A. QUIRK, 2d and Walnut sts.

CITY NEWS.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

Dr. W. B. Shelp.
Teeth without plates, 612 Olive street.

Trunks and Traveling Bags.
You will find the largest assortment of trunks and satchels at lowest figures at trunk factory of M. Rosenfeld, 1008 Olive street Repairing done at short notice.

SCRAP ON 'CHANGE.

Messrs. W. B. Archer and J. Masson Jones Indulge in Fisticuffs.

Saturday is something of an "off day" on 'Change, and there is usually considerable skylarking, such as hat-tossing, etc. Yesterday the boys were having than customary fun, when an agreeable and unexpected episode occurred. It is a common trick to come up behind some unsuspecting brother, who is standing on the edge of the pit, and precipitate him down into the ring. This was done to Mr. W. B. Archer. He received a push that started him down the declivity. In his descent he struck Mr. J. Masson Jones who was standing on the step immediately below him. This checked the fall, but his impetus was imparted to Mr. Jones, who made a good stagger toward falling flat, but recovered before quite losing his balance. When Mr. Jones regained his feet he hauled off and hit Mr. Archer a biff right square on the nose. Mr. Archer demurred to this treatment and said that it was an accident. Mr. Jones replied hotly and irritatingly, and then Mr. Archer got mad and invited his antagonist to "come outside and settle the thing." Jones seemed to be on the point of accepting the defi, but finally declined the invitation—to the regret of the spectators who had watched the spirited little "scrap" and wanted to see more of it.

Genuine India Seersucker Suits Made to Order for $20.
Imported by us, we guarantee this seersucker to be of the highest grade. We also show a great variety of summer woolens expressly made for hot weather wear.
MILLS & AVERILL,
Merchant Tailors,
Broadway and Pine.

Trunks and Alligator Bags.
If you want a good, honest trunk or bag, something you can depend on, call and see C. H. Hickman, No. 4 South Broadway.

RAN FOR THEIR LIVES.

Flames Cause a Panic in a Brooklyn Building Last Night.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16.—An explosion of gas occurred shortly before midnight to-night on the third floor of the four-story frame building known as the Vanderbilt Hall, corner of Ewen and Moore streets. In a very few minutes flames darted from all the windows of the building. The third floor was used as a lodge room, and a meeting of a German organization had been held there previously to the breaking out of the fire. Some of the members had remained in the building and were enjoying a dance. The flames started them out in a great hurry, and compelled them to run for their lives. About 400 people were present, but all escaped.

At 12:30 o'clock two adjoining frame buildings have caught fire. The loss so far is about $15,000. Intense excitement prevailed among the terror-stricken people who inhabited the many frame buildings in the vicinity, and many of them, fearing the spread of the fire, began moving their household effects into the streets. One of the men who were enjoying the dance in Vanderbilt Hall said that the party had a narrow escape. A panic prevailed in the hall when smoke filled the room, and several of them dropped from the second story windows to the street below, but escaped with bruised.

POLITICS CRAZE HIM.

The Sensational Suicide of a Wealthy Texas Farmer.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 16.—Sixty years of age, bent with toil, possessing a farm of 400 fertile acres and a bank account of $12,000, not in debt a cent on earth, and with everything to make his declining years pleasant, Joseph Seaner of Kimball County placed a pistol in his mouth this morning, and pulled the trigger. His face was not at all disfigured and the bullet broke his neck. He leaves a wife and five children to inherit his fortune, which is about $100,000. Six months ago he became a member of the People's party and ordered all the literature bearing on the sub-treasury question that could be bought. He attended several Alliance picnics and wished to speak, but the hired orators for the occasion always had the first word. He became locally noted as an advocate of the third party doctrines and used to hold long arguments with any man whom he could find that disagreed with him and would talk. In a note which he left he stated his belief that Gen. Weaver could not be elected, that the country was governed by rich men and their hirelings, and that he wanted to die.

The Electropoise.
The Electropoise is an excellent doctor. It gives quiet and rest to the nervous system, relieves headache, cures rheumatic and neuralgic pains and is altogether the best sedative I have known.
MISS CLARA CONWAY
Of Conway Institute, Memphis, Tenn.
For information regarding the Electropoise apply to National Electropoise Co., 410 Mermod & Jaccard Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Glanders in Texas.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—Glanders of a most malignant type has broken out among the horses in the vicinity of Deport. The matter has been investigated by the county authorities, who appraised and shot three mules yesterday. Other cases are reported in the same neighborhood. Vigorous measures will be used to suppress the disease.

MR. NICK YOUNG, until recently city salesman of the Cherokee Brewing Co., is now associated with Mr. Michael Kraemer of the German Cement, Granitoid & Asphalt Co., and will be pleased to meet any of his many friends at the office, 212 Market street.

Fell Into the River.

DENVER, Colo., July 16.—Wm. Gilpin, Jr., eldest son of ex-Gov. Gilpin of Colorado, lost his life to-day by falling from a bluff into the South Platte River near a point on the South Platte River, when crossing. The boy was hunting with some companions when he missed his footing. His neck was broken by the fall. Young Gilpin was 17 years of age.

"SAVE HIM FIRST."

W. A. Powell Refuses Succor Until His Friend Is Rescued.

BOTH LOSE THEIR LIVES IN THE TREACHEROUS MISSISSIPPI.

Powell and a Companion Named Moore, Take a Row on the River, and in Trying to Bail Their Boat Are Swept Into an Eddy and Upset—A Rare Piece of Heroism.

The treacherous waters of the Mississippi claimed for prey yesterday afternoon a hero as brave and true as ever adorned the pages of literature. With succor at hand and the relentless eddies of the mighty river slowly drawing him under W. A. Powell refused to be rescued until his companion, battling with the waters a short distance from him, had first been taken out of harm's way. "Get him," Powell exclaimed to the men who came to his relief, indicating his companion. The men started for his friend but before they could reach him the unfortunate had been drawn by the eddy beneath the surface of the water. Then the men turned to rescue Powell, but the brave fellow was not to be seen. The terrible eddy had drawn him under while they were trying to rescue his friend. Had he consented to be taken from the water before his companion he could have been saved. He refused, and both met death. It was such a deed of heroism as is seldom met with in real life.

THE ACCIDENT.

It was a rowing accident, not a very uncommon thing on the Mississippi. Powell was a member of the North End Rowing Club, and he and a companion supposed to be named Moore, took out a pair-oared boat from the club-house at the foot of Ferry street about 3:45 yesterday afternoon for a little sport on the river. They were expert handlers of the oars, but the mighty river proved too much for them. In an effort to round the inlet tower of the Water-works the waves which were beaten back from the face of the wall, fell into their boat and almost swamped it. Powell and Moore saw their danger and relinquishing the oars, tried to bail out the water with their hats. In their anxiety to avoid one danger they ran into a far greater one, for the boat, deprived of the guidance of the oars, drifted down stream and into an eddy which upset it and dumped Powell and Moore into the treacherous river. They made a mighty effort to save themselves, and Henry Schwartz and John McElroy jumped into a skiff and hastened to the rescue. Powell and Moore were battling in the current when the rescuers approached the former.

GET HIM.

It was then that he exclaimed, "get him," at the same time pointing to Moore.

"We can get him later," they explained.

"No: save him now," Powell said. "I can take care of myself."

The rescuers turned toward Moore, but he was drawn under at that instant by the eddy and drowned. They then tried to save Powell, but he had already disappeared beneath the waters and was also drowned.

THE BODIES NOT RECOVERED.

At a late hour the bodies had not been recovered. Powell was an unmarried man and boarded at 1113 Chouteau avenue. He was a clerk in the freight office of the Frisco road. Nothing is known of his companion, Moore. Each of them wore a dark coat and vest. The witnesses of the sad affair were Henry Schwartz living on Bushman street, near Ferry street, John McElroy of No. 4496 North Broadway, who attempted to rescue the men, and Samuel Smit of No. 4411 North Second street. The boat in which Powell and Moore were rowing has a very sinister reputation. The people who live around Ferry street regard it with fear and say that this is not the first time that its occupants have been drowned.

The Most Wholesome Ice Cream
Is made from Highland Evaporated Cream. Write for receipts to Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The Southern Levees in a Very Risky Condition.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—Engineers are beginning to arrange for levee work preparatory to the flood of 1893, as the water is rapidly receding from the banks throughout the Louisiana system. Mr. H. B. Thompson, who is in charge from the Arkansas line down to Red River, said to-day: "The water is just about getting within the banks over my section. The higher ground is already dry and the current is again seeking its natural channel in the bends, creating danger of caving banks at all such points, especially at Arlington, in East arroll, Mascot, Milliken's Bend, Young's Point and Reeds, in Madison; Bondurant and Cottage Home, in Tensas; Arnauldia, White Lake, and Irish Pond, in Concordia. In not a few places, while the outer edge of the bark is high and dry for long reaches, the water is still against the levees, gaining entrance through the various low places at the bank's edge and standing in the barrow pits. I judge from the gauge at Vicksburg that about 35 per cent of the levee line in my section is entirely free, and in a month I expect the water to have receded from the levees over the whole district. This condition will be brought about by a further fall of seven feet on the Vicksburg gauge, and a fall of four feet will leave dry all the line except where it crosses former water ways." Mr. Thompson leaves for his district to-morrow. He will make a careful inspection of the entire line, and lay plans for the prosecution of work, determining also where new lines will be necessary either because of caving or rottenness of the levees. The situation is much the same throughout the State as it is in Mr. Thompson's district.

Below Red River the banks are also beginning to show, and the several engineers in charge expect to be able to resume levee building and repairing in from three to five weeks. A number of contracts interrupted by the late rising flood will be resumed at the earliest possible date, and the contractors are now gathering their forces preparatory to a good season's work, as the action of the Legislature just adjourned in creating four new levee districts, under joint control of the State Engineers and Resident District Levee Commissioners, has increased by some $200,000 the aggregate annual revenues for levee purpose, besides authorizing the issuance of $350,000 in bonds by two boards operating in the Red River section. The Red River section has in the past had every disadvantage to contend with and even the tax payers who will be heavily taxed on acreage and products by the newly created Levee boards, in addition to the regular State levee tax, have one complaint to offer, it was either pay more taxes or have nothing on which to be taxed, and they willingly accept the lesser evil. Mr. F. M. Kerr, who is in charge of the entire Red River section, states that the increased revenues will enable him to place this productive portion of the State in a condition 50 per cent better for the 1893 flood than it was last spring. He will do a great deal of new work and will raise the general system three feet above the flood level of the recent flood.

Red River, Mr. Kerr reports, is now every where within its banks, and work has already been begun in several localities. One of the good acts of the last Legislature was the passage of a bill requiring the apportionment of not less than $10,000 per annum to the Orleans levee district, composed of Orleans Parish, which, while paying almost 40 per cent of the State Levee tax has not been receiving a dollar from the State, and has been maintained and vastly improved on the proceeds of the extra district tax of $1,000,000. The Legislature passed a bill directed by the local board authorizing the board to levy a special tax for the indemnification of the property owners injured by the appropriation of property for the building a year since of the new levee at Carrollton, a suburb of this city. The back waters from the Belmont and Sarpy crevasses have filled Lake Pontchartrain, which backing the basins has caused some little distress in the rear of this city. The water, however, is now receding rapidly. It is probably that a year hence the parish of Orleans will be surrounded by a levee system high enough to prevent both river and back water from a dollar's worth of damage to any of the truck farms on the outskirts of the city.

EMMA MINE FRAUD DUPLICATED.

Sensational Exposure of the Temescal Tin Mine's Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—A two-page exposure is made to-day of the failure of the Temescal tin mines at San Jacinto, Southern California. They were sold last year to an English syndicate for $1,500,000. The ore in all the shafts has been exhausted and the output for several months has been $5,000 behind operating expenses. The English superintendent, from Cornwall, has resigned and gone to London to explain the situation. The mine is the biggest fraud floated on gullible Britishers since the Emma mine. The Temescal mines have been used exclusively for campaign purposes. All of the output has been made into bricks and paper weights for the use of leaders from Benny and McKinley down to fourth class postmasters. The enormous yield of the mine, its profits and its prospects of supplying half the tin used in this country have become stock arguments in all protection papers. The facts, which the McKinley papers can give in a few days, will be a meeting of London stockholders, in which the bubble will burst. The mine has never produced enough to pay running expenses. The difference between cost and production cannot be learned now, but in ten days the English stockholders will be in full possession of the facts, for they have summoned to London Capt. Harris, late Superintendent of the mine. Mining Engineer John J. Quick, formerly employed in the mine, gives a report showing that 150 tons of tin have been produced up to date, and that most of the shafts are washed out. He adds, "Throughout the whole mine there is not ore enough in sight to run the mill a month. Unless further discoveries are made, of which there are no prospects, the mine will cease producing tin inside 30 days.

"There is no ore in sight except a few small bunches left in the old stopes, which is costing much more for timber than the value of tin taken out. There never was from the time the mine was discovered down to date any such prospect as would justify the enormous outlay for machinery and buildings. The new furnace which is built and the increased mill power is just so much money burned up. Such ore as is now being milled should be thrown in the waste dump. There is not water enough to run the mill. But the first thing required in a tin mine is tin and that is not there." Quick was assistant engineer at the mill. Capt. Harris said before he left that unless a new strike was made all the money was thrown away.

Col. E. N. Robinson, who built the Walnut Grove dam in Arizona, which swept away all the people in a canyon, was the man who floated the mine in England. What caught the English was the statement that ten tons of pig tin worth $5,000 could be mined for $750. The cost of production was greatly underestimated.

CLEVELAND AND CATHOLICS.

A Straight Reply to An Absurd and False Statement.

BOSTON, July 16.—A few days ago C. W. Back of Cheslea wrote Grover Cleveland, calling his attention to this statement quoted from the *British-American Citizen:*

When Cleveland became President be had a wire run from the White House to the Cardinal's palace and placed a Roman Catholic at the head of every division of the 15,000 employes in the departments, and permitted nuns without authority and against the printed instructions hung up in every public building in Washington to go twice each morning through them and command every clerk to contribute to the support of the Roman Catholic Church, and if he or she refused, have the yellow envelop sent them. We can see how unworthy such a man is of support.

Mr. Cleveland's reply, printed in the *British-American Citizen* this week, reads as follows:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 16, *Wm. Black, Esq:*

DEAR SIR:—I am almost ashamed to yield to your request to deny a statement so silly and absurd on its face as the one you send me. However, as this is the second application I have received on the same subject I think it best to end is the subject, so far as it is possible to do so, by branding the statement in all its details and in its spirit and intention as unqualifiedly and absolutely false. I know Cardinal Gibbons and know him to be a good citizen, and that his kindness of heart and toleration are in striking contrast with the fierce intolerance and vicious malignity which disgrace some who claim to be Protestants. I know a number of members of the Catholic Churches who were employed in the public service during my Administration, and I suppose there were many so employed.

I should be ashamed of my Presbyterianism if these declarations gave grounds of offense. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

A MOST BRUTAL ACT.

Horrible Torture of a Lunatic by His Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—This morning a policeman went to 158 Harvey avenue and released an aged Frenchman who had been strapped to the floor for three weeks. The name of the old man is Paul Houle. It seemed a most brutal act of Mrs. Houle and two sons, Stanley Houle, aged 25, and Henry, aged 15. The man is 71 years of age, and when discovered was strapped on a small cot on the floor, the strap being attached to his legs and arms and hitched to bolts in the floor. His arms and legs were black and blue where the throngs passed around them and there were running sores in places. Mrs. Houle admitted without hesitancy that she had thus confined her husband "because he was crazy." The officer cut the old man's bond and took him to a station. He seemed quite rational.

So intense was the excitement in the neighborhood that an investigation was imperative. The case was called in the Probate Court this morning. Mrs. Houle was on hand, and testified that her husband was insane. Several of the neighbors swore to the contrary, and said she was a vixen. Doctors who had examined Houle for symptoms of insanity, could not agree. While they were talking Dr. Kenney entered, and he also declared that Houle was sane. He declared that his wife wanted to get rid of him to get his property and that she had tried it before. Dr. Kenny said he knew considerable of the case and told the old woman that she was guilty as charged by her husband.

COMBATING CHOLERA.

Preparing to Check the Plague in the Volga Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The medical department is distributing cholera disinfectants at cost price.

The Czar presided to-day at a council, which discussed the question of appointing an official with dictatorial powers, to combat the epidemic in the Volga provinces.

An expedition under the command of Capt. Sadoff has started for the Pamirs, from which Capt. Younghusband was expelled some months ago by Russians and for which expulsion Russia subsequently apologized to England.

ELKINS FOR GOVERNOR.

Another Vacancy Likely in the President's Cabinet.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 16.—Will there be another vacancy in President Harrison's Cabinet about the 1st of August?

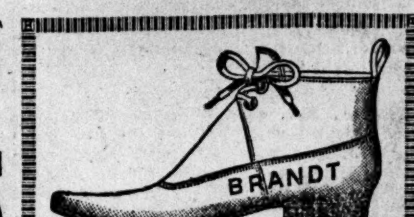
The West Virginia Republican State Convention will be on the 3d, and Secretary of War Elkins will be tendered the nomination for Governor by acclamation. This has been the programme for months. Mr. Elkins has not said that he will not accept, neither has he declared that he will. Party leaders say that he will accept.

Left Jail a Free Man.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Wm. Purdy, who has been under sentence of death nearly two years on the charge of murdering Samuel R. Erninger, left the County Jail this morning a free man. Purdy was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in April, 1890. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where, after resting fifteen months, it was reversed and a new trial granted. In its decision the Supreme Court declared the evidence against Purdy to be unsatisfactory, and as the State had no new testimony it was obliged to dismiss the case. Both Erninger and Purdy came from Mansfield, Ohio.

For Men **FINEST FITTING FOOTWEAR** For Men

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT —OF— MEN'S SHOES IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.



SOUTHERN TIES, Calf and Dongola. $3.00.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES —IN— FOOTWEAR!

J.G. BRANDT Shoe Co., COR. BROADWAY and LUCAS AV.
Open Until 10 O'Clock Saturday Nights.

THEY FOUGHT HARD

Two Colored Pugilists Have a Fifteen-Round Battle.

ROBERT NELSON KNOCKS OUT WILL WRIGHT AFTER A GORY CONTEST.

Robert Richardson, Alias "Ten Cents," Nelson's Second, Drew a Knife on Rufus Sharpe, Who Officiated for Wright—The Battle Witnessed by Seventy-Five Spectators—A Good Purse Raised.

About seventy-five sports were congregated between 11 and 12 o'clock last night in the dingy rear room of a house located on Washington avenue near Twelfth street, where two negroes struggled for fifteen rounds in a genuine bruising match. Grimy windows and doors looked out on the buildings, the roofs of which extended high up above the gory scene. The spectators of the brutal exhibition had come singly and in twos. A certain knock was given and entrance was gained when the password was given. The crowd gathered in an ante-room provided for the occasion, and when all were announced present each was taxed a stipulated amount, the total to be a prize for the winner in the battle. No names were mentioned or intimation of the cause which had brought so many acquaintances so strangely together.

The principals in the fight were Will Wright and Robert Nelson, two local amateurs who have champion ideas with but little skill or experience. Both belong at present in St. Louis The former being a waiter who had an ambition for the arena, and the latter a levee hand who on two other occasions got the money in a prize ring. They were seconded respectively by Robert Richardson and Rufus Sharp. Both principals were stripped to the waist. Wright wore white pants and blue trunks and Nelson all black. The ring was the regulation size, and four-ounce gloves were used. There was no lack of pugilistic science and regulations in the affair and when the referee called time both men responded promptly. Wright, who is somewhat heavier built and weighs several pounds more than Nelson's weight of 135, forced the fighting at the start.

FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

First round—Both men stood timid for a moment and then Wright led, landing with his right on Nelson's left cheek. Nelson retaliated with two straight blows on the head of his antagonist and time was called as both men clinched.

Second round—Wright again made the fighting, but was hampered by Nelson clinching. The latter finally planted a good one on Wright's left eye. They clinched, and Nelson yelled "he's biting." Time was called and the blood was flowing in a stream from Nelson's left breast, where Wright's teeth had been planted.

Third round—Nelson now began to show his winding powers, and while Wright repeatedly forced him to the ropes he continued to pommel the former's already bruised face. Time was called as they clenched again, and Nelson called out "he's biting again." Wright had planted his teeth in Nelson's right breast. Both times fouls were claimed and would have been allowed had there not been a suspicion that the betting was a put-up job, and besides those around the ropes wanted a finish fight.

Fourth round—Nelson was now bleeding from the teeth wounds, but there had been no other blood. The men came to the scratch with good nerve. Wright made his usual rush, and Nelson caught him squarely under the left cheek, felling him like a beef, and first blood was allowed.

Fifth round—Wright began to show the effects of his rushing tactics and was badly winded. Nelson went straight for his head, and in the midst of a volley of blows Wright fell, but rallied and got in some work before time was called.

In the sixth, seventh and eighth round the same tactics were pursued and Wright's head looked like jelly and the blood flowed profusely.

Ninth round—Both men were panting, and after an exchange of several shorts, Nelson landed square and Wright went through the ropes. Nelson struck him again as he went down, and a foul was claimed. Before the referee could decide, the two seconds engaged in a row. Richardson, known in pugilistic circles as "Ten Cents" drew a murderous knife and it took considerable exertion on the part of those present to prevent what it seemed would be a tragedy.

Tenth round—Wright came up bleeding and haggard and had to be lifted from his chair. "Fight," said his second "or I will kill you." Wright made a feint, Nelson again went for his opponent's sore head and Wright went down with a thud just as time was called.

The eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth rounds were representatives of the tenth, Wright being cruelly punished, and each time forced to face his man by threats. He was exhausted and thoroughly whipped, but he was not allowed to quit.

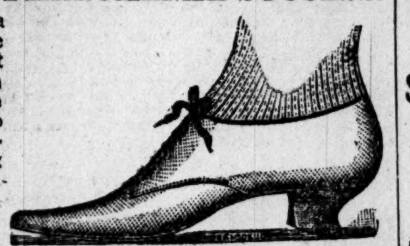
Fifteenth Round—It was a desperate effort for Wright to get to the mark but he was braced to it. Again Nelson made a popping box out of his groggy antagonist's head, and after Wright had been lifted to his feet several times he was finally knocked flat and could not respond. The fight was given to Nelson and also the purse of about $150.

He Took Morphine.

Christ Dougherty, aged 24, living with his parents at 4030 Cottage avenue, attempted suicide at 10 o'clock last night by taking 15 cents worth of morphine. He was found by the police in a saloon at Second and Plum. He was taken to the Dispensary and pumped out, after which he was sent to the City Hospital.

REID'S SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE IS A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

We are pleased to see that our patrons and a discriminating public can realize at a glance that when we advertise a reduction sale it means bargains for all in every department on our regular goods, and not on shoes that are bought for that purpose. We must unload to make room for Fall goods. Cost not considered on many articles. Figures that sell quick is what we want. Send in your mail orders. Catalogues free.



T. J. REID & CO., 411 N. BROADWAY.

A CLEVER SMUGGLER

BUT THE POLICE OF PARIS EVENTUALLY SENT HIM TO PRISON.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 6.—A case which seems decidedly odd, not to say comical, to our American ideas, was tried in the Paris courts the other day. The culprit was charged with having defrauded the Government by eluding the tax charged upon all forms of alcoholic liquids that are brought within the walls of Paris. These vexatious custom-house regulations, known as the octroi, form one of the most annoying systems of levying duty that can possibly be imagined. However, the accused of the other day contrived cleverly to smuggle brandy by wholesale into the city, and as he had gone on undetected for a long time, he must have amassed quite a comfortable sum of money before the day of reckoning arrived. His plan of operation was as ingenious as it was simple. He had set up in the country, just outside of Paris, an establishment for the manufacturing of the big funeral wreaths, which are so dear to the hearts of Parisian mourners of the lower orders. These wreaths are about the size and have very much the shape and aspect of an old-fashioned circular life-preserver. They are of various styles, being covered with black and white coarse beads, with artificial violets or with the bright yellow little dried flowers known as immortelles. This last, with lettering picked out in black to form the words "To My Husband," etc., are decidedly the most popular.

These ugly and by no means tasteful or impressive funeral adornments are in immense request on the anniversary known as the Day of the Dead, the universal decoration day of France for the adornment of the graves in the innumerable cemeteries that surround Paris, so every few days a wagon-load of the gigantic wreaths would pass through the gates en route for the retail establishment of the proprietor on the Rue de la Roquette and were suffered to enter by the officers of octroi with the simple form of a nominal examination. But some mean-spirited enemy of the enterprising wreath-maker addressed one day an anonymous letter to the chief of the Paris custom-house to inform that functionary that the garlands in question were just so many hollow receptacles in tin which were taken into the city filled with brandy and were then brought out again for a fresh load. The officers of the octroi, acting upon this warning, pounced upon the wagon and the funeral wreaths the very next time its driver presented himself at the gates of the barrier. Its cargo was examined and the correctness of the anonymous denunciation was forthwith verified. How lucrative a trade the ingenious smuggler had been carrying on may be imagined from the fact that the quantity of brandy found amounted to no less than 123 quarts, the duty on which was something over $50. The unfortunate wreath-maker was immediately arrested. He was tried the other day and was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months. But his severest punishment is of course the breaking up by exposure of his very lucrative fraud.

I must confess that in view of the fact that the octroi tax is not only singularly trying but that it weighs with peculiar force upon the poor, I, as the citizen of a country among whose tariff organizations the octroi is unknown, cannot but sympathize to a certain degree with the dextrous evaders of its functions. The taxes for which it provides are levied upon all articles of food and drink, that are brought into Paris. Wines pay by bulk and not ad valorem, so the rich man's chambertin is taxed no higher than is the cask of common claret of the working man. So rigidly are its rules enforced that a party of American school girls who had organized, under the chaperonage of their teachers, a picnic in the Bois de Boulogne, were, on returning home, compelled to pay duty on the cakes and sandwiches that they were bringing back unconsumed. A Parisian family, when they go to spend Sunday with a friend in the country, must not accept from their host a gift of chickens or early vegetables or choice fruits, without making up their minds to declare these offerings at the barrier and to pay duty thereupon. Hence it is that at each of the great railway stations of Paris an official is in waiting at the exit door, whose mission it is to peer into every basket or hand-bag, and to investigate the contents of every bundle that is carried through, lest by chance these small receptacles may contain eatables or drinkables? Even so trifling an article as a half emptied bottle of cheap claret is liable to instant confiscation.

The octroi is one of the most ancient of all forms of taxation. It was in vogue amongst the ancient Romans, and was established in France so long ago as 1323, the first city to make use of it being Compiegne. There was some effort made for its suppression during the early years of the First Republic, but the [illegible] tion was speedily decreed. At present there are some 1,500 cities and towns in France that pay tribute to the Government in the form of the octroi. It is an immensely productive tax, paying annually about $60,000,000. It is easy to collect, and frauds on the revenue, as far as it is concerned, are extremely difficult of accomplishment. But its existence is a continual source of reproach to the Republic by the monarchical nations of Europe who are not subjected to it. Belgium, for instance, abolished the octroi long ago, and England has never instituted it. Indeed, at Brussels, the cabmen who drive you beyond the city limits are apt to inform you, with pardonable pride, "In our city our daily bread is exempt from taxation; we have no octroi."

The oddest part of this branch of the French Custom-house is its museum, wherein are preserved all the objects employed by detected smugglers in bringing brandy or other forms of alcohol into the city. The first thing that strikes a visitor is a figure, the size of life, huddled up in a corner and enveloped in a long cloak. A felt hat pulled low upon the brow gives a glimpse merely of a pallid face with closed eyes, the lower part shrouded in a heavy beard. This countenance is an artistically executed mask in wax. This figure is the "famous sick gentleman," whose devoted wife used to take him out daily in an elegant landau to drive in the Bois, and whose emaciated features and a pair of well-gloved hands, always resting upon his knees, alone emerged from the ample folds of the cloak. These daily drives had continued for some months, when, one day, the Custom-house officer whose duty it was to ask the stereotyped question, "Have you anything to declare?" chanced, on turning around, to strike against the invalid's shoulders. "I beg your pardon, sir," he remarked politely. There was no response and the sick man did not even stir. This strange conduct aroused the suspicions of the official, and he repeated the observation in a louder tone, laying his hand at the same time on the sufferer's arm. Instantly the devoted wife and the coachman and the footman all sprang from their seats, escaped from the vehicle, and ran away as fast as their legs would carry them, leaving the carriage and the horses and the invalid in the hands of the custom-house authorities. On investigation the master of the equipage was found to be made of tin, and was simply a great hollow receptacle filled with brandy.

Here, too, are the two great folio volumes that a pale and studious youth was wont to take with him every morning to the Bois in order to study unmolested in its sylvan shades. The books, when opened at the title pages, look all right, but further examination shows, bedded in the heart of each volume, a large case-bottle neatly fitted into a niche formed by cutting away the central part of the pages, the edges of the leaves being left intact. Here is the false bust in India rubber of the very stylish wet nurse who used to promenade her infant charge daily in the Bois, and who, on being detected, proved to be a man. And here are piles of common plates, most innocent to behold. But when two or three of the topmost ones are removed a tin tube of half the diameter of the plates is revealed, piercing the rest of the pile. Most unwieldy of all these ingenious contrivances is a lot of blocks of stone, every one of which is in reality a case lined with tin for the conveyance of alcoholic liquids. The sides of the blocks are so nicely adjusted and cemented that, but for the comparative ease wherewith the horses attached to the cart containing them drew their seemingly ponderous load, the fraud might have continued undetected for a very long time.

There once used to exist a small tavern, situated close to the inner line of the fortifications, which gained a high reputation for the excellence and cheapness of the liquor dispensed therein. And no wonder, for its supplies were obtained through the medium of a subterranean pipe passing under the city wall and communicating with another house situated outside the fortifications and owned by the brother of the tavernkeeper. The ingenious pair drove a thriving trade and were rapidly growing rich, when, one day, some workmen engaged in repairing the foundations of the wall came upon the hidden pipe and so put an end to the combination.

Girls' Cutting Scrape.

May Johnson and Etta Talbert, two of the girls connected with Thompson's place at Sixth and Elm, got into a scrap about 1:30 this morning and the Talbert girl cut May Thompson in two places, but not dangerously. Both were locked up.

Warehouses Destroyed.

INDEPENDENCE, Io., July 16.—Fire this morning destroyed the grain warehouse of W. S. Cardiff and W. P. Brown, together with all their contents and loaded cars. The total loss is $50,000. The elevators were partially insured.

Ben Butler, for Example.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"I usually judge a man," said the philosopher, "by what his neighbors say of him. If the most of them roundly abuse him you can depend on his having considerable individuality."

Humphrey's.
The indications for St. Louis for to-day are local showers; southeasterly winds and warmer.

A BIG CHANCE FOR YOU

SPECIAL SUMMER BARGAINS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS, NEGLIGE SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR AND HOSIERY.
DOLLARS SAVED TO BUY NOW.
Take a look at our Bargain Windows.
F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. Pine.

HILT'S

BIG CUT SHOE SALE.
We have declared war to the knife and are still using the knife to the HILT on all our Summer Footwear and all odd lots and broken sizes. We are too busy to quote prices this week. All we ask is for you to call and help swell the crowds that are constantly getting BIG BARGAINS during this BIG CUT SALE.
HILT'S,
The Leader of the World on Low Prices, 604 and 606 Franklin av. and 829 N. Sixth.

CREDIT
Koehler's Installment House,
622 Olive St., Up-Stairs.
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING on CREDIT
(Ready-Made and to Order),
LADIES' JACKETS AND DRESSES TO ORDER,
Watches and Jewelry,
On INSTALLMENTS
At Cash Prices Without Security.
Terms: One-third of the amount purchased must be paid down; the balance in small weekly or monthly payments. Business transacted strictly confidential. Open daily from 8 a. m till 9 p. m. Saturdays until 11 p. m.

Parker's Headache Powders Will Cure all kinds of Headache In 10 minutes.
Price, 10 Cents.

St. Louis Toilet Supply Co.

Supplies clean towels and soap to offices, stores and buildings, and furnishes towel cases and toilet outfits. The charge for the services is inconsiderable, the convenience great. Estimates on application.
[illegible]

FREE AS AIR.

Hon. Frank H. Hurd of Ohio Discourses on Tariff.

All Trade Should Be Absolutely Free of Taxation.

TWO SHORT WORDS THAT DEMOCRATS HANDLE GINGERLY.

The Buckeye Statesman Reviews Political History Concerning Revenues—Advanced Ground Taken—Reasons Given for the Faith That Is in Him—Remedy for Commercial Depression—Reciprocity Considered Only a Makeshift.

TOLEDO, O., July 16.—Frank H. Hurd, who is regarded as being one of the foremost in this country to believe in the free trade doctrines, in an interview spoke freely concerning the great questions of the day. In speaking about the tariff plank in the Chicago platform he said:

"It must be remembered that the Democratic party, as a political organization, is coeval with the existence of this Government. In the past century it has made, in its conventions, many declarations upon the subject of commercial liberty. In 1798, when Mr. Jefferson was nominated for the Presidency, a congressional caucus nominated him upon a platform of his own preparation, which declared that free trade should be the policy of the United States with the world. This was shortly after the writing of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," the first great book in the English language that taught free trade, and a half century before the agitation of the repeal of the corn laws of Great Britain. Afterwards the issue was clearly drawn between Henry Clay, the champion of protection, or the "American system," as it was then called, and "free trade and sailor's rights" in the Democratic platform. In 1848 the Democratic National Convention looked with satisfaction upon the progress towards free trade which had been made by the adoption of the Walker tariff bill.

A FREE TRADE PARTY.

"In 1856 Mr. Buchanan, the last Democratic President elected before the war, stood upon a platform which declared in favor of progressive free trade with all nations. This platform of to-day would not indicate much progress in the direction of free trade as compared with the Democratic utterances before 1860. Although more than a quarter of a century has transpired since the utterances of 1856 by the Democratic party, the Democratic National Convention seems afraid to use the words 'free trade.' Although in comparing the present with the past I cannot see that much progress has been made in the direction of free trade, so far as the Democratic platform is concerned, yet when I compare this platform with those that have been made since the war I see very much progress. The platform of 1884 was a compromise which left the protected industries as well cared for under Democratic congressional control as under Republican.

"I rejoiced to see the efforts of Mr. Neal and Mr. Watterson at Chicago successful in making a declaration that protection was a fraud and a robbery, and in inducing the convention to declare that the taxing power should be used only for the purpose of public revenue. This presents clearly the issue between those who believe that trade is the business of a nation and those who believe that trade is only the business of individuals. I believe in the right of every man to trade with every other human being who lives by trade, and that the law has no right to interfere with his transactions of traffic, unless there should be some overpowering necessity for such interference. Even then, I think the freedom of a man to trade should be undisturbed and the revenue of the Government should be raised in some other way. I am an absolute free trader, and while I am content with the platform declaring against protection, I would be better satisfied if it had made a more unequivocal declaration for commercial liberty. The freedom of a man must always be subject to governmental necessities. Beyond that, any interferance with his freedom is inexcusable. The platform mrkes a declaration for a tariff for revenue only substantially. This is so much better than a declaration for a tariff for protection, that I can have very much satisfaction in supporting the former; and yet I cannot believe that people will ever become enthusiastic over any system of taxation. The issue is only half made when it is between tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue only, but will only be fully made when made between a tariff for protection and free trade.

HIS PLAN.

"Under a system of absolute free trade I would raise the revenue by taxes on whisky and other liquors and tobacco—direct taxation upon them—and, of course, equal taxes on foreign liquors and luxuries of that sort imported into this country, so they could all stand on the same basis; by taxes on incomes above $10,000 per year, and on articles which are not produced at all in this country. This, of course, is inconsistent with the idea of absolute free trade, but I prefer it for the present. I would also put a direct tax on land values. With this, and taxes on incomes, luxuries and on articles not produced in this country—in which there cannot be an element of protection—we would raise enough to pay the expenses of the Government; and as soon as the education of the peeple should be far enough advanced I would put a tax on land values, especially on the unearned increment in value which has been made by the growth of the populations in cities. I understand the platform to declare that there shall be no taxation upon articles imported into this country which come into ompetion with similar articles produced in is country; that is, that the law shall not used for the protection of the manufacer of an article into competition with ch some foreign article comes. I do not where there is any distinction between tection and incidental protection. If the er is declared a fraud, that includes the r.

do know that the system of Great ain is the closest approximation to free e of any system I know of, and I should very glad to know that the Democratic rty had declared in favor of that system. The wealth and power of Great Britain, all of her great statesmen say, are directly due to her system of taxation and methods of free trade. The money that practically controls the world is in London and under its control, and the flag of Great Britain practically dominates the ocean, whose waters are free to everybody and all. My study of the subject teaches me that the magnificent success of Great Britain is the result of free trade—such free trade as she has. Surely if our system of taxation be modeled after that of Great Britain in that regard, then our supremacy would be advanced on the high seas, and we should not all have to go to London to borrow money at a high rate of interest.

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

"Upon the question of reciprocity I will say that it seems, as I understand it, reciprocal trade between two countries willing to make treaties in order to secure it. In the history of free trade discussion in the world it has been well understood that there were two ways of gaining free trade—one by the absolute abrogation of the tariff duties and laws in the countries where they exist; the other, for one country to make a treaty with another country, both in favor of interchange of their products with each other. France was always ready to make free trade treaties, and she had free trade with a great many nations. Free trade by reciprocal treaty is very old in the discussion of commercial liberty and the adoption of it by the present administration is a confession that the object to be obtained is a desirable one. The repeal of the tariff laws; and these treaties are instrumentalities to bring about free trade. In the one case all trade seems desirable; in the other case, only trade with a particlar nation. I have never been able to understand why, if reciprocity between America and any other country is desirable for the purposes of trade, that the same principle should not be extended to the next nation to it and so on to all the nations of the world. I think when the Republican party declared for reciprocity it had the dawning of the great light of liberty upon its mind.

"I am rather disposed to think that the utterances of the Democratic and Republican platforms on the currency question are not very definite. That is, I understand both of them are against the free coinage of silver, but I am of the opinion that neither of them has approached a declaration of the truth upon that subject. I think the science of political economy, the experience of the world and the present practice of all civilized nations teach that there can be but one standard, and that gold, and I think neither party has done itself any credit in the declaration it has made upon the currency question.

"I will say further that I regard the Chicago platform as a step forward in the march to ultimate free trade. It turns the attention of all the Democrats of the country towards that ultimatum. Those who do not want to look towards free trade as the final policy of the United States and who are in the Democratic party, are there by mistake. They ought to get out and get into the party that looks back to protection. The old Whigs in our party who still have a love for protection should be Republicans, and the old Democrats who are in the Republican party, but who still have a love for free trade, should be with the Democratic party."

WHAT IS IT?

They See Very Queer Things Down in Texas.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—A few nights ago a party of young men living near Blossom, in this county, were witnesses to a sight so weird that they were fully convinced that it was supernatural. While riding across a small creek bottom one of them saw a strange, bluish-looking light apparently dancing about on the surface of the water in the creek near by. Without saying a word to his companions he turned his horse in the direction of the light. When near it his horse became frightened and began to snort and plunge and refused to go to it. There was one great ball of flame in the center, around which were a number of smaller ones, all dancing in unison. The young man was transfixed with fear, and found it utterly impossible to answer the halloings of his companions who had missed him. They finally turned back on finding him and asked what detained him. He raised his arm and pointed to the uncanny spectacle in front of him. On looking all of the superstition in their nature was aroused, and putting whip to their horses they dashed away. The light was a mystery that has not yet been solved, although many have visited the place to ferret it out.

The Name But Not the Brain.

"Napoleon I.," says Mr. Gladstone, "had the greatest brain that was ever put inside of a human skull." No doubt, but not all the men who have been named after him have succeeded to his genius.

To copy a name or fashion is easy; to create the name or the fashion is hard. For example take the numerous so-called extracts of beef we see or hear of; only one holds its place and grows in favor—namely the original Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. The sales of this admirable food product for the past year show, as we should expect, a notable increase. Cheap competition has not impaired the popularity of the Liebig Company's preparation because the public does not believe in things which are manifestly made to sell on the reputation of others—little boys that "cut behind" in business.

Next, people have learned that the Liebig Company's Extract is chiefly meant for daily use in the kitchen, not for the sick room only. It is the leader among the partially digested foods because it does just enough for the stomach—not too much. It is prepared from the best parts of cattle bred on purpose, not from what is left after the best has been otherwise disposed of. The manufacture of the Liebig Company's Extract of Beef is a business, not an appendix to a business. But the nominal Napoleons are fussy and persistent. Therefore let the buyer ask questions and examine trademark and label.

A River Transferring Territory.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—There is perhaps not a more peculiar or treacherous stream on the American continent than Red River. It is constantly changing its channel, every freshet causing a change in the bed of the river. The river is slowly but surely coming south, and by so doing is depriving Texas of much of its domain and giving it to the Indian Territory. Under the treaties with the five civilized tribes, the south bank of the Red River was to be the boundary line between the Indian Territory. In many places old traces of the river bed can be seen some distance north of where the stream runs to-day. At the old Nesbitt crossing in Fannin County three buildings that formerly stood on Texas soil are now half buried in the sand in the Indian country, fully three-quarters of a mile from the boundary line. Ten years ago Horseshoe Lake in Fannin County, was three miles south of Red River. Now the channel of that stream is within half a mile of the lake and at the rate the river has been encroaching upon Texas soil in two or three more years the lake will go into the river. These changes have cost the planters along the river a great deal and will continue to do so, as the river will likely make most important changes, as it seems determined to shorten its course to the sea by cutting off many of the long and useless detours it now makes.

Salt Lake City and Ogden.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY, in connection with the Union Pacific, is the ONLY LINE running Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars WITHOUT CHANGE between St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Said to Be a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—A morning paper devotes much space to the subject of the Temescal Tin Mines at San Jacinto, San Bernardino County, in which it declares that the mines are an utter failure. This declaration is based principally upon the testimony of John J. Quick, a mining engineer. Engineer Quick in his report to the paper gives a detailed statement of the condition of all parts of the mines, and declares that they are not producing sufficient tin to keep a mill going, and that the little ore in sight will soon be exhausted. It is said that $2,000,000 have been expended in the purchase of the mines and their improvement and that they have a monthly pay roll of between $7,000 and $8,000. The paper states that the English stockholders have summoned to London Capt. Harris, late superintendent of the mines, who resigned his position because he was convinced the property would not pay; that Harris left San Jacinto late Wednesday for London, and that within a few days there will be a meeting there of the stockholders of the San Jacinto Tin Co.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Men's $1.50 shoes, 99c; $3.50 fine calf shoes, $2.50; $8 patent leather Oxfords, $2; $1 embroidered slippers, 59c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

TAKING THE STUMP.

Western Politicians Are Warming to Their Work.

BOTH PARTIES SENDING THEIR LEADERS TO THE FIELD.

Ex-Gov. St. John Will Do His Best to Defeat the Kansas Republican Ticket—Democrats Dissatisfied With Fusion—Altgeld Has Only a Fighting Chance in Illinois.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—Ex-Gov. J. P. St. John announces that he will take the stump in Kansas against the Republican ticket. Through his efforts the Prohibition party at its convention in Topeka nominated a full State ticket and the candidate for Governor, Maj. J. O. Pickering, is St. John's law partner. St. John says there are 10,000 voters in Kansas, who have heretofore affiliated with the Republican party, who will this year support the Prohibition ticket. This will be enough, Mr. St. John says, to bury the Republican candidates. Mr. St. John claims that the Republican party has been deceiving the people on the prohibition question, and that while pretending to favor the prohibitory law the leaders of the party are really doing everything in their power to overthrow prohibition. He makes the assertion that in every Republican city in Kansas, with the possible exception of Topeka and a few of the unimportant county seats, intoxicating liquor is constantly being sold in violation of law. License fees are collected systematically in many cities, and he charges that Gov. Humphrey is appointing and retaining police commissioners in the large cities of the State who are known to be unfriendly to the enforcement of the prohibitory law. He says that the sincere Prohibitionists of Kansas have came to the conclusion that the Republican party can no longer be intrusted with the prohibitory law and that a Prohibition party will be organized in Kansas, which, within two years, will be able to carry the State.

St. John is especially anxious to defeat Farmer Smith, the Republican nominee for Governor, because of the part which he took in the movement to change the name of St. John County. Four years ago the Republicans introduced a bill changing the name of St. John County to Logan. The county had been named in honor of Gov. St. John, but the Republicans, to show their hatred for the man who had deserted them after having been twice elected governor by the party, decided to have the name St. John wiped from the map of Kansas. The measure was vigorously opposed by St. John's friends, but passed the Republican Legislature by an overwhelming majority, and it was done largely through the efforts of Farmer Smith, who was at that time Speaker of the House. Smith left the Chair and made a strong speech in favor of the bill. The St. John Prohibitionists have never forgotten it, and the fact that Smith heads the Republican ticket this year is their main reason for putting a Prohibition ticket in the field. There is no doubt it will hurt the Republican candidates and may take enough votes from the Republicans to defeat their entire ticket. A majority of the preachers of the State and a strong element in the W. C. T. U. will support the Prohibition ticket. At the Prohibition Convention in this city this week, Mrs. S. F. Grubb, President of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, declaring "that as a logical conclusion we feel less faith in the proposed enforcement of the prohibitory law by the Republican party if they succeed in electing their ticket from the fact that the man who heads it, A. W. Smith, deliberately insulted ex-Gov. St. John for the sole reason of his being the apostle of prohibition, and through him the Prohibitionists of Kansas. He did this when he introduced in the Legislature a measure to change the name of the county called after St. John." Smith is a prominent Methodist and has always been one of the strongest advocates of prohibition, but the fact that the W. C. T. U. is against him will lose him many votes.

The action of the recent Democratic State Convention in refusing to put a Democratic ticket in the field and indorsing the People's party candidates meets with the disapproval of a large number of Democrats all over the State and steps will probably be taken at an early date for the calling of another Democratic convention which will nominate a ticket of straight Democrats. The opposition to the fusion ticket is strongest in the Fifth Congressional District, and a conference has been called at Herington on next Tuesday to discuss the question of calling another convention. The leading Democrats of the district are strongly in favor of bolting the regular ticket. They assert that the surrender to the People's party was the work of a few political manipulators who desire to obtain office through the assistance of the People's party. The feeling is quite strong in other sections of the State, and it is quite probable that concerted action will be taken by the bolters early in August.

The Democratic Congressional Convention in the Fifth District will be held at Herington next Wednesday. In many other districts in the State the Democrats have indorsed the People's party nominees, but in this district, a Democratic candidate will be put in the field. It is probable that Sidney G. Cooke, a prominent banker of Herington, will be nominated. The district is at present represented by John Davis, an Alliance man, who has been renominated by the People's party. The Republican candidate is J. R. Burton the "silver-tongued orator," who has already opened his campaign and announces that he will make a speech in every school-house in the district.

The Republicans have named their candidates for Congress in every district in the State, except the Sixth. The convention in that district will be held at Colby on Tuesday. A dozen candidates are already announced, including W. H. Nelson, Assistant State Treasurer; Senator Hill P. Wilson of Ellis County; Senator Frank Buzick, an influential farmer of Lincoln County; John Bissell of Phillips County, and Judge A. J. Harlan of Trego County. Ex-Congressman E. J. Turner, who was defeated for the renomination two years ago, is also a possibility.

WARMING UP IN ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICANS HAVE ONLY A FIGHTING CHANCE THIS YEAR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—When Auditor Pavey was asked what he thought of the letter published by David Gore of Carlinville, his antagonist on the Democratic ticket, in which letter it was stated that Gore intended to ask some ugly questions during the ensuing campaign as to how it was that that the present Auditor drew so many salaries without rendering any equivalent in service, and how it happened that he was the friend of the corporations and not of the ordinary individual, and how he discriminated between the rich and the poor in his dealings in matters pertaining to his office, and various other things of a similar pleasing nature, the Auditor simply smiled and said the story was somewhat old and did not trouble him in the least.

Gov. Fifer was asked what he thought of the same letter, wherein it was stated that he would be asked during the campaign why he first opposed Auditor Pavey and actually urged upon the Legislature the necessity of passing a law whereby the Auditor should be deprived of $5,000 a year which he was drawing as Insurance Commissioner and then some time afterwards assisted in his nomination—even trying to defeat the bill which he actually proposed be passed. The Governor, when asked this question, said he thought very little about it and didn't proposing losing any sleep concerning what Mr. Gore might feel inclined to say on any subject either concerning himself or anybody else. Gore's letter, although published in certain Chicago newspapers over attractive headlines, did not create the impression or consternation that it was intended to do.

Regarding the gubernatorial situation Gov. Fifer professes the utmost indifference, but the fact is he is uneasy, and he has a right to be. Altgeld's quiet and winning way of getting through the different counties and making the favorable impression that he does is something that cannot be ignored, and no Republican in the State of any intelligence is making much attempt to ignore it except in a very quiet way.

A prominent official of the State-house, who is a candidate for re-election to the office he now holds, says the Republicans have not more than a fighting chance in the State this year. He has been through many counties and he says the Republicans are not in a betting humor on their own success. Some of the candidates on the ticket with himself, he admits, are taking it easy but they will find out their mistake in November. It is only the most shrewd management and unceasing labor that will win success, and even with those adjuncts success is far from being certain. So that, taking all things into consideration, the Republicans this year in Illinois are in a more than ordinarily despondent mood.

Judge Altgeld will be here next Wednesday, and the fact is not comforting to the shouters of the G. O. P. They fear his silent methods.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY THIS WEEK!

We must reduce our enormous stock. This is the dullest season in the year, and take this chance of saving money.

THIS WEEK ONLY: This elegant Parlor Suit, Oak or XVI. Century, upholstered in Tapestry or Plush, **$19.50**

200 Bedroom Suits	$7.95	300 Kitchen Safes	$2.10
250 Extension Tables	$1.75	250 Gasoline Stoves, two-hole	$2.75

CASH, CREDIT, WEEKLY or MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

STRAUS-EMERICH

OUTFITTING COMPANY,

1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive St.

LONE STAR STATE.

A COMPLEX POLITICAL CONDITION PREVAILS IN TEXAS.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—The Democratic State Convention, which will meet at Houston on the 16th of next month, will first lock and then split. At least that is the outlook now, and it is the opinion of some of the shrewdest politicians in the State. So much bitterness exists between the adherents of the two contending factions led respectively by Hogg and Clark that there will be no concessions made by either side. The great fight is going to be in the Committee on Credentials, as there will be dozens of counties there with contesting delegations. Two reports—a majority and a minority—will be presented. On these the great Democratic party of Texas will join issue with itself and split in twain. While Hogg is well in the lead he has failed to secure the two-thirds, and it is now charged by Clark's friends and is not denied, that the policy has been all along to contest enough of Clark's votes and seat the Hogg delegates to give the Governor the necessary two-thirds. A leading Hogg man, when asked by the correspondent of the POST-DISPATCH if this was true, said: "The Clark men started out to to play that game and we propose to beat them at it. We will just dose them with their own medicine. I tell you now, Hogg will be nominated, and we will do it without abolishing the two-thirds rule."

Hon. Gus Shaw, the Representative in the Legislature from Red River County, is in the city. He has been to Austin, Dallas, Waco, Fort Worth and other political centers, and says that two tickets will be placed in the field at Houston. Hogg will head one and Clark the other. He is a Clark man and has been in consultation with the leaders. He says Clark and his followers will not submit to any revolutionary methods. The Clark delegates will agree to compromise on some other man, but will never accept Hogg. Mr. Shaw says with a People's party ticket and a Republican ticket in the field Clark will beat Hogg. The towns are almost solid for Clark and the country is badly divided between Nugent, the People's party candidate, and Hogg.

Some strange methods have recently developed. Soon after the inauguration of Gov. Hogg Alliance men went to Austin in great numbers in quest of offices. That organization, irrespective of former political affiliations, or the opinions to which they then adhered, rallied as one man to his support. They elbowed their way to front seats in the conventions and whooped him through. Marion Martin of Navasota County, who ran for Governor on the Union-Labor ticket against Ross in 1888, was a strong supporter of Hogg in 1890, and took big stock in the Democratic conventions and his influence with the Alliance and Union Labor element was exerted for him and they all fell in line. They expected to be rewarded but when they came after the offices Gov. Hogg deliberately snubbed them and told them there was no pie for their kind. But in order to hold the farmers in hand and use them for political purposes, the Governor corraled some of the Alliance members of the Legislature and men of prominence in the order who had not asked for anything and pointed out to them the defects of the Ocala platform, and got them to go out and reorganize and purify their noble order and save it from the political hacks who were using it as a means to get office and were killing it with isms. The Farmers' Grand State Alliance was the result. It was claimed that it was the true Alliance and stood squarely on the original principles of the order. It was non-sectarian and non-political. There was no sub-treasury in it, nothing about government ownership of railroads or other obnoxious features of the Ocala platform. Lecturers were put in the field and a State organization perfected. Among the disgruntled Alliancers who wanted office at the hands of Governor Hogg was W. T. Gass, editor of the *Farmers' Review*, at Bonham. Gass was a violent Hogg man in 1890. The only test he had for a Democrat was a pledge that he was for Hogg and a railroad commission. When Hogg was elected Gass wanted to be Secretary of State, but his claims were not considered, and he was sore over it, and began to publish articles derogatory to the administration. He charged that the Governor was false to his promises. It was thought best to placate him and he was given a position by the Governor that paid him all traveling expenses and a good salary. In addition to this he was made Secretary of the New Alliance, which also netted him something. The new order needed an organ and *The Farmers' World* was established and Gass was made one of the editors. He was thoroughly mollified and become a stronger Hogg man than ever. There was no blemish on the administration and every pledge made to the people had been redeemed with interest.

Early in the campaign a secret circular was sent out with the name of W. T. Gass, Secretary Farmers' Grand State Alliance, to it, urging all members to attend the primaries and vote for Hogg, regardless of politics, to make no promises to support anybody else, to sign no tests and when in the minority to organize another convention and send contesting delegates to Houston. This circular did not come to light until a few days ago when a Hogg man in Bosque County, who was a radical Union-Laborite four years ago, let a friend have a copy. It was made public and caused an explosion. Gass declared it to be a canard, the invention of the enemy. Whether a canard or not, the result in the counties, where the New Alliance claims to have most strength, is, to say the least of it, significant.

On the other hand the Clark men are pursuing an equally reprehensible course. Many of them declare that they cannot and will not support Hogg under any circumstances, even if nominated without opposition. Some openly declare that they will vote for Nugent and others say they will vote the Democratic straight with the exception of Hogg, whose name they will scratch. They charge that he is not a Democrat, that he is an enemy to the State and in collusion with rings, corporations and monopolies. Their grounds for the last charge are based upon the International & Great Northern receivership case, which was perhaps the most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated in this State. That receivership was the subject of investigation by a legislative committee. While it exonerated all parties, some singular transactions were brought to light. It was shown that the road was remorsely bilked in the way of salaries, and that nearly every lawyer in Tyler had lucrative positions. There were two receivers, one general solicitor and two general attorneys at salaries of $10,000 each. A bank owned by one of the receivers was made the depository of the funds of the road. It failed with $400,000 of the money of the road on hand. In the early days of the receivership a meeting of the stockholders was called to take steps to resume control of it. Jay Gould was in favor of the receivership. One of his attorneys went to Austin and interviewed Hogg, who was then Attorney-General. The matter was discussed. The Attorney-General was asked to get out an injunction in behalf of the State to prevent the stockholders from meeting. This Hogg, as Attorney-General, did and served the receivership and numerous fat offices to his Tyler friends. All along it has been charged that the road was run in the interest of Gould, a man whom Hogg, when running for Governor two years ago, declared he would have in stripes before six months if elected. A few days ago the court that placed the road in the hands of receivers turned it over to the stockholders and G. M. Campbell, who has been sole receiver since the death of T. R. Bonner, was made general manager and he has retained every man who held soft places under the receivership.

There are a great many men who are taking no part in the fight. They cannot support Hogg and they are distrustful of Clark. They believe he is making the race for the railroads and if elected will, so far as is in his power, give them unbridled sway. It is an interesting fight, the outcome of which no man can foretell.

Without Medical Attendance.

Henry Loch died suddenly and without medical attendance yesterday at his boarding-house, No. 745 South Third street. He was a single man and 62 years old. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Thousands of boys' pants from 15c to the finest $6 Baltimore Tailor Made pants at $4.15.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

History of the Whaling Bark Progress—Lace That Antedates Christ.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—The old whaling bark Progress, which is on its way from New Bedford, Mass., to the World's Fair, where she and her contents will be displayed, has something of a history. She has made seventeen trips around Cape Horn, crossed the Arctic Ocean forty times, and in 1867 joined the Arctic fleet. In 1871 she was one of a few vessels to survive an ugly storm, and reached New Bedford with 300 sailors, seven captains, five women and three children, the survivors of the wreck.

The Countess of Brazza has consented to put on exhibit a pictorial collection of laces, the property of the Queen of Italy, something that was never done by any sovereign outside of her own country. The history of this lace dates back a thousand years before Christ.

A company has subscribed over $30,000 for the privilege of operating the National restaurants and there will be genuine New England clambakes.

Chief Ives of the Art Department has returned from Europe, where he has been in the interest of the department. He claims that the impression that the department will be weak is erroneous, and says that European nations, as well as others, are taking an extraordinary interest in the Exposition.

It is highly probable that the date of dedicating the World's Fair Building will be changed from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21, the latter being the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made in the time of Pope Gregory. The Senate has passed a bill making the change referred to, and it is not doubted that the House of Representatives will take like action. The change was requested by the World's Fair Commissioners of New York, the Legislature of which State had provided for a Columbus celebration on Oct. 12.

The New York World's Fair Commissioners have been trying to find a model of Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, to be included in the State's exhibit at Chicago. So far, however, they have been unable to discover one.

A Bureau of Athletics is the latest feature of the Exposition that is being talked of.

The State authorities of New York have applied for floor space to make an elaborate display of models, maps, reports and statistics delineating the railroad system of that State and illustrating the history and stage of development.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Boys' good suits as low as 49c, to the finest $20 and $25 Baltimore merchant tailor suits at $12.75. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

THE LASAK HEIRS.

An Agreement Arrived at for the Settlement of the Estate.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The great Lasak estate litigation is practically ended. The heirs of the late Francis L. Lasak, who was associated with the original John Jacob Astor in the fur business, have agreed to have his will admitted to probate. The Lasak estate is valued at $5,000,000. According to the will, Mrs. John Schermerhorn, one of the daughters of Mr. Lasak, was practically disinherited. She decided to contest the case. Her lawyer, Aaron Kahn, has succeeded in arranging a settlement by which Mrs. Schermerhorn will receive an equal share of her father's estate.

The other heirs are Mrs. Frank L. Ives, niece of the testator; Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Cordelia Chauret and Mrs. McKenzie, who, with Mrs. Schermerhorn, are the only surviving children of Mr. Lasak. The Female Guardian Society and the Home for the Friendless were beneficiaries under the will. By the terms of the settlement the interest of these two institutions will be advanced for the reason that they receive the amount of their legacies now, instead of being compelled to wait until the death of some of the heirs.

Francis L. Lasak came to this country the early part of this century. He made considerable money, which he invested in real estate. He was 93 years old when he died.

Lasak and his wife could not agree. They finally separated and Mrs. Lasak was compelled to seek a home with one of her former servants. When the case came up in court Mrs. Schermerhorn was the only member of the family who testified in her mother's behalf. She swore that her father had ill-treated his wife. Mr. Lasak never forgave his daughter. By the will she was bequeathed the income of $30,000 during her lifetime.

Mrs. Schermerhorn is the widow of the Rev. Dr. John Schermerhorn.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER'S Seltzer or Ginger Ale, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you, spoils your drink.

SEYMOUR'S MYSTERY.

Who Was the Man Buried in the Belief That He Was Charles Finehout?

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 16.—On July 1 there came to the Western Union Telegraph office here a telegram from San Antonio, Tex., signed A. R. Buchanon, addressed to Mr. Joe I. Moore, saying:

Young man found dead in bed at Tremain Hotel here this morning. Among his effects a recent letter from you addressed Charles Finehout. Other letters and wearing apparel marked C. G. Jones. Wire information.

The attaches of the telegraph office were twenty-four hours in tracing the ownership of this message to Mrs. Josephine Isaacs Moore, wife of one of our prominent manufacturers and daughter of C. C. Isaacs, a retired farmer. Mr. Isaacs at once replied to the message as follows:

Think corpse my nephew, Charles Finehout. Can it be shipped here?

He also telegraphed Mr. Francis Schuh, formerly of this city, but now in San Antonio, to ascertain if the corpse at the Tremain Hotel was that of Charles Finehout.

Charles Finehout is, or was a man of about 28 years of age, tall, strong and well-built, who spent nearly all of his early life here, but who for the past six years has been in the Southwest holding positions on different railroads as fireman and engineer. When home on a visit a year ago he admitted that he traveled under an assumed name, Frank Melville, the greater part of the time. When last heard from, six weeks ago, he was in Santa Rosalia, Mexico, where he said he was an engineer on the Mexican Central Railroad, and that he was in good health, had saved up $500, and intended to make a visit home shortly, but not until after he had gone to the City of Mexico to join the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In due course answers to Mr. Isaacs' telegrams were received. The one from Schuh saying "corpse at Tremain is that of Charley Finehout," and from Buchanon "Body can be shipped but not in presentable condition." Isaacs went immediately to the First National Bank and had them telegraph Buchanon to ship the remains here and guaranteeing the charges. On July 6, the box was received here with advanced and express charges of $187. This was paid and the remains taken to the home of Mr. Isaacs on North Walnut street. There the box was opened and the coffin exposed to view. It was of the very cheapest kind, probably costing about $20. It was opened, and it was found that it was not lined, and that the remains were packed in sawdust. The face was uncovered, and although decomposition was well advanced, some of the friends who were present declared that the remains were not those of Charles Finehout. However, there was nothing done, and the coffin was closed and religious ceremonies held, and then the remains were interred in a new lot, just purchased by Mr. Isaacs, in River View Cemetery.

After the funeral ceremonies were concluded an examination was made of the contents of the valise. Aside from the Joe I. Moore letter and one or two photographs there was nothing in the valise to indicate that it was the property of Charles Finehout. Other articles in the valise were shirts marked C. G. Jones and letters and documents addressed to the same name. Among the latter was a certificate from the General office of the Mexican Central Railroad to the effect that C. G. Jones was traveling auditor for that company. This, of course, served to arouse the suspicions of the relatives that they had buried the remains of some other than Charles Finehout and they immediately sought to get word to him at Santa Rosalia, where last heard from. No answers came, however, to their telegrams and they concluded that they had made no mistake and that Charles Finehout was dead and buried. They, decided, however, to trace Jones and sent out a number of letters, detailing the circumstances, addressed to the correspondents of Jones, as found in the valise.

On yesterday their suspicions that Finehout was not dead were confirmed by the receipt of a letter from him, dated Las Vegas, N. M., July 1 and postmarked July 4, saying he was well and hearty. Telegrams since exchanged are conclusive evidence that he is alive and well and will be in Seymour within a few days.

But who is the man sleeping his last sleep up there in that beautiful $200 lot in River View? Who is C. G. Jones? Where is he? Is he dead; or was the dead man a thief who stole from both Finehout and Jones? Who is to reimburse Isaacs in the expense incident to the burial of the unknown, nearly $400? Since Finehout's last visit here his grandfather has died, leaving him property valued at $10,000.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Men's and boys' vests, 5c; fancy balbriggan underwear down to 25c; gold-headed umbrellas, 50c; flannelette and percale waists, 19c; fine pleated shirts, 25c; 50c straw hats, 19c; 100 dozen light-colored derbys, 25c; men's $1.50 shoes, 99c; ladies' $5 hand-turned shoes, $2.95; men's good suits, $3.95; boys' suits, 49c. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin ave.

NOT SO VERY DULL.

Society Not Entirely Prostrated by the Heated Term.

VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN TO RELIEVE SUMMER'S MONOTONY.

At a Festal Board Surrounded by Old Residents John J. Mitchell Celebrates His Seventy-ninth Birthday—Musicales and Small Parties of Various Kinds Still Being Given—Society News.

For one reason or another, the dull season in society is not so very dull for the large stay-at-home club. There is always something happening to bring about a pleasant reunion.

One of the most interesting affairs of the year was the celebration on last Monday of Mr. J. J. Mitchell's 79th birthday. It was Mrs. Mitchell's intention to have had a large reception, but the hot weather prevented, so cards were issued to Mr. Mitchell's special friends for dinner. Covers were laid for fourteen. The host, Mr. J. J. Mitchell, Mr. Ephraim Barnes, Mr. John Gilkerson, Mr. James T. Drummond, Capt. John Keyser, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, Judge Hough, Rev. P. G. Robert, Mr. Thomas Dimmock, Mr. John N. Woodson, Mr. Samuel Simmons, Mr. John Nesbett, Mr. D. P. Dyer, and Mr. H. W. Phelps. The table decorations were appropriate and handsome. In the center was a column of smilax, surmounted by a large candle typical of life, and about the base were grouped seventy-nine tapers, one for each year, lighted, and the flame was subdued by rose shades. At each guest's plate was laid a boutonniere of roses and sweet pease. The dinner was served at 7 o'clock and the reminiscences and personal history recalled about that festive board would be well worth preserving.

Mr. Mitchell's home on Locust street was decked with flowers for the occasion, and his wife and daughters were all with him on that day, though not present at the festal board.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spencer gave a children's party last week celebrating the birthday of their little son, Arthur.

Mrs. Nana L. Allen will celebrate her birthday on Tuesday evening with a progressive euchre party. Her sister, Mrs. Jennings of Chicago, will be with her.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stone gave a delightful party last week at their residence, No. 4323 West Belle place, in honor to their guest, Miss Zelle Minor of Richmond. An informal but choice programme of music was made the feature of the evening, Miss Minor being an accomplished musician.

Mrs. Frank D. Thompson gave a musical on Tuesday evening at her residence, No. 4147 Washington avenue, in compliment to her daughter, Miss Louie Thompson, who has recently returned from Boston, where she has been pursuing her musical studies for a year past. A very choice programme of music was rendered for the entertainment of the guests.

Miss Arline Nicholls had a pleasant party on Monday evening at her suburban home.

VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen of Savannah, Ga., have been spending the past week with their cousin, Mrs. W. L. Allen. They were en route for California.

Mrs. W. L. G. B. Allen has been entertaintaining at her lovely home, near Ferguson, Miss Sylvia Allen.

Mrs. Bullen arrived this week from Evansville, Ind., to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Phelps.

Ex-Gov. R. M. Bishop of Cincinnati, O., arrived last week and is visiting the family of his son, Mr. Wm. Bishop.

Mrs. Eloise Birdsing of Vicksburg, Miss., spent last week with Mrs. Wm. Shelby at her home on Bell avenue.

Mrs. Mary St. Gene Ebert and her little son arrived last week from St. Genevieve to visit Mrs. S. J. Edwards and family.

Mr. Wm. Finch and his little daughters, Florence and Carrie, are spending several weeks with relatives in the suburbs.

Mrs. H. C. Gerke, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Kenkel of West Pine street, has returned home.

Miss Kate Kelly, who has been visiting St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in Hannibal.

Miss Katie Ladue is making a visit to Mrs. Frank Denny at her suburban home.

Mrs. C. F. Morris of Graham Station, W. Va., arrived last week to spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. John Grier of 3916 North Grand avenue.

Miss Mamie Mason arrived last week from Chicago to visit her cousins, Misses Josephine Ticknor and Hattie Favorite.

Mr. Edward S. O'Connor and bride, formerly Miss Katharyn Scott, have been spending the past week with Mrs. C. Giraldin of Finney avenue.

Miss Grace Peckham, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Peckham at the Marine Hospital left on Tuesday to return to her home in Connecticut.

Miss May Belle Richardson of Sedalia arrived last week and visited her aunt, Mrs. Ben Graham of Lucas avenue, prior to her departure for the East.

Mrs. Al Schureman of Bloomington, Io., is visiting Mrs. Schureman of Bell avenue.

Miss Sisson of Spring Lake, Io., who has been visiting St. Louis friends, has gone to Granville, Ind., for the month of July.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Sherwood, who have been visiting St. Louis relatives, have gone on to the seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Slawson have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Slawson.

Mrs. L. Wilkins of Edwardsville has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Charles Kunkel of West Pine street.

Mrs. B. J. Waters arrived last week and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lally.

DEPARTURES.

Miss Girdle Ames left a few days ago to visit relatives in New York State. With them she will go to the seaside.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ashbrook left last week for a fishing trip in Michigan. They will visit various lake resorts.

Miss Mamie Black has gone to Effingham, Ill., to spend several weeks with her relatives who reside there.

Miss Mamie Bell has gone to Cape Girardeau to spend a few weeks with friends.

Dr. and Mrs. John Bryan have gone to Goodrich, Canada to spend the summer for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brooks and family left this week for the Colorado resorts. They will be gone all summer.

Mrs. Nellie C. Blair and her daughter, Miss Josephine Blair, will go soon to St. Paul to visit her brother's family.

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Bunn have gone with a party of friends to Block Island for a few weeks.

Mrs. Hayden Cole has gone to Washington, Mo., to spend a week or two with Mrs. E. McLean.

Miss Mary Crawford left on the evening of the 12th with a party of friends for Biddeford Pool.

Mr. C. M. Christy left a few days ago to spend the summer at Charlevoix, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Given Campbell will leave with their family in a few days for Michigan, where they will spend the heated term.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carr and Miss Fannie Carr have gone East. They will visit his son, Mr. Walter Carr and family, and the neighboring resorts.

Col. and Mrs. D. P. Dyer left last week with their family to spend the remainder of the season at Spring Lake, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Drummond will leave about the 1st of August, to spend that month at the summer resorts. They will be accompanied by their daughters, Misses Bertha and May.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Darst have gone to Lebanon Springs to spend a few weeks at the Gasconade Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Downing left on Tuesday to spend the summer at the Northern lake resorts.

Mr. T. B. Ellison and wife of Fort Worth, Tex., after spending several days with St. Louis friends, left on Friday for New York and the neighboring resorts.

Mrs. Finlay and Miss Finlay have gone to Lebanon Springs for a visit of a few weeks.

Mrs. N. S. Frankel and family have joined the St. Louis contingent at Lebanon Springs.

Dr. W. C. Green and family left on Sunday evening to spend a month in Keyport, N. Y.

Mrs. William Gilbert has gone to Atchison, Kan., to be with her mother, Mrs. George Weaver.

Mrs. Ben Graham left with her family last week for Kingville, Canada, where she will remain until October.

Mrs. Wm. Grassmuck and party have gone to Lake Minnetonka, and are at Hotel St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Hogan have gone to Lebanon Springs for a few weeks, and are at the Gasconade Hotel.

Mrs. S. D. Hardy left with her son on Sunday night to spend the summer at Kansas City and the Northern Lake resorts.

Miss Anna Heller has gone to Minneapolis to visit her aunt. Then they will go to Lake Minnetonka for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hughes and party have gone to Block Island for a few weeks.

Mrs. H. M. Knox joined Mrs. Roberts of Columbus last week and together they have gone to the Lake resorts. They went first to Lake Minnetonka.

Miss Marie Lynch left on Tuesday to visit Mrs. Hornsby in Chicago. Later she will go to the Lake resorts for the month of August.

Misses Maude and Violet Lynch have gone to Macon, Mo., to spend a few weeks with friends.

Mrs. Carl Moller has gone to Leavenworth, Kan., to visit Mrs. D. K. Anthony.

Mrs. T. Morris has gone to Excelsior, Mich., for the months of July and August.

Mrs. D. A. MacAdam, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lida MacAdam, and her son, Master Hastings MacAdam, has gone to Wisconsin for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Newby and family left last week to spend the remainder of the season at Bay City, Mich.

Mrs. Frank B. Nicholls has gone East and is spending the summer on the Massachusetts Coast.

Mrs. Wm. Prufrock, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Cornelia Prufrock, and her son, Mr. Henry Prufrock, left on Saturday for the Western resorts. They will visit Salt Lake City and Yellowstone Park before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Patterson will go to Pennsylvania to spend his vacation.

Mrs. Gus Russell of 3429 Pine street will go this month to spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Cranshaw, at her home in Springfield, Mo.

Mr. C. F. Simon and family have gone to North Lake, Wis., to spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Simon left on Thursday for North Lake, Wis.

Mrs. James A. Smith and niece, Miss Henry, have gone East. They will spend July at the seashore and August in the mountains.

Miss Sadie Thompson left last week with her sister for Sea Bright, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. James Vivian have gone to Fulton, Mo., to spend a few weeks with their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Padrick.

Misses Anna and Lily Verborg left a few days ago for the Northern lake resorts.

Miss Helen Weir, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in Springfield, Mo.

Miss Jennie K. Wilson has gone to Kansas to spend the summer with relatives.

Mrs. A. A. Wallace of Vandeventer place left on Wednesday for the East. She goes direct to Block Island, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wick have gone to Block Island to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. B. Kampe left Friday to spend a few weeks with relatives in Burlington, Io.

Dr. G. A. Jordan left the city Thursday morning for the East, where he will spend his vacation visiting the various watering places. He will be gone several weeks.

Miss Rose Thorbauer, accompanied by Misses Bessie McLaughlin and Clara Sullivan, have gone East to spend their vacation.

Miss Nellie Sullivan of 2626 Madison street left last Monday for Chicago, Ill., to visit relatives.

Misses Ella and Katie Ryan left last week for New York and the Eastern resorts.

Miss Virginia M. Christy left Wednesday for New York.

Mr. N. McDonald of Lindell avenue left last evening for Webb City and Joplin to visit his cousin, L. H. Baker.

Mrs. Dr. Kuhn and daughter left Wednesday evening for Bridgewater, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Dr. H. C. Hartmann of St. Ange avenue left Thursday for Denver, Col.

Mrs. S. C. Freeman left last night for New York and Boston, where she intends to spend the summer months.

Mrs. N. J. Sarazin will leave to-night for Indianola, Io., on a visit to her mother.

Miss Mae Oliver of Glencoe has gone to Racine, Wis., to visit her aunt.

Miss Nellie Paulding left Monday night for Eureka Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Will Hermans, of 4318 Laclede avenue, left Friday for Kansas City to be absent several weeks, accompanied by her son William.

Miss Lalla and Stella Bauman left last week for Lebanon Springs, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Oscar Whitelaw and family leave Wednesday for Charlevoix, Mich. Mr. Whitelaw will join them later.

Miss Anna Bang left Wednesday for New York to spend some time in visiting friends and then go to Jamestown, R. I.

Miss Nellie McDonald of Clark avenue left Friday evening to spend her vacation with relatives in Keokuk, after which she will leave for Chicago.

Mrs. Dr. H. F. Hendrix and children (Willie, Edwin and Sister Lillian) and her brother started Friday for Lake Minnetonka to spend a few weeks.

Miss Florence Hammon left for Batavia, N. Y., last evening.

Mrs. F. C. Pauley and daughter, Miss Marie Pauley, left last week for Buffalo, N. Y., to visit friends.

Mrs. Celine Hickey, nee Vallat, will leave next week for Denver, Colo., on a short visit.

Mrs. R. J. Dyas with her sisters, Miss Isabelle and Maggie MacEvan of Mobile, have just left the city for the summer for Fernvale Springs, Tenn., where they join friends from Mobile, O.

Mrs. S. M. Leggat and her sister of Euclid and Duncan avenues left for Montana on the 10th, where they will await the arrival of their mother, Mrs. R. F. Leggat, and then go through Yellow Stone Park.

Miss Mae Allen leaves soon for Eureka Springs to join Mrs. H. O. Bagby and daughter, Miss Louise Bagby.

RETURNS.

Mrs. J. A. Allen has returned from a visit to friends at St. Paul.

Mrs. John R. Boos has returned from a visit of three weeks to Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnett, who have been spending a week in Chicago, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chappell of Westminster Place have returned from a little visit to her mother and sister, who have a cottage at Kirkwood for the summer.

Mr. John W. Donaldson of Westminster place returned last week from a trip to Detroit.

Miss Attie Elliott returned on Tuesday from a visit to her cousin, Miss Daisy Hill, at Bloomington, Ill.

Miss Mattie Edwards has returned from St. Genevieve, where she spent the past winter with her friend, Miss Mary St. Gem Ebert.

Mrs. Saunders Foster has returned from a little pleasure trip to Chicago.

Mr. C. W. Ferguson returned last week from his Southern trip and spent the week with his family in the suburbs.

Mrs. Joseph Gettys of Washington avenue has returned home after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parrott, in Jacksonville.

Mrs. W. E. Harrett has returned from a visit to her father, Dr. J. B. Winn, at his home in Macon, Mo.

Prof. Louis Hammerstein and family have returned from a visit to friends in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings have returned from a visit to friends in the suburbs.

Miss Isa Horne who has been spending several weeks with relatives in Ohio has returned home.

Mrs. Anna L. Jacobs of Olive street has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brent of Kirkwood.

Miss Daisy Leich who has been visiting friends in Chicago and at the lake resorts has returned home.

Miss Emily Mayer has returned from a short trip to Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka.

Mrs. Frank O'Neil and her son, Mr. Edward O'Neil have returned after spending four months in the south, visiting various points of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stanley have returned from a tour of the South and West.

Mr. and Mrs. Saylor of West Pine street, have returned from a visit to friends in the suburbs.

Miss Susie Thompson has returned from a visit to Miss Lucie Brent.

Miss Lillie Wright has returned from a visit to Miss Lucie Brent at her Kirkwood home.

Miss Mamie Woodworth has just returned from a pleasant visit to Chicago. Miss Grace Woodworth has returned with her mother from a delightful tour of California.

Miss Dora Ward, who has been spending a week in Chicago, has returned home.

Mr. Sydney Walker returned a few days ago from the East, via Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Wilson have returned from a visit to San Diego and Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Stephens of Westminster place have returned from Eureka Springs, Ark.

Miss Mollie C. Noonan has returned from a delightful visit to Chicago and the lakes.

Mrs. Joseph Traunmiller of Beaumont and Clark avenue has returned with her little daughter, Adele, from a delightful visit to her relatives in Milwaukee.

GOSSIP.

Miss Mamie Cummisky has gone East for the summer.

Miss Ray Stix has joined a party of friends at Cedar Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mermod are now residing in New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Koerber and family are summering at Piasa Bluffs.

Mrs. Sam Knight has joined the St. Louis colony at Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. Dr. Love left with her children last night for the Eastern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Walsh will leave soon for the Northern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrell and family are spending the summer at Piasa Bluffs.

Miss Sally Allen of Pilot Grove, Mo., is visiting Mrs. Lyle of Lexington, Ky.

Miss Mamie Collins and Katie Collins will spend the summer at Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Joseph Clarke has gone to Spain for the summer with her two daughters.

Mrs. Judge Lewis is spending the summer with a cousin at Mont Eagle, Tenn.

Miss Rose Gilsinn of 4530 Richmond place has gone to Chicago for the summer.

Miss Lizzie Sidekum is being entertained by her cousin, Miss Stanton, in Natchez.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Averill are located at Naragansett Pier for the heated term.

Mrs. Wm. Pickel and family left last week to spend the summer at Oconomowoc.

Mrs. M. V. Feldman of the South Side and Miss Annie Reynolds are at Long Branch.

Mrs. Julia Tyler is spending the summer in Denver with her daughter, Mrs. Howells.

Mrs. Saml. Smith will leave to-morrow night for Michigan, to be absent until fall.

The Misses Madge and May Mellon will leave soon to spend several weeks at Oconomowoc.

Mr. Herbert Sellner is spending a few weeks in New York City. He left on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. D. Dean of the Richelieu Hotel is spending a few weeks at French Lick Springs, Ind.

Miss Lillian Dix has gone to Atlantic City for the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dix.

Miss Kate Austin is making a visit of several weeks' duration to friends in Denison, Tex.

Mrs. R. G. Gregory is spending a few weeks with her mother at her country home in Illinois.

Mr. Halsey Ives is spending some time in the city with his family on Westminster place.

Miss Lillie Burback has returned from an extended trip to New York and the Eastern resorts.

Mrs. Edward Devoy and her daughter, Miss Stella Devoy, are summering at the Eastern resorts.

Miss May MacMullin of McKeesport, Pa., will arrive soon to visit relatives on Laclede avenue.

Mrs. M. A. Fanning, with her children will leave in a few days for Chicago to join her husband.

Mrs. J. W. McLellan, with her little sons Willie and Joe, are spending the summer at Auburn, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Peckham have taken possession of their new home, No. 3846 Delmar avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Hill and daughter, Miss Lillie, are spending the summer at Piasa Bluffs Hotel.

Mrs. M. Blair, Mrs. Giraldin and Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Connor sailed on the 13th of July for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Davis are settled at Magnolia Beach, where they will spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Quinn and children of St. Louis left Chicago on Monday for the East to spend the summer.

Mrs. Robbins Powe has returned from Sedalia, Mo., where she visited her cousin, Miss Lizzie Warren.

Miss Kate Farrell of Muscatine, Io., is visiting at the residence of Wm. C. Kennedy, 1447 East Grand avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warner took possession last week of their new home, No. 4373 Washington avenue.

Miss Marian Miles of Cabanne will leave soon with her friend Mrs. Morris for a visit to the Northern Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dickson will leave on the 1st of August to join the throng of St. Louis tourists abroad.

Miss Madaline Hornsby of South St. Louis is spending a few weeks with Miss Inez May Berry at Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. Charles Church leaves this week for Montgomery City after which she goes to Lebanon for the summer.

Mrs. Josephine has sailed for Europe, where she will spend a year in Berlin studying music under a famous master.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Joy and daughter, Miss Lizzie Joy, are at Lakewood with Mrs. Dr. Dr. Whittaker of Cincinnati.

Miss Mary Morris is, with a party of friends, making a tour of the Eastern resorts. She will be absent until September.

Mrs. Mary Scanlan leaves with her children in a few days to join Mr. and Mrs. Christy Church at the Virginia Springs.

Miss Hahn of Lindell avenue and Miss Maudie Spreen of Spring avenue are expected home from New York this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Ellis and their daughter, Miss Belle Ellis, are among the St. Louisans registered at Waukesha.

Mrs. W. H. Walker and infant are at Seabright with Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Walker, who are located there for the present.

Mrs. Carrie Shepard is spending a fortnight with friends in the country. She will go to St. Paul about the 1st of February.

Mrs. W. H. Wiley, son and daughter are spending the summer at Ida Grove, Io. Mr. W. will join his family about Aug. 1.

Miss Carlotta Clark, who has been visiting relatives at Memphis, Tenn., is now visiting Miss Mae Nelson at her home at Fort Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Espenchied and family will go about the 1st of August to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to spend a month or six weeks.

Miss Virginie Darcel left for New York last Wednesday. She sails for Europe to-day. Miss Darcell expects to return in the early fall.

Mrs. Edwin Potter and her children, Miss Alice Potter and Mr. Edwin Potter, Jr., are spending the summer at White Bear Lake, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Niedringhaus, formerly Miss Mary Warne, leave soon for the West and will go with a party through Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Seward Finney, nurse and little son leave the 1st of August for the East and will join her mother and sisters on the Jersey Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. John McNair, who have been residing on Olive street, have taken possession of their lovely new home in Cabanne place.

Mrs. Brady will leave on Monday evening to visit her daughter, Mrs. Alex Mermod, who is with her husband upon their ranch in Colorado.

Mrs. John N. Straat and her son, Mr. John N. Straat, Jr., are spending the summer in California. They left last week with a party of friends.

Mrs. E. H. Stone of West Bell place gave a musical on last Monday night in compliment to her guest, Miss Zelle Minor of Richmond, Va.

Miss Lulu Wagner is spending several weeks with the family of Mr. J. M. Trosper at Bethany, La. She is accompanied by Miss Daisy Burdick.

Mrs. R. C. Kennard and party are at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort. She is accompanied by her father, Mr. James Luthey, and Miss Luthey.

Mrs. Ashley D. Scott and her daughter, Miss Minnie Scott, have joined a party of friends in New York, and will spend several weeks at Nantucket.

Mr. Tom Warren and Edgar Lackland and a party of friends will go East, where they will take a yacht and spend a month in cruising the Atlantic Coast.

Mrs. S. . Murphy and daughter Cleo leave for Kentucky on Monday to visit various points in that State. They will be absent until September.

Mrs. F. S. Wenke (nee Brodie) is visiting her father in the West, accompanied by her son, Norval Grant. They expect to remain during the heated term.

Mrs. A. C. Robinson and Mrs. J. H. Robinson are spending the month of July at East Orange, N. J. They will return in time to go to Denver early in August.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Maffitt have sold their home at Cabanne and will come in to the city to reside. Mrs. Maffitt has just returned home from a short trip away.

Invitations have been received here to the marriage of Mr. Henry Bowles of this city to Miss Ada Frady of Walkertown, Kan. The ceremony will take place July 20.

Miss Lucy Colburn, who has been spending the month of July at the Eastern resorts, will go to Colorado Springs with a party of friends for the month of August.

Souvenir "silver spoons," $1 to $5. Souvenir "cups and saucers," 75c to $10. See the exquisite things shown at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Miss Elise Barada accompanied her grandmother, Mrs. Barada, to the sea coast last week, where they will remain all summer for the benefit of Mrs. Barada's health.

Mrs. A. F. Gair and Mrs. D. Estell, who have been spending several weeks at Waukesha and Oconomowoc, have decided to remain at Oconomowoc until August 1.

Mrs. R. B. Dula is making a little visit to her mother at Montgomery City. Mr. Dula will join her soon, and from there they will go to Denver and the Colorado resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Ross, Mr. Robert Cox and Mr. A. Anderson are among the recent additions to the St. Louis colony at Lake Minnetonka, registered at Hotel St. Louis.

Miss Nana L. Allen is especting a visit from her sister, Mrs. Jennings of Chicago. She will arrive to-morrow and together they will go to Denver the latter part of the month.

Miss Geraldine Dillon, the New Orleans belle who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Valle Reyburn, has left for Paducah, Ky., where she will make a brief visit before going East.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Crockett of Chattanooga, Tenn., who have been visiting Mrs. Crockett's sister for the past week, will leave for the Northern lakes Monday to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Le Duc are at the Auditorium in Chicago. They will go East early in August and visit the different summer resorts and spend October and November in New York City.

Miss Callie Brewer, daughter of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, will spend a few days in the city this week en route for Ft. Scott, where she will visit Miss Abbie Ware.

Mrs. Gertrude Gray and her daughters, Misses Maude and Norma, who are spending July and August in the East, will leave in September for Europe and will spend the winter in Vienna.

Mr. N. B. Thayer and his daughter, Miss Ruth Thayer, have gone East for the summer. Miss Thayer, who is quite a well-known singer, will, while in Boston, take lessons from Chas. R. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Powell will leave this week to visit friends at Block Island. They will remain there several weeks, then return home via Milwaukee, where they will visit their son, Mr. George Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Newton, who have been spending the month of June with his sister in Central Kentucky, will return to the city in a few days, having been so unfortunate as to lose their infant on Friday.

Pretty things for summer—belts, buckles, card cases, purses, hat, hair and lace pins, fans, canes, umbrellas and drinking cups—pretty and inexpensive, at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Mr. James Duross, accompanied by his daughters, the Misses Katherine, Mamie, Blanche and Nellie, have gone for an extended tour of the Eastern resorts. Miss Katherine is a graduate this year.

A moonlight excursion will be given under the auspices of St. Margaret's Guild of the Church of the Holy Communion on the steamer Paul Tulane Saturday, July 30. Supper will be furnished by the ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Will Bergfield have been spending the past week at Lake Minnetonka. From there they will go to Yellowstone Park before returning home. They will be absent until the latter part of September.

Only $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper-plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust. Wedding invitations elegantly executed.

Mrs. Charles Hoyle returned to the city last week from Boston, where she has been with her daughter, who has been dangerously ill for the past six weeks. She will be here only a day or two longer, as she returns to the East for the summer.

Mrs. Albert Herst, accompanied by Master Albert Herst, Jr., and her other children, have gone to Toledo, O., to spend the summer. They will be the guests of Mrs. Herst's sister, who is a religious in the convent, during their sojourn there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor of Washington avenue are trying the waters of French Lick Springs, in Indiana. From there they will go to Chicago, where they will be joined by their daughter, Miss Annie Taylor, and they will go to Waukesha for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Phillips gave a most enjoyable party Wednesday evening in honor of their daughter Stella's thirteenth birthday. A large number of young folks took advantage of this occasion to show their esteem for Miss Stella, who is a very popular miss in the West End.

A party of gentlemen consisting of Anderson Winston, Will Browning, Horace Sanders, Ed Merrel, George Buckley and Charles Robinson have left for the Big Piney River for a week's hunting and fishing, the trip having been arranged to entertain Mr. Winston, who is visiting here.

Quite a large party of St. Louis people were present at the banquet given on Wednesday evening at Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka, in compliment to the "Hardware Men of the Mississippi Valley," who are assembled in convention at Hotel St. Louis. The professional tennis tournament will take place there on the 19th of July.

There is quite a large family party of St. Louis people gathered together at Halty, one of the Canadian resorts, Gen. and Mrs. D. M. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Mulanphy Cates, Mrs. Owen Cates, Mr. and Mrs. Powhattan Clarke, Miss Elizabeth Clarke and Misses Carrie and Lily Frost. They will not return home before October.

Mr. Lawrence W. Low and Miss Ada A. Pottinger were married at Christ Church last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Geo. B. Low, brother of the groom, acted as groomsman, and Miss Rosa Wallis as bridemaid. After the ceremony a reception was held at the young couple's new home, 4215 Hunt avenue. They were made recipients of many beautiful presents.

Mrs. H. Ehrlich of Bell avenue left on Wednesday last for the eastern watering places accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Greengard, and son Master Harold. They will await the return of Mrs. Ehrlich's son, Abe, from Europe and the arrival of Mr. Greengard in New York before going to the summer resorts.

A delightful moonlight party was given at Lake Minnetonka on Monday evening by the Messrs. Gibson to some of the St. Louis young people assembled there; the Misses Mudd, and Miss Virgie Conn, Miss Helen Todd and Mr. Will Peckham of Minneapolis were also of the party, and they were chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Luther Conn. They went out in Mr. Charles Gibson's launch, Naptha, which was piloted by Miss Edith Mudd. They had music and a petit souper on their return to the hotel.

The garden party given last Friday night by "The Kenilworth" was largely attended. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated and tarpaulins were spread for dancing. Among those present were: Misses Kirby, Miller, Dickson, Christ, Alexander, Schnell, Harding, Marriott, Haydock, O'Brien, Winkelmeir, Medart, Ingles, Cummings, Peterson, Butts, Sickles, Kalb, Herbert, Blancke, Scott, Jones, Block, McCarron, Mordaunt, Ballew, Burns and Shafer; Mrs. Bynum, Mrs. Miller, and Messrs. Burnett, Bourroughs, Learned, Webb, Ringer, Templeton, Winkelmeir, Miller, O'Shea, McPherson, Shaw, Birdsall, Schnell, Gradwell, Bangs, Court, Grunz, Kalb, Block, Hendrickson, Schottmueller, Baquet, La Moin, Harroun, Gardner, Voorhees, Bynum, Gaskel, Bliss, Phillips, Scott and Marion.

Master James McCarthy was tendered a surprise lawn party on Monday evening by his little friends at his home, 4814 Garfield avenue. The grounds were gaily illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the young folks had a most enjoyable time under the supervision of Mrs. McCarthy and her daughter, Miss Katie, assisted by Miss Katie Bryan and Misses Mary and Norah Nester. Among the little guests were Misses Alice and Mamie Bryan, Alice Hilderbrandt, Nellie Davis, Ætia and Clemence Archambeau, Lula Eagan, Annie Shannon, Agnes Burke, Agnes Fitzgerald, Maggie Bryan, Annie McNamara, Sarah Cunningham, Belle Gaffner; Masters Tom Nester, Joe Fitzgerald, Willie Hull, Ollie Branconier, Jno. Burke, Tom Tray, Willie Leahy, Joe Kaiser, Aust Nester, Harry and Mellville Foster, Leo Webber, Geo. Webber, Harry McCaffrey, Jno. and Tom Hennessy, Jno. Cunningham and Tom Cunningham.

SOCIETY ABROAD.

PARIS LISTENS TO MUSIC BUT LONDON IS VERY DULL.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 6.—The prominent event in American circles during the past week has been the annual concert of Madame Marchesi, given at the Salle Erard, for the purpose of affording to her more advanced scholars a chance of letting people hear what they could do. In past years at these performances many of the future prime donne of Europe and of the United States have first revealed themselves to the musical world. Last year the stars of the occasion were Miss Rhodes of California and Miss Gertrude Sears of Boston. This season it is again two American girls that carry off the palm, namely Miss Suzanne Adams of Boston and Miss Josephine Reilly of Philadelphia. Neither of these young ladies is about to relinquish her studies in Paris. Miss Reilly has just completed her first season with Mme. Marchesi, and I believe Miss Adams is only in her second year of study. The last named young singer made a very sudden revelation of her powers at one of the latest of the matinees musicales given by her professor, throughout the season. Madame Marchesi, who has gone rather wild over her Australian pupils since Madame Melba's day, was very enthusiastic about one of them, a Mrs. Saville, who has just been engaged by the managers of the Royal Opera-house at Brussels and expected her to create the sensation of the entertainment. But very unwisely Mrs. Saville insisted upon singing the Ophelia aria from "Hamlet," in spite of her teacher's counsels to the contrary. She failed in consequence to produce any impression and it was Miss Adams who called forth the enthusiastic plaudits of the guests. Her voice is a splendidly developed soprano, at once sweet, voluminous and flexible. She sang the grand aria from "La Traviata" in a style that showed that the mysteries of finished vocalization had no longer any secrets for her. She is a star that is about to rise, and the first rays of whose dawning her country people in Paris salute with infinite pleasure and full confidence in the future luster of the new luminary.

Then there was Miss Gertrude Auld of San Francisco, whose rendition of Proch's variations reminded me very much of a piece of point lace, so artistic was the vocalization and so delicate the very sweet voice. She intends, I believe, to devote herself to concert singing. Miss Blanche Taylor of New York gave the grand aria of "Semiramide" with much brilliancy of style. Also very successful amongst the American scholars were Miss Mary Phillips, Miss Beatrice Peixotto, Miss Courtney Deliz, Miss Nora Harrison and Miss Helen Mearns, all endowed with charming voices, and all giving promise of great future excellence. The only brilliant success outside of the American group was achieved by Miss Helen Rowe of Australia, and by Mme. Helda, a Russian lady.

But, taking the performance as a whole, I do not think it was as successful as these annual functions usually are. As a rule the pupils admitted by Mme. Marchesi to appear on these occasions all sing more or less well, according to the natural qualities of their voices. But there was at least one of the number that sang altogether badly, and, listening to her, one wondered how she ever came to be included in the list of singers. She could not even claim the extenuating circumstance of being pretty. Then, too, there had been a great many more tickets issued than the little hall could accommodate, some 1,200 I believe, and the seating capacity of the Salle Erard is not above one-half that number. Consequently the aisle and doorway were blocked with chairs and persons standing all afternoon, and a good many people who came late were forced to withdraw without hearing a note of the music. Only two singers of French origin figured in the programme. One of these, Mlle. Charlotte Castel, has a powerful mezzo-soprano, but she is plain and makes faces while she sings, a most deplorable fault for a vocalist. The other, Mlle. Jeanne Girard, was an extremely pretty brunette with immense dark eyes, but her voice was singularly disagreeable, not to say "screechy" in tone. The dresses worn by the young singers were, as a rule, very daintily appropriate and tasteful. Miss Auld in pure white crepon, Miss Peixotto in pearl gray crepe with garnet velvet sleeves and ceinture, Miss Helen Rowe in pale lilac crepe with ceinture and collar in violet velvet, and Miss Blanche Taylor in white chiffon with a directoire sash in white, all looked their prettiest and were charmingly dressed. Also to be noted was the toilet of Miss Adams, who wore white crape trimmed with lace and made with sleeves and pointed plastron in emerald-green velvet, as well as the fresh and becoming dress of pale pink silk, adorned with satin ribbons of the same hue, which set off Miss Josephine Reilly's blonde locks and piquante features. Yet with all the choiceness and prettiness of the toilettes there was no undue and inappropriate sumptuousness of apparel, such as has called forth from the French authorities a proposition to pass a law, limiting the material of the dresses of the female pupils at the annual competitions of the Conservatoire to white muslin, made in a simple and uniform manner, as the magnificence of the apparel of some of these damsels in bygone seasons has more than once awakened loud protestations from the audience.

The prettiest of all the ladies present amongst the spectators of the Marchesi concert was undoubtedly the professor's daughter and only surviving child, the Baroness Popper, formerly Mlle. Blanche de Castrone. As a young girl she was too tall and thin and angular for positive beauty, but she has gained in embonpoint since her marriage and is now extremely attractive. Amongst the other persons present were Mrs. King and the Misses King, wife and daught rs of the United States Consul-General, Mrs. Burgess of Paris, Mrs. Ballou of New York, Miss Cohen of San Francisco, Mrs. Wyman, the American contralto, Mr. Henry Haynie, Mrs. Archibald Fay of Boston, Miss Ellis of Paris, and the Baron Impert de Saint Amand, the well-known author of "The Women of the Tuileries" who is likewise one of the best-known and the most discriminating of the musical critics of Paris.

The London season is, I hear, making its feeble way along like a bird with a broken wing. The two State concerts at Buckingham Palace failed to infuse even a slight tinge of animation into society, and were in fact dreary in the extreme. Of course the Queen was not present—she never is—but the absence likewise of the Prince and Princess of Wales robbed these official entertainment of every semblance or gaiety. The only person who seems to be greatly enjoying himself in London just now is the young Duke of Aosta, the heir presumptive to the throne of Italy. He is a very bright and genial young gentleman, is very fond of society, and dances and dinners and all sorts of social functions have been gotten up in his honor. One of these was a very brilliant and fashionably attended soiree musicale at the house of Mrs. John W. Mackay, who is well acquainted with the Italian Prince. She was presented to him by his special request at a private hall at which she was present during her visit to Rome last winter. As Mrs. Mackay is peculiarly affiliated with Italian society by the marriage of her daughter to the Prince Ferdinand de Colonna, and that of her sister to Count Telfener, her stay in the Italian capital was unusually brilliant and delightful.

We still hear from London rumors of the probable future bethrothal of Prince George of Wales, now Duke of York, which will, it is stated, take place next October, at the same time with the marriage of his cousin, the Princess Mary of Edinburgh, to the Prince of Roumania, but the name of the fortunate young lady is not even hinted at. Meantime the family of the Prince of Wales, and especially the feminine members thereof, continue to observe the strictest possible seclusion on account of their mourning. The long enduring and wonderfully preserved charms of the Princess of Wales have not survived the cruel shock dealt to her by the death of her eldest son and favorite child. She has grown suddenly old and haggard, and no longer, when in the company of her two unmarried daughters, looks, as she used to do, the prettiest of the three and not a year their senior. However, such deep mourning as she is now wearing is always very trying to an elderly woman and a faded beauty, and with the return to colored garments may come a renewal of her loveliness. The Duchess of Edinburgh and her two eldest daughters are very prominent personages in London just now, going about everywhere and being accompanied always by the Prince of Roumania and occasionally by the present King of that land. I hear that the Duke and Duchess are far from being very wealthy, that is for royal personages. The prudent mother has contrived to put aside $30,000 a year ever since her marriage in order to form a dowry for her daughters, of whom she has four, but as the two youngest are mere children, she has some years before her in which to continue the accumulation of their fortunes. The Duchess is the possessor of a magnificent collection of jewels bequeathed to her by her father, but she is unable to sell or otherwise alienate them, as they were made into family heirlooms by the terms of the late Czar's will. They are valued at no less a sum than $4,000,000. LUCY H. HOOPER.

IF YOU ONLY KNEW
Of the FINE, WELL-MADE
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS
That can be bought at low prices from the manufacturers you would call on
NAMENDORF BROS.,
314 N. Sixth St. SIGN RED UMBRELLA.

SUMMER GLOVES.

How My Lady Dresses Her Hands in July.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

All Paris has gone daft on the subject of embroidered and beaded gauntlet gloves. They come in all possible shades and combinations—pearl gray, with black stitching on the back and on the cuff, a dark tan embroidered with bronze beads, black with lavender stitching for the alleviated melancholy of the "second mourning" period and the like. But America for once has failed to follow the lead. The reason is that sleeves are still worn so long here that the gauntlet glove, especially when heavy and stiff with beads or embroidery, is an uncomfortable thing for wearing. Still, it is probably only a question of time for the shop windows show these gloves with a persistency that is likely to sell them eventually.

What America is wearing is white suede and white chamois—that is, all of the Misses Columbia that have small enough hands. The gloves are sometimes stitched in black with black fastenings, but the all-white seem to be preferred. They are very dainty things to wear with ginghams and outing dressess, and are particularly affected by the blue-suited, blue-sailored girl. The yellow chamois are somewhat less popular, for the color is harsh and glaring, but its washable properties render it dear to the economist.

For evening wear gloves come in all the colors—not of the rainbow, but rainbow tints refined and made delicate to the last degree. Pale reseda green, heliotrope which has scarcely more than a hint of purple, straw color, pinkish fawn and a few odd shades of mode are some of the colors that wrinkle up the arms of the summer girl at seaside dances. They come in all lengths, from eight-button to twenty.

The proper way to wash the chamois gloves is not by rubbing or wringing. Put them on the hands and wash gently with a soft silk rag dipped in soapy water. Then rinse by sponging with clear water. Pat the gloves as nearly free from water as possible. If time is no object it is an excellent plan to let them dry on the hands. If this cannot be done, remove them carefully, and when they are nearly dry put them on again, in order that they may resume the shape of the hand. An enterprising manufacturer, by the way, has invented a wooden hand for the drying of washable gloves, but it is a rather expensive luxury, and not so satisfactory as the other process.

GOOD THINGS MADE OF CHOCOLATE.

Recipes for Dishes That Will Endear a Woman to Her Husband.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three and a half cups of flour, the yolks of five eggs and the whites of two, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in jelly-cake tins. Mixture for filling: Whites of three eggs, one-half cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat all well together, spread between the layers and on the top of the cake.

A GOOD CUP OF CHOCOLATE.—Let the milk come to a boil. For every two cups mix a heaping teaspoonful of grated chocolate with enough cold milk to form a paste. Pour this into the milk which has come to a boil. Let it boil three minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

CHOCOLATE MERINGUE.—Use three pints of milk, one-quarter of a cake of chocolate grated and wet in a little cold milk, one cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, a little butter and salt and the yolks of three eggs. Flavor with vanilla. Bake half an hour. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Add a small cup of powdered sugar. Spread over the pudding and color it a light brown.

BROWN CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Take two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, four cups of flour, three-quarters of a cup of butter, three eggs, boil half a cake of chocolate in a cup of water, flavor with a full teaspoonful of vanilla. Sweeten the chocolate to suit the taste.

A CREAM OF CHOCOLATE.—One pint of milk and three ounces of chocolate. Boil this with five tablespoonfuls of sugar till thoroughly mixed, then take off fire and while hot add four eggs beaten light. When cold add one pint of cream beaten stiff and one teaspoonful of vanilla.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Four cupfuls of granulated sugar, one half-cupful of butter, one half-cupful of cream, one-third of a cake of chocolate, put all in a shallow pan and cook from twenty to thirty minutes. When nearly done add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Stir as little as possible while cooking. Taste from time to time. Pour out into buttered tins and cut into small squares when partly cool.

CREAM OF CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Scrape one-fourth of a pound of the best chocolate, pour on it a teacupful of boiling water and let it stand by the fire until it is dissolved. Beat eight eggs very light, omitting the whites of two. Stir them by degrees into a quart of cream alternately with the melted chocolate and three tablespoonfuls of powdered white sugar. Put the mixture into cups and bake for ten minutes. Serve cold with whipped cream.

A GOOD CHOCOLATE FROSTING.—Five tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate with enough cream or milk to wet it, one cupful of sugar and one egg well beaten. Stir the ingredients over the fire until thoroughly mixed. Flavor with vanilla.

CHOCOLATE COOKIES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, four eggs, one cup of grated chocolate, one-half a teaspoonful of soda. Flour to roll thin. They are better with age.

CHOCOLATE ICE-CREAM.—Use one quart of cream, a pint and a half of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two heaping cupfuls of sugar, one ounce of chocolate and a tablespoonful of water. Put the milk on the fire to boil. Beat together the flour, sugar and the eggs. When light stir them into the boiling milk and cook for fifteen minutes. Scrape the chocolate, sweeten it and mix with a tablespoonful of water. Stir over a hot fire until smooth. Add this to the cooked mixture. Set away to cool. When cold add the cream and freeze.

Mothers Will Find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.

NURSES' CAPS.

Dainty Headgear for Those Who Wait on Fashionable Babies.

The babies and nurses have things quite their own way in the parks these early summer mornings. Each baby has a nurse and each nurse wears a cap and apron. They are of various designs. One of the latest styles is shown in cut No. 1, where the cap is of silk mull, fitting closely to the head and arranged in folds. The crown is raised above the folds and long mull streamers are added. Cut No. 2 shows another new design. This cap is of nainsook. There is a puffing towards the face, and the crown consists of a bow of the soft material, the two ends of

which are divided and hang over the hair in the back. There is a bit of color introduced into the cap shown in cut No. 3. The two rows of puffing towards the face are edged with a feather stitching of baby blue silk, and the white mull bow and long ends have also an embroidered border of the blue silk.

SUBSTANTIAL BOOK COVERS.

How to Protect One's Volumes From Summer Wear.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

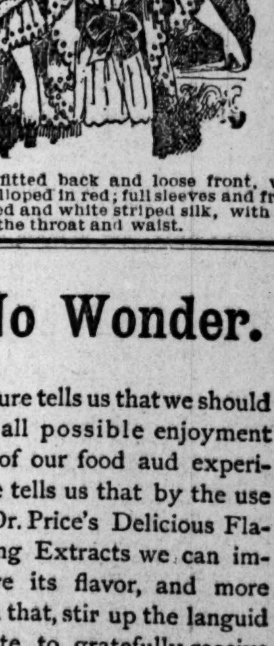
Every person who takes a vacation in the right spirit has visions of reading beneath the trees, of laying the book aside for awhile to admire the beauties of nature, and perhaps of eating juicy berries just picked from a neighboring vine, while he or she reads. All of which are natural dreams and pretty ones, and require only one thing to make their realization pleasant. That is a good, substantial book-cover.

Think how one's bliss could be turned to gall and wormwood by picking up the red leather volume of poems and finding its cover ruined by contact with the grass. Think how your favorite sonnets in gray and gold will look splashed with the juice of the luscious blackberry!

Nothing can be simpler than making a good, substantial cover, which will protect your favorite volumes from summer mishaps. Take a piece of coarse gray linen a little larger than the volume it is to cover, stretched out. At each end sew a flat pocket about the size of a leaf. Bind with braid or turn in the edges and stitch with red silk. Embroider a few scattered clover blossoms on the outside or etch on t in irregular letters any appropriate device. One very pretty cover, in plain brown, simply bore the owner's neme across the center in gold lettering.

Negligee Jacket.

White wool is the material used for this negligee jacket. Two and one-half yards of double width will do.



It has a fitted back and loose front, with jabots scalloped in red; full sleeves and frills; waist of red and white striped silk, with red ribbon at the throat and waist.

No Wonder.

Nature tells us that we should get all possible enjoyment out of our food aud experience tells us that by the use of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts we can improve its flavor, and more than that, stir up the languid palate to gratefully receive that which is intended to keep our body and brain in a healthy condition. We do not wonder that Dr. Price's Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, etc., should become the favorite flavorings when a small quantity to any table delicacy so improves its taste

ENCHANTMENT!

The Marvelous Complexion Beautifier. Contains a new principle, that bleaches and purifies.

HARMLESS AS DEW!

The great merit of this preparation lies in the fact that it is a true cure for the various Blemishes, and is not meant to cover them up. The Action of Enchantment in removing Blemishes is the proper one of restoring the healthy functions of the skin.

MISS C. L. VOGT,
General Agent, 1453 Dedier st., St. Louis.
At druggists, or sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

WOMAN'S WORK.

PREPARATIONS FOR A SPLENDID EXPOSITION DISPLAY.

The busy, industrious charitable workers of the city are beginning, even in the midst of the heated term, to throw all their energies into one grand effort to make the display of the St. Louis World's Fair Association at the Exposition this fall a perfect miniature of the display that is to be at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago next May.

The St. Louis World's Fair Association have been given 181 feet in the east nave of the gallery of the Exposition, and to distribute this space to the satisfaction of every applicant is a puzzle which may never be solved.

The first exhibit of the colossal and varied display will be that of the Decorative Art Society. In the seventeen feet which have been allowed to them they will gather a collection of needlework, china painting and wood carving which will be a credit to St. Louis and the accomplished amateurs whose work it shall be. Miss Isabella Brown will have charge of the display.

The Committee on Ceramics, of which Mrs. L. M. Pickett is Chairman, will occupy the seventeen feet by the side of the Decorative Art Society. Pottery work of all kinds will be tastefully distributed to set before the people of St. Louis what the ladies of this city can do. Miss C. E. Axtell will have in this display a case of fine painted china. Mrs. C. O. Dutcher will be similarly represented. Mrs. Dr. William Johnson will contribute to the booth several exquisite designs in painted china. Mrs. L. M. Pickett, the chairman of the committee, and Miss Zelina Thompson will also add to the collection of china, decorated by themselves, and Miss Martha Hoke will have several beautiful miniature figures painted on ivory.

The St. Louis County Committee of the St. Louis World's Fair Association, Mrs. E. S. Cooper, chairman, will be next in order. They have been given twelve feet and their display will consist of products of the county. A special exhibit of fine jellies will be made by the ladies of the county.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have an elegant white and gold booth, with a frontage of 14 feet. The ladies have not decided how they will furnish and equip the booth to make it most attractive, but in the time which remains to them they will devise some original plan.

Mrs. O. R. Lake with the daughters of St. Crispin and Mrs. Lucy A. Wiggin, the founder of the Working Girls' Free Library, will make a joint display of what intelligent and trained working girls can do. They will have fourteen feet next to the booth of the W. C. T. U. A fine collection of needle and crochet work will be made.

The Homœopathic Hospital, in charge of Dr. Lizzie G. Guthers, will have ten feet in which to make as realistic a display as may be found in the Exposition. As stated last Sunday, it will be a hospital scene, with lowly couch, powerful drugs, stern instruments, kindly nurse and, perhaps, a patient.

Mrs. V. R. McDonald will occupy the corner with the log cabin, inhabited by busy typewriting girls, reeling off tons of letters; and next to this display will be the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Kirkwood, to whom have been assigned fifteen feet. Rebecca's Well will be here recalled in a vivid manner to modern patrons of the fountain, the hydrants, and other sources of liquids by a miniature representation of the platform of the ancient well where Christ slaked his thirst.

The Press and Literary Committees in charge of Mrs. Mellville Sawyer will prepare an elegant library in the twelve feet allotted them. All the books written by Missourians up to date will be in the cases of this little library, and everyone who wishes to become conversant with the literature of his State will have an elegant opportunity.

The Woman's Exchange will be the charitable society with an attractive display. Mrs. Z. Thomas will have charge and the feature will be the community of dolls, clad in the costumes of every age and clime and nation. Orders for consignors to the exchange will be received at the society's little booth, a regulation which will be convenient to all.

Mrs. Anna M. Freeman of the Freeman Dressmaking Co. will occupy a space of 15 feet with an elaborate display.

The Woman's Christian Association will very likely have 42 feet for a joint display of all their branches. This is the most extensive and successful charitable organization in the city. It embraces the Woman's Christian Home, the Memorial Home, the Woman's Training School, the Blind Girls' Home and the Travelers' Aid Department, which is devoted to work at the depot, under the management of Mrs. Frazer. At a special meeting of the association, held at the Woman's Christian Home last Wednesday morning, an application for space in the St. Louis World's Fair Association department was made. A committee of two from each branch of the association were appointed to devise plans for the display. The complete exhibit of the World's Fair Association will be under the direction of 100 prominent and philanthropic ladies of the city and will be an elegant forecast of what is to come next May. The booths and displays will be adorned with eighty-four different flags, the symbols of every nation in the world. A special display of American flags of every stage in the country's history and of the flag of Missouri will be made.

What the Delegates Say.

The local delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Denver, w[illegible] adjourned June 29, after a ten days' sess[illegible] have come home with many new ideas [illegible] benevolence and philanthropy. There were ten delegates from Missouri, a noticeable increase over the four who attended the convention held last year at Indianopolis. There were 505 delegates in the conference, of whom 200 were from Colorado, with Massachusetts next in rank. The Conference is not a body which wastes time and quibbles over credentials for all are eligible who are identified with charitable or philanthropic work of any kind.

The Missouri delegates confess that they cut a sorry figure in the conference, not, of course for any lack of individuality, because they were a very representative body of Missourians, but because the State has not any system or organization among its charity workers. In several of the States there are official charitable boards, which formed the delegation to the conference. These representatives had a fund of data and general information which they secured in their official capacities, and which gave them an immense influence in the conference. Some of these States were Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. The desire for State recognition and organization was especially marked among the Western delegates, and it was noticed that several of the Western States had formed these official boards. The delegates who wore the mantle of official authority took far more of the time of the conference and they will fill much more space in the report, because they had much to say that was of profit and interest. They gave elaborate details of philanthrophy and the care of criminals and laid their deductions before the conference in an entertaining manner.

The Missouri delegates saw these things and resolved among themselves to have their State imitate the more advanced commonwealths on every side of her in the appointment of a board to supervise the State charitable and philanthropic institutions, recommend changes, and be in line with the leaders of reform.

The delegates have decided to hold a meeting in this city in the early fall to devise a plan of action. It has been suggested that the Governor recommend in his message to the State Assembly the incorporation of a State Supervisory Board of Charity Commissioners. There is a local Board of Charity Commissioners, who have done excellent work in the betterment of local institutions despite the limitations which a depleted treasury has put upon their efforts.

An idea which many of the Missouri delegates brought home with them was the institution of a State home for the feeble-minded, which would separate this class of unfortunates from the insane. The report of the California delegation impressed the Missourians with the advantages of such an institution. It was shown that many of the criminals in penitentiaries are weak minded people who took to crime for want of care and direction in childhood. It is argued that if there was a State home for the training of weak-minded people, many of them would be saved from a career of crime and taught to make a respectable living. In proof of this the Californians displayed many samples of the work of the feeble-minded in their State institution. One sample which was an exquisite piece of needle work requiring much mental arithmetic was made by a girl who was incapable of giving evidence of the faculty to count.

Miss Mary Perry was appointed State Secretary for Missouri, and all arrangements for the next annual convention, which will be held in Chicago, will be made through her. Next year's convention will last only three days. A committee from Nashville, Tenn., canvassed industriously for the conference of 1894.

The Woman's Training-School Excursion.

The last of the evening excursions of the Woman's Training-School, given on board the steamer War Eagle, will heave away from the Locust street wharf at 5:30 o'clock next Saturday evening, July 23. The other excursions given by the training school have been acknowledged successes, and with the spirit born of triumph the ladies are resolved to make their last effort at evening pleasure, giving the peer of all its predecessors. These excursions have won for themselves a position in the roll of river summer evening outings which the most select entertainments of the winter season occupy in the social scale. The usual divertisements of an excursion are banished from the decks of the War Eagle when the Woman's Training School patrons come aboard. Amusements and refreshments of a more harmless nature are provided and they afford a sufficiency of pleasure. Several new features in the amusement line have been prepared for next Saturday and will add to the enjoyment of the Training School's guests.

The lessons for this week at the Woman's Training School, No. 813 North Fourth street, will be as follows: Tuesday, 9 a. m., a special lesson in jelly making. This lesson will afford an excellent opportunity for instruction in this necessary domestic art. The dressmaking department will have classes as usual. The stenographing and typewriting classes are closed until September. The employment bureau is open every day from 9 a. m. until noon, and the free library is open daily from 11:30 a. m. until 2:30 p. m.

Fashions in Jewelry.

Silver gilt funnels are only recently shown.

More turquoises are seen than any other stone.

New card cases are covered with fine silver tracings.

The alligator finish is given to the bowl of large spoons.

Candle shades of finely perforated enamel are to be had.

The atomizers in silver are now luxurious with silver receptacles covered with raised work.

Small gold hairpins come in sets with one large pin. They have tops of trefoil and fleur-de-lis.

Onyx bracelets faceted in squares and rimmed with gold is an old mourning fashion re-established.

None of the novelties in silver commend themselves more than the tooth-brush stands. They are both simple and pretty.

A new mourning brooch is oval, slightly concave and lusterless. In the hollow is a spray of lily of the valley, double hearts or leaf branch in pearls.

A novelty very pretty for the dinner table is a silver slipper with a high heel and rosette, chased to imitate brocade. This is filled with small ferns as a jardiniere.

Numbers of skirt supporters are coming in the market. They are something like little chips in the form of fleur-de-lis and other devices with chains and rings for the finger.

A gathering of tiny amethysts, arranged so as to imitate a penny bunch of violets, with a small diamond on the top, is adapted to an evening party, on a white or light gray corsage.

Asparagus tongs are sumptuous. The under part is flat and shovel-shaped, the upper part is a large claw of silver gilt, perfectly copied from nature. The ordinary asparagus tongs have wide braided and perforated shovels.

Too Pretty to Use.

The very daintiest handkerchiefs are squares of silk muslin, with a hem half an inch wide hemstitched about them. Then they are embroidered in out-of-door designs that here and there run over on to the hem in the most natural-looking way. Daisies, violets, wheat heads and the like are used. A very pretty one has no embroidery, save a couple of tiny butterflies in each of the corners.

To Make a Woollen Skirt Elaborate.

To make a woollen gown more elaborate, it may be lifted a la Marguerite over a petticoat of bengaline or striped moire. A cascade side is suitable for this light material either of wool or silk. The cascade is cut almost up to the waist and falls in irregular lines to the front, showing a wide panel of silk. The back forms a frilled revers.

For a Good Figure.

A gown specially designed for the woman of good figure is a clinging princess robe of black bengaline. The back has a Watteau effect made in accordion plaits of black gauze. The trimming is brought over the

bust and carried around to the back, where it holds the plait in position. It is composed of heliotrope braid and gilt and green beads. One full puff constitutes the sleeve, which is of heliotrope crepe and reaches to the elbow. With the costume is worn long pale-green gloves and a large black Gainsborough hat laden with pale green tips.

The Peerless Knabe pianos sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive street.

SEASONABLE GOWNS OF ALL SORTS.

STREET SUIT.

RECEPTION GOWN.

PROMENADE.

WALKING COSTUME.

OF BLACK CLOTH.

CHILD'S GOWN.

AFTERNOON COSTUME.

TENNIS SUIT.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

WHY HER BROTHER KICKS.

WORTH'S EVENING GOWN.

MADE OF LACE.

PICNIC SUIT.

BUTTERFLY CHASING.

TO MAKE ICE CREAM.

Recipes for the Various Flavors and Directions for Making.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

With the aid of one of the modern ice cream freezers—and it can be be purchased for $2 or $3, according to size—ice cream and ices can be made at home with very little trouble, and a superior article produced at much less cost than can be bought at the stores. There is also the additional advantage of knowing that the ingredients used are pure, the utensils clean, and consequently no risk is run of being poisoned by verdigris, etc.

If the following directions are followed delicious cream will be produced:

Crush a sufficient quantity of ice to nearly fill the freezer; mix with it coarse salt in the proportion of one part of salt to three of ice; place the can containing the cream (see that the lid is carefully fitted tight) in the center of the machine; fill up the intervening space between the can and the tub with the mixture of ice and salt until within three inches of the top of the can; do not let the ice and salt reach the top for fear some of it might gain admittance to the can and spoil the cream.

Turn the crank slowly; a slow, rotary motion not only freezes the cream quicker, but blends the ingredients and makes the product uniform in textiture and smooth. Continue to work the crank until the mixture is so congealed that you can scarcely make the dasher revolve. Now remove the lid, take out the dasher, examine the cream and cut down what is hanging to the sides of the can. Stir or knead the composition with a spatula—a long piece of flat wood shaped something like a chisel—or spoon, and if there is any acid or fruit flavoring to be added it should now be introduced. Then cover, and leaving off the dasher continue the rotary motion until the contents are well set. It can then be served or placed in forms and buried in ice and salt until wanted.

The mixture or stock for all ice creams is about the same, varying mainly in degrees of richness:

To make lemon ice cream take for every quart of good cream the grated yellow rind of one lemon, half a pound of granulated sugar and one fresh egg. Mix well together in a porcelain-lined pan the sugar and eggs, then add the grated lemon peel and the cream, stir thoroughly and place on the fire. Keep stirring continuously until the boiling point is nearly reached—be careful not to let it boil—then remove quickly from the fire and strain through a hair sieve into an earthen pan, and when it has become cold freeze as already directed. Add the juice of one lemon to each quart of cream when the mixture has been frozen and is being worked with the spatula, before the second freezing. If put in sooner it will cause the cream to curdle. This rule applies to the use of all acid fruit juices.

Orange ice cream is made like lemon, the grated orange peel being used at the beginning of the process, and the juice worked in with the spatula after the first freezing.

Chocolate ice cream—Add to the mixture of cream, eggs and sugar, two ounces of grated cocoa paste or chocolate and half an ounce of vanilla sugar or a teaspoonful of the extract to each quart of cream; then place on the fire, stirring constantly, and strain, cool and freeze.

Vanilla ice cream can be flavored with vanilla sugar in the proportion of an ounce to a quart of cream, or with two teaspoonfuls of the extract, or by adding half a good-sized vanilla bean, cut in small pieces, to the cream before it is put on the fire. The various preparations of vanilla sugar and vanilla extracts differ so much in strength that those using them must consult their own taste as to the quantity to be used.

For crushed strawberry ice cream, to a quart of highly-flavored vanilla ice cream add the pulp of a pint of well crushed ripe strawberries, sweetened with powdered sugar and the juice of an orange. Work well with the spatula and freeze.

Water ices are made of the expressed juice or pulp of fruits strained and sugar and water. To each quart of juice add half a pint of water, and to each quart of this add half a pound of powdered sugar dissolved in enough water to absorb it, the juice of one lemon and the white of one egg thoroughly mixed with a little water. Stir all well together and freeze as directed for creams.

Bisque cream—To a quart of vanilla ice cream add one-quarter of a pound of dry, pulverized almond macaroons and incorporate with the ice cream and freeze.

In preparing Roman punch pare and grate a pineapple, throw away the core, place the grated fruit in a saucepan with two quarts of water and one pound of sugar, boil for a few minutes, strain, cool and freeze, then work in with the spatula the juice of one lemon and three wine-glasses of Jamaica rum and freeze again.

Wine Ices—To one quart of or any good wine add a pint of water, half a pound of pulverized sugar and the juice of one lemon. Mix well, and when the sugar is thoroughly dissolved, freeze.

Frozen Fruits—Any quantity of strawberries or other fruit, remove the stocks and wash in cold water to remove any sand; squeeze them to a pulp and pass through a coarse hair sieve into an earthenware jar; add to each quart of pulp half a pound of pulverized sugar, half a pint of water and the juice of one orange. Mix and freeze and immediately transfer to an earthenware jar and set in ice and salt.

Hokey Pokey—Make a custard of one quart milk, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls cornstarch, six ounces granulated sugar and any flavoring desired. Bring the milk to the boil, mix the cornstarch with some cold milk, add the sugar and eggs, beat these well together, add this to the boiling milk, stirring until it thickens. Now put in the flavoring and immediately remove from the fire, cool and freeze solid.

All icecreams are better for standing a while to "ripen" after they have just been frozen, only if left in the freezer the water should be drawn off and fresh ice and salt added and well packed down.

THE ART OF BEING PLEASANT.

A Word of Advice to Women Who Wish To Attract.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

There is an inherent longing deep in the heart of each woman plodding along this earth of ours to be attractive. She thrives on admiration and grows plump at the rate of five pounds a week if a little love should be thrown in her way. But the great question of how to gain this affection, this love and admiration which each man has it in his power to give is sometimes of a rather puzzling nature to girls, especially those who have no personal charms to attract.

In conversation the other day some charming girls were complaining of their lack of talent and plain features. It was suggested to them to make a study of the art of being pleasant. "Girls, you don't know what an effect continued pleasantness has upon a man."

A woman who makes the man whom she loves believe that she knows not the meaning of worry, and who always has for him a pleasant smile and a word of welcome will find that tender thoughts of her are creeping down further into his heart than those of the beauty whom she envys.

The only way always to be pleasant is to make a study of the art; convert it into a science and study it as such. A pleasant woman in the home is like a gleam of God's brightest sunshine. Her very presence soothes, comforts and cheers the heart of man.

HER SUSPENDERS.

SOME KINDLY ADVICE TO WOMEN IN CASE THEY SHOULD BREAK.

At the Twelfth street entrance of the Union Depot there used to be an old newswoman, much disliked by her juvenile male rivals in business and referred to by them as "Old Suspenders." The justification for the name was supplied by a peculiarity of dress which looked like an infringement on the patent for holding up breeches.

"Old Suspenders," in an awkward way, only anticipated her sex and the fashion of to-day.

Suspenders are becoming more and more in evidence on the shoulders of women. Even the stout women are wearing them. Leaving out of consideration the cost of material for a very fat woman's suspenders, it does seem to the thoughtful that they ought not to wear them. Suppose they should become detached from their rear fastenings, what would happen? When, following some great emotion or some violent muscular effort, a pair of suspenders, like a runaway balloon, break loose from their moorings and rise to a point just below any woman's shoulder-blades, it is useless for her to try to seize them with her own hands. She can twist and wriggle and make faces and thrust her tongue in her cheek and distort herself into all the shapes of a marionette, but she cannot grasp those suspenders. Generations of men have tried to do it. Ever since the first pair of trousers the stronger sex have painted their faces and dislocated their shoulders in the same mocking, useless, oathforcing attempt. And shall woman succeed now in a day?

So what's to be done if a woman's suspenders break loose in the back, say at Olive street and Broadway? Will she fly to the haven that every woman seeks when an accident, visible or invisible, happens to what she wears; will she go into a shop? It will, indeed, be a courageous woman who will walk into a shop with the explanation, "excuse me for a moment, I want to button my suspenders." But even if she be brave enough to do that, to endure the scornful smiles, to face the withering looks of the salesladies, whose suspenders are never unbuttoned until they so wish, how, if she be alone, is she going to button her suspenders?

Men have been trying to solve that problem for lo! these many generations, and, as they give everything they own and a great many things they don't to women, women might as well have the benefit of their experience at once. The commonest thing for a man to do in such an emergency is to unbutton his vest, throw his coat-tails over the back of his head, walk up to the first man he sees, turn his back to him and ask his help. If he knows the other man he says: "Old fellow, I've busted my gallusses. Yank 'em down, will you?" If he does not know him, he is, of course, more distant—that is, in his speech. He may say something like this: "Oblige me, sir, by drawing down my suspenders, as you see, they're broken." And the other fellow, who it's ten thousand to one wears suspenders himself, has a fellow-feeling and obliges.

Now, there is, perhaps, the simplest method and the easiest to learn. Any woman can say "Oblige me, sir, by drawing down my suspenders. As you see, they are broken." It may be that the man's hand will tremble a bit, but there will be that fellow feeling still, and he will certainly oblige.

If a man's suspender buttons fly off when the rupture between his suspenders and his trousers comes he has a last resort that may be stated first as being the most discomforting—to a man. He can take off his suspenders and walk on the heels of his trousers But a woman would hate to do that. That is, she would hate to take off her suspenders, for, strangely enough, she wears them for show, most ostentatiously, proudly, delightedly, with an air that says plainer than words: "Be kind enough to observe, I have taken another step towards the emancipation of the sex." Some women, indeed, choose the gaudiest colors for their suspenders. If a man was to wear suspenders as loud as theirs he would not be able to hear himself think. For example, all Philadelphia was delighted the other day by the sight of a red-headed girl wearing red suspenders and a pair of red shoes. Men, on the other hand, hide their suspenders. If they don't wear vests a good many of them wear sashes to conceal the awkward ends of the ugly straps. When women wore bustles they hid them. A logician could easily deduce that it would be just as fitting for a man to wear a bustle nowadays, uncovered, as for a woman to flaunt her suspenders.

If man does not take off his broken suspenders he makes an effort to repair them. Human ingenuity has exhausted itself in this direction. Men have used twine since twine has been made and tied their suspenders down. But, there again, men had the advantage of the fact that their suspenders were hidden. What woman would walk down the street with her suspenders tied to her silk dress. She'd pin 'em first, but pins would not hold on a man. Instead of pinning his suspenders he has nailed them, if need be, with ten-penny nails. But it's doubtful if the expedient of cutting, with a jack-knife, a new buttonhole in a $100 gown will be generally adopted by women. Whatever they do, however, when their suspenders rise to their shoulder blades they will find it better than to try to grasp them. The woman who pursues her suspenders up her own back will, after assuming a number of ridiculous postures, wind up by standing on her head, a picture repugnant to polite society.

But women might as well come to the same conclusion as have men; that it is generally useless to try to repair a broken pair of suspenders. They may be sure that if the leather attached to the ring in the back from which the suspenders radiate, gives way, it's all up with the suspenders. They may sew that leather, they may clamp it, they may reinforce it with steel chains, if they like, but it won't hold anything thereafter. That's one of the mysteries of suspenders. Another is that a buckle from one pair of suspenders was never known to fit another pair. So it will be useless, if they wear "real, true," suspenders, for women to preserve their buckles except as curios. The buckles may be graved like old Italian cups and dagger hilts, they may be heavy with gold, but they will never fit any other suspenders than those with which they were bought. The suspender manufacturers take care of that.

Yet another mystery of suspenders, lately developed, is what do a woman's suspenders support? But, of course, that must remain a mystery. A very interesting and speculiar fact is that no woman has yet been een with her suspenders hanging from her waist. Walk into a newspaper office, for example—if you can—on one of these days when the mercury is soaring. There sit the men, their shirt sleeves rolled up, their suspenders kicking around their heels, perspiring; there are the women, cool and imperturable, their suspenders where they ought to be—that is where they ought to be on the men. But there must be moments when a woman's suspenders hang from her waist. Fancy the graceful sweep of her arms as she raises them, try to imagine the lovely curves as she gracefully puts them in place.

The first and most natural result of the women's appropriation of this article of apparel is that some young men are now embroidering suspenders for their sweethearts. That, the POST-DISPATCH horse reporter says, is almost too painful for contemplation.

THE WAGE WORKERS

A PAPER BY MAYOR NOONAN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR TROUBLES.

[Mayor E. A. Noonan of St. Louis was raised and worked in the Pennsylvania iron districts. He was asked to write his views on the subject of the Homestead troubles, which he discusses with interest at the City Hall, and forwarded the following to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH:]

You have requested at my hand a brief article stating, as I understand it, my views, both as to the law and the facts surrounding the late troubles between capital and labor in Pennsylvania. The law is clearly defined in the Constitution of the United States.

I may with propriety refer to the action of Gov. Patterson. Upon him rested the responsibility of finally determining what was right and wise to do. He was right in insisting that the Sheriff exhaust all power of his county first, and that he, the Governor, should not be required to act until he was assured and believed that the Sheriff was unable with the means at his command, to restore order and quiet in his county. Once satisfying himself of the inability of the Sheriff to cope with the situation, it then became his duty to act. I believe the country can congratulate the Governor of Pennsylvania upon his cool, conservative and lawful handling of this disagreeable question.

REVIEW OF THE CAUSES.

I believe that within fifty years more cries for bread have gone up from the valleys of Pennsylvania, and in the mountains there, out of which coal and iron are dug, by reason of the selfishness and oppression of capital, than from any other space on God's earth, not excepting the famine district of Russia. If all the tears shed by the suffering families of oppressed miners and other workmen in the coal regions and manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania could be gathered into one stream it would make a flood of anguish. Strike after strike has been forced upon these tens of thousands of people during this time by the coal and iron barons of Eastern Pennsylvania. In most cases with a view of affecting the price of these commodities. The favorite play of the monopolists of that section has been to reduce wages in the early or midwinter season, so that famine and cold would drive these unfortunate people to strike so the magnates could take them back at decreased wages and place them more thoroughly in their power, or by reason of the strikes to have an excuse to raise the price of the articles. This was a grim discovery born out of the womb of selfishness. Winter—and winter in the mountains of Pennsylvania is unusually severe—was the time usually selected to pinch the working classes. I am not very familiar with the western side of the Alleghenies, but I was born and reared in one of the prettiest valleys that mark its eastern slope, the Schuylkill. The great anthracite region is adjacent to it.

The lime formation is most excellent. The surrounding country, of which Reading is the principal city, broken with hill and valley, contains vast deposits of iron ore, so that lime, coal and iron ore are close together. These conditions make it a great iron-producing section, and thousands of men are employed in its manufacture. A great railroad system known as the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. brings these products to the markets.

To give you one illustration, and there is not time or space for more, of the cold-bloodedness of the Eastern railroad magnate (and I am pleased to say that this is not the rule along our Western roads), the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad years ago, when I was a boy, I remember it distinctly because it affected my father, discharged a large number of its old employes solely because they had become more or less enfeebled in the service of the company. It is not an uncommon thing in the West to serve a corporation forty and even as much as forty-five years continuously. These things occurred in this old settled valley, where Penn introduced justice when he dealt with the Indian, bringing peace and prosperity to his colonies at Reading and other points. If the policy of Penn, whose early blessing rested upon this beautiful part of our country, had been, but even approximately followed, by the rich railroad and mining corporations of a century later, it would have solved the question of the troubles in that part of Pennsylvania at least. In other words Penn dealt fairly with the barbarian, while those who followed him have for half a century been crushing the employe, and wearing out his life for the smallest pay he could get or force him to work for.

These sad events serve to point a moral, drawn from the practical workings of a high protective tariff. Carnegie started in life, I am informed, as an office boy at $1.50 a week. To-day he is reputed to be worth $40,000,000. He owes it all to the tariff. He is able to donate millions to charity and the erection of public libraries. He can afford to own castles in Scotland and to live the life of kingly luxury. The tariff enables him to undersell other factories, and yet make princely profits. Yet he is not satisfied. He grinds the men and by reducing their wages, pockets the difference himself. He employs some 20,000 men. By reducing their wages, on an average of even $1 a month, he gains $20,000 a month, or $240,000 a year. But he is not satisfied with this. He cuts deeper into their resources so as to increase his plenty. He poses as a public benefactor, but the money he gives is taken from the scanty earnings of the men he is grinding.

Turn the picture. How have the workingmen fared? Has their condition improved correspondingly? Are they any richer? Are their wages increased proportionately?

When prices increase, their wages go up only as much as organized effort can extract from unwilling riches. When prices go down so that the usual profits are reduced to what ordinary men would consider munificent, Carnegie reduces their wages so as to make up his reduced profits. So, whether prices are high or low, he makes the same amount.

If high, he realizes from the American people. If low, he levies upon the wages of his men to make up the difference.

Is it any wonder that human nature rebels against such rank injustice?

The workingmen strike. He starves them into submission, the while hiring assassins to answer their demands with cold lead. They are powerless in the end. The true and only adequate remedy rests with the American people to put it out of his power to do this harm by readjusting the tariff.

LEGAL PHASES.

Bringing armed bodies of men into a State, or bringing men into a State and arming them thereafter, for the purpose of controlling the citizens of the State, or upon the false assumption or pretense that they are necessary for the preservation of the peace or the protection of the rights of persons or property, is unlawful, and contrary to the theory and spirit of our State and Federal Governments.

The founders of our system of government were neither unmindful nor negligent in this regard.

The Constitution of the United States (art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 15) confers upon Congress the power "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" and provides (art. 1, sec. 10, cl. 3) that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." and by clause 16 of sec. 8 of art. 1 Congress is given power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

The power and duty of preserving the peace and protecting persons and property is vested in and belongs to the States and the Government, if the sheriff cannot raise a sufficient posse it is his duty to call on the Governor of the State, and if the State is unable to do its duty the strong arm of the Government of the United States is all sufficient. These are the safeguards provided by our forefathers. Until lately they have been fully adequate to meet any emergencies. No State has the right to send an armed body upon the soil of another State, without its consent. No body of men, no matter where else they derive their authority, has the right to do that which is denied to the States and even to the general Government. Accordingly in Dunne vs. People, 94 Ill. 120, the Supreme Court of Illinois has held that it is competent for a State to prohibit any body of men, other than the regularly organized volunteer militia of the State, and the troops of the United States, and students of educational institutions in which military instruction is given, to associate themselves together as a military company or to drill or parade with arms in any city or town of the State, without the license of the Governor.

The State of Missouri, under a Democratic administration, has kept apace with the exigencies of the times and has made it a crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, not less than two or more than five years if the offender be a person, or a fine of not less than $1,000 if a corporation, to bring into our State any person or persons for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon police officers, sheriffs or constables in the protection of public or private property, has prohibited any Sheriff to appoint any deputy unless he is a bona fide resident of this State, and has forbidden the Mayor and Police Commissioners from appointing any but bona fide citizens on the police force. Rev. Statutes Mo., sec. 3772, et seq.

I am not advised whether Pennsylvania has a similar law, but if it or any other State has not, it cannot reach such a provision too quickly.

It is a menace to our liberties and to our State and general governments to permit outside and irresponsible hirelings to be imported into a State to supersede the constituted authorities or to threaten or rule our people. No necessity exists or can ever arise which demands or could excuse such invasions. No State would tolerate any such entrance into its borders of any foreign powers. Yet such invasions would not be half so dangerous to our liberties as the secret, insidious practice of concentrating armed bodies of men, whether acting under the orders of self constituted detective agencies or of other irresponsible and unlawful masters in our States, whenever a question between capital and labor arises. Not all the damage that has been done through mob rule, not even the loss of every factory in our land, could so jeopardize our institutions as this modern reliance of plutocrats, who ignore the constitutions of our States and even the United States, trample our laws under their feet, and attempt to settle social relations and economic questions with the bullets of hired assassins.

Our system of government is strong, but its vitality and continued existence cannot stand such strains. We owe it to ourselves to crush out this danger by the most stringent laws.

Good people, law-abiding citizens, do not need such protection. Others should not be allowed to have it. The American people will never tolerate it. It is an ulcer upon the body politic, and self-preservation demands its extermination, root and branch. It is the legitimate offspring of an unlawful protective tariff. Remove the cause and the effects will disappear. Respectfully,

EDW. A. NOONAN.

A CITY OF ATTRACTIONS.

Eastern Tourists and Europeans on Their Way to St. Louis in Large Numbers.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August contains an interesting article on the programme of festivities for the coming fall, and concludes with this strong commendation:

"With such an array of attractions as are offered by St. Louis this fall it would seem superfluous to advise any who are taking a trip across the continent to arrange for transportation via the great city on the banks of the Mississippi. St. Louis, as is well known, is the best railroad center in the United States, and tourists and others crossing the Atlantic can secure from almost any of the large roads tickets reading 'Via St. Louis,' and giving holders the privilege of stopping off a few days in the Carnival City of America. This concession has been made by the railroads in consideration of the heavy traffic to and from the city during the carnival period, and it is one which should be taken advantage of by all lovers of recreation and entertainment. Upward of three hundred main line trains enter and leave St. Louis daily, and the general facilities for travel, and especially for a few days' stopping off in the city, are exceptionally good and convenient.

That St. Louis is in earnest in its determination to outdo itself this year and in 1893 in the matter of festivities and attractions is evidenced by the fact that its citizens are raising $1,000,000 to be expended during what may be termed the World's Fair period. Two-thirds of the money has already been raised and is in the hands of the St. Louis Autumnal Festivities Association, the several committees of which are now hard at work putting the finishing touches to the arrangements in order to guarantee success in every detail of the festivities and attractions it delights to present to the world, and to witness which hundreds of thousands of visitors will travel to the city which is aptly known from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf as the Metropolis of the West and Southwest.

The climate of St. Louis and the country adjacent to it during the months of September and October is almost perfect, being in reality a species of Indian summer. The temperature is pleasant to a degree, and the nights are delightfully refreshing. With a programme of attractions so varied that the wishes and tastes of almost every visitor can be met without difficulty, with the climate so exceptionally pleasant, and with people exerting themselves to entertain strangers and make them feel thoroughly at home, St. Louis offers inducements to holiday makers and tourists, the value of which it is impossible to overrate. Europeans making a tour through this country and failing to see St. Louis must return to their homes with but partially correct ideas of the greatness and hospitality of the country, and particularly of the West; the Americans who have not seen the Metropolis of the West with its holiday attire upon it are guilty of what has been described as worse than a crime—a blunder.

They Pleaded Guilty.

William Barrett, David T. Condon, Charles Butler, Thomas Smith, Thomas Howard and George Brown, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. The latter is a negro and was charged with stealing $150 from Minerva Glanton at 1115 South Cardinal avenue. He was given three years in the penitentiary. Barrett was given three years for burglary. Smith was sentenced to one year in the Work-house for stealing metal bottoms from Dauernheim & Tupper, and Howard, a negro, received a like sentence for stealing a cash register and cigars from a saloon at 3001 South Broadway last month. Butler and Condon were let off with six months each in the Work-house. Butler, who is a negro, shot at John Layne of 206 North Eleventh street on June 17 and Condon is the man arrested a couple of months ago at the instigation of his wife, who came here from Chicago and charged him with having married a woman named Viola Weiss without getting a divorce from her. He was charged with bigamy.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

$1.50 fancy puffed bosom shirts, 75c; 50c and 25c neckwear, 25c and 12½c; $1 silk embroidered night shirts; 39c; 50c silk end suspenders, 25c; 25c French web suspenders, 12½c; star waists, 50c; flannelette waists, 19c.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Ex-Treasurer Noland's Case.

Charles Noland, ex-State Treasurer Noland's attorney, is on his way home from Washington, and when he reaches St. Louis, it is stated by friends that he will apply to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus, he not being willing to accept as final the decision of Associate Justice Harlan in denying a writ of error. In event the writ is denied an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. This will act as a supersedeas on all other proceedings and will give the ex-Treasurer his liberty until this point can be passed upon by the full court.

THE Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co. are prepared to move, store and pack household goods. Padded furniture vans. 1723-1725 Morgan street. Telephone 2890.

Hot Oil.

Mr. Estep refused to issue a warrant yesterday to William Rosenberg for the arrest of the pilot and engineer of the steam tug Reliance. Rosenberg is a fisherman and resides at 139 Park avenue. He claimed that the gentlemen in question blew hot oil on him purposely while he was sitting on a barge.

Spend Your Sunday

AT CREVE CŒUR LAKE, only 50 CENTS FOR THE ROUND TRIP via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY. Extra attractions offered.

NELSON TO CARNEGIE

THE CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURER COMMENTS ON THE HOMESTEAD PLAN.

Mr. N. O. Nelson, President of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., the biggest co-operative factory in America, contributes the following article concerning the Homestead strike and suggesting a remedy:

Some years ago Mr. Carnegie was seriously considering the adoption of a system of profit-sharing. The sliding scale which he did adopt is an attempt in that direction. Its essential weakness is that it is still wages, and there is no common interest in the profits. While the company might make a larger profit on a large business at $28 for finished steel than on a small output at $38, the men would receive the highest wages when the company made the least profit. Whether correct or not, the belief is entertained by the men that very large profits are made and they want a share; hence the strike against any reduction in the rate of pay or in the minimum basis of the scale. It is fairly safe to say that had Mr. Carnegie followed his impulse to adopt a system of sharing profits with his men, there would be no militia at Homestead to-day. There might still be room for discussion as to rate of wages, just as there is in merchants agreeing on prices; but there would be too much mutual interest, too much good will, to allow the difference to go beyond friendly negotiation, or at farthest, arbitration.

Mr. Carnegie was at that time full of the spirit of Democracy, and there is as good a field for Democracy in industry as in government. He denounced the imperialism of monarchy and aristocracy, but there is no imperialism which goes nearly so far into men's lives as the imperialism of large employers. He wrote enthusiastically and continuously about the responsibility resting on moneyed men to use their money while living for the public good, venturing the wish that public sentiment should make it a mark of disgrace to "die rich." Yet there is no way to dispose of an excessive or a liberal income, so beneficial or so just, as to pay it to the force of men who do the work. He has given millions to libraries and art galleries in the cities. These are inaccessible to nearly all of his workmen; but, if they were accessible, are there fifteen of the fifteen thousand who could practically derive profit or pleasure from them?

Having once arrived at the just conclusion, that to simply get rich is so far from being a mark of distinction that it is too commonly a badge of meanness—he should have sought means to improve his own 15,000 associates, rather than erect splendid monuments to Carnegie, to be admired only by his own class, the rich. We are justified in thus publicly criticising Mr. Carnegie, because he has publicly and conspicuously declared his duties as a rich man and a manufacturer.

Profit-sharing, honestly carried out, will at one and the same time obviate strikes and distribute the surplus where it belongs. I say honestly conducted, because, if it be inaugurated for any unfair purpose, it will justly invite distrust and failure. Profit-sharing assumes that men will work to better advantage when having a personal interest—free men are better workers that slaves or convicts; it assumes that there are duties as rights, and it assumes that association for mutual benefit is a prime law of society. It takes business as it finds it, recognizing the right of capital to interest, as well as of labor to wages. Having paid customary market rate of interest to capital and wages to labor, it proceeds to divide the remaining profits between the two. This division may be varied according to varying conditions, but should always be such as to allow a liberal share to wages. An even rate of dividend on capital and wages is, under ordinary circumstances, fair. Thus, with $100,000 capital and $50,000 wages, a net profit of $21,000 would allow the payment of 6 per cent interest on capital and a dividend of 10 per cent on wages and capital combined. The owner of $1,000 in stock would receive $160, and the workman who had earned $750 in the year would receive $75. A more liberal system allows double the rate of dividend to wages that is allowed to capital.

The plan is an eminently conservative one. It assures interest to capital before any division is made. A united self-interest tends to remove the risk of loss or no earnings. Only after capital has been paid its current wages (interest) does it make any division, and capital then receives a further liberal share. It does not, in any manner, disturb the regular course of management. It is automatically applicable to any class or extent of business. It utilizes all the force of self-interest and eliminates the great waste arising from indifference, faithlessness and strikes. To labor it affords a clear gain. The wage earners are neither fools nor villians. They know that capital is useful, they know that it will not be accumulated and invested without being paid for, they are perfectly willing it should be paid its wages. They know also, that successful business ability is a matter of evolution; that it is not every man whose faculties have just the right bent to insure comprehensive management; and they are quite willing to join hands freely and cheerfully with any such and pull together. It is not liberal pay for talent they object to; it is the extraordinary profits reaped from severe and poorly paid work, and still more the power which they feel above them, which makes them inclined to treat capital and masters as enemies.

There are in the future, doubtless, fairer and better industrial plans than wages and profit sharing, but this plan is an immeasurable advance upon the simple anarchy of the prevailing system. It serves to increase production and to make a fair division—at least, fairer than the customary one. My own company has practiced it for six years and a half to the full satisfaction of both sides, and it is being adopted by a growing number of manufacturers. While it is not a solution of the labor question in general, it certainly is a solution wherever it is introduced in a proper spirit.

N O Nelson

$7.50 to Lake Chautauqua and Return, Lowest Rate Ever Made.

On Monday, July 18, the Ohio & Mississippi Railway will run a first-class excursion from St. Louis to Lakewood and Jamestown on Lake Chautauqua. Through sleepers and day coaches direct to the shores of the lake will leave St. Louis on the 8:05 p. m. train, arriving at Lakewood and Jamestown next evening in time for supper. Tickets good for return eight days, allowing ample time for a run up to Niagara Falls. It should be remembered that the O. & M. is the only line running a sleeper or a coach of any kind from St. Louis to any point on Lake Chautauqua. For tickets and full information call at O. & M. offices, 105 North Broadway, and Union Depot, St. Louis.

A. J. LYTLE, Gen'l Western Pass. Agent.

A Civil Action.

John Frerichs, residing at 1201 South Seventh street, is contemplating suing Herman Kleinshe for his alleged passing of a worthless check on him for $17. Frerichs called on Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Estep yesterday and applied for a warrant, but as there was no evidence of fraud the warrant was refused. He was told, however, that he might be able to recover the face value of the check by civil proceedings.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Men's good suits as low as $2.95 to the finest $20 and $25 Baltimore Tailor Made suits at $12.75. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Had Him Indicted.

Mrs. Christiana O'Brien, who made several attempts last week to secure a warrant against Michael J. Kelly, a saloonkeeper on Twelfth and Washington avenue, on a charge of giving her a cancelled deed of trust in consideration of a loan of $800, went before the Grand Jury and secured an indictment against him for false pretenses. Kelly gave bond in the sum of $1,000 with Patrick J. Monahan as bondsman.

Drink Lebanon Magnetic Water.

A Stock Dealer Arrested.

Detective O'Connell arrested George Nare of Bowling Green last evening on a warrant charging him with obtaining $700 fraudulently from Overstreet & McNelly of this city. Nare is a stock dealer and, it is alleged, overdrew his account, to the amount mentioned, in a Bowling Green bank.

PRETTY THINGS FOR SUMMER.

Silk, leather, silver belts and buckles.
Card cases and purses.
Necklaces, pendants and bracelets.
Hat, shawl, hair pins and combs.
Fans, vinaigrettes, toilet articles.
Souvenir spoons, cups and saucers.
Silk umbrellas and nobby canes.
Drinking cups and traveling clocks.
Writing paper and visiting cards.
Pretty and inexpensive things at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Broadway, corner Locust.

WILL GET NO INCREASE.

Jefferson Barracks Will Only Be Allowed the Original Appropriation Asked.

Maj. M. J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, received the following communication from Congressman S. W. Cobb yesterday:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Maj. M. J. Murphy, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—I am sorry to tell you the Committee on Military Affairs has gone back on me and refuse to report on the Jefferson Barracks bill. Mr. Outhwaite, the chairman, says they have refused to report any bill of that nature. He has one in his own district that he has held back, hence cannot report this at this session. I will, if possible, get enough of the committee to report, but it looks bad now. Will do the best I can. Sincerely yours,

S. W. COBB.

The original bill as introduced by Senator Cockerill in the sundry civil bill budget, which is now pending before the House, asked for an appropriation of $175,000 for the improvement of the Jefferson Barracks. It is thought it will pass. The bill referred to by Mr. Cobb is one offered later asking that the appropriation be increased $75,000.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, Attorneys, Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyers, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215, 216 and 217, Odd Fellow's Building, and room 14 Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted the past week:

MISSOURI.

Pipe wrench—Albert Bareis, assignor of five-sixths to J. Johnson, A. & A. Martini, St. Louis.

Conduit system for electric railways—Wm. H. Ford, assignor of one-half to W. A. Stickney, St. Louis.

Fender for vehicles—Claus Freese, assignor of one-half to H. Giessenbier, St. Louis.

Dental vulcanizer—John Johnston, assignor of five-sixths to A. Bareis and A. & A. Martini, St. Louis.

Drum—John Knittel, assignor of one-half to G. T. Kollas, St. Louis.

Car brake—Frederick A. Baier, assignor to Brownell Car Co., St. Louis.

Window blind—Wm. Z. Brown, Hannibal.

Fire-proof floor arch—Preston Bruner, St. Louis.

Building front—August Brunkhorst, A. Wieden and C. T. Richards, assignors to Mesker & Bro., St. Louis.

Plaster—Charles Casteel, St. Louis.

Apparatus for the manufacture of gas—Andre Ooze, Rheems, France, and A. Lencauchez, Paris, France, assignor to S. Newman and J. Green, St. Louis.

Sad-iron—Charles G. Ette and B. H. Sanders, assignors to said Ette.

Device for watering stock—George W. Funk, Sedalia.

Musical instrument—John E. Henning, Kansas City, Mo., assignor of one-half to W. S. Harpell and H. F. Carson, Chicago.

Baking pan—Sophia L. Kelly, Clarksdale.

Fly net—Wm. H. Osmer, St. Louis.

Carving machine—Joseph Rohlman, St. Louis.

Table and embroidery frame — Maurice Schmirk, Fayette.

Fruit jar—Cassius D. Thomas, Moberly.

Log binder—Robert J. Thompson, assignor one-half to J. W. White, Grandin.

ARKANSAS.

Meat tenderer—Oscar M. Arnold, assignor of one-third to A. T. Sherrod, Searcy.

Stove pipe fastening—John H. Johnston, assignor of one-half to G. Purves, Little Rock.

TEXAS.

Boot upper—Oscar Baker, Weatherford.

Trace carrier—Emanuel Miller, Fairfield.

Raising and lowering mechanism for harvesters, George Schubert, Walnu.

Device for cooling meats, vegetables, etc.—John Smart and T. C. Chekatham, Burnett.

Puzzle—Wm. T. Walker, Clarksville.

Motor—Edmond C. Wheat, assignor of three-eighths to J. A. Best, Colmesniel.

Powder duster—John P. Wright, Thomaston.

A Remarkable Sunspot.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—The active sun spot in high southern heliographic latitude, which crossed the sun's central meridian on July 13, was the seat yesterday of a very remarkable phenomenon. A photograph taken with the spectro-heliograph of the Kenwood Observatory, at 11 o'clock July 15, showed nothing remarkable in the faculæ around the spot. A photograph taken about 11:13 (central time) showed, however, an intensely bright hook-shaped form extending across the bridge in the spot. In twenty-seven minutes later the brilliant mass had become very complex in form and, at 1:34 it had partially disappeared. This solar phenomenon is a very exceptional one and possesses considerable scientific interest centering chiefly in the question what effect will be shown in the daily records of terrestrial magnetic disturbances secured at various observatories throughout the world.

Cheap Excursions to Helena.

Aug. 4 to 10, the Burlington Route will sell round-trip tickets to Helena, Mont., for $47.50. These tickets will be good for stop-over privileges en route, enabling purchasers to make side trips to Yellowstone Park, visit the Knights Templar Conclave at Denver and many other points of interest.

For tickets and other information, call on or address C. L. Grice, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 218 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Irish Nationalists' Picnic.

At the meeting of the Irish Nationalists' picnic committee, held last Thursday night, the Committees on Order, Sale of Tickets, Receipts of Tickets, Amphitheater, etc., were appointed, and other arrangements for a monster demonstration at the Fair Grounds on Sunday next, July 24, perfected. The entries closed on Saturday night, the 16th, there being over 200 athletes entered for the prizes. The entries for the horse and pony racing are very numerous, and a good day's sport may be expected. Three bands of union music have been engaged to discourse Irish and American airs on the grounds.

SOUVENIR SILVER SPOONS, $1 TO $10.

Souvenir cups, 75 cents to $5.
See the dainty novelties at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Broadway, corner Locust.

The Blue Wing's Mishap.

The steamer Blue Wing attempted to pass under the foot bridge leading to the inlet tower at the Water Works yesterday morning, but collided with the bridge. The boat was damaged in its rigging to the extent of $200, and the bridge was somewhat broken. The Blue Wing belong to the Farmers' Packet & Transportation Co., and was on her return trip from Beardstown on the Tennessee River. The boat is valued at $10,000 and at the time of the accident was in charge of Capt. Thomas Roehrig.

$4.00—Cincinnati and Return—$4.00 via. Big Four Route.

Tickets on sale July 16, 17 and 18, good for return within eight days. Ticket office corner Broadway and Chestnut streets and Union Depot.

Forwarded for the Flood Sufferers.

Mr. Michael Hunt, Twenty-first and Carr streets, forwards the following donations to the POST-DISPATCH flood fund: Michael Hunt, $1; Owen McManus, George M. Hunt, Mrs. M. Hunt, Geo. M. Fischer, Charles Roseline, James Hennelly, Frank P. Sweeney, Eugene Sarber, McGuire, Thos. McKean and George Brown 25 cents each, making a total of $3.75.

BABY CONVENTION.

A SUMMER MORNING WITH THE LITTLE ONES IN LAFAYETTE PARK.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Did you ever attend one of the Babies' Conventions in Lafayette Park? They are held there every pleasant morning these hot days. You have been through the park, and you know the long rows of benches, placed at the edge of the walks where they will always be in the shade of the thick foliage.

Well, just wait under the long shadows of the trees and pretty soon you will see a bit of lace appear above the slope in the direction of the gateway. It expands into a parasol; then you see a dainty white afghan, above which is a baby face; a baby hand waves a rattle in delighted salute, and a baby voice gurgles in its own language something which means, "We're with you once again!"

It is the first arrival at the daily symposium of mothers, nurses and little folk. They come by dozens, nay, by hundreds, until the benches are filled, the walk in front is a sea of fluttering lace parasols, and the edge of the driveway a medley of curly heads, bouncing balls and red wagons. The nurses and the mothers have each a bit of crocheting or sewing, and sitting there in the shadow of the trees they make daily comparisons of infantile affairs, exchange volumes of advice and relate stories of juvenile cleverness which would make the fortune of the editor of a "funny column."

The other morning, for instance, two mothers were engaged in an animated conversation concerning their respective "little responsibilities," who were playing together near by.

"We were so amused last Sunday," said the first mother, "Johnny came home from Sunday school and his papa thought he would find how much the child had learned, so he asked him what the lesson was about."

"'Well,' said Johnny, 'we had a funny text this morning—awful funny. It was, Come over with a mess o' doughnuts and help us!'

"Of course, it was 'Come over into Macedonia,' but he did not like it half so well when we explained it to him."

A sweet-faced grandmother adds an anecdote. "A few days ago our son and daughter went to St. Paul for a week, and they brought little Robert to stay with us," she says. "He had his own little bed, but he insisted on sleeping with us the first night, and we tried it. My husband didn't fancy the arrangement very much, and he said the next morning at the breakfast table:

"'Robert, only two can sleep in that bed to-night. There's not enough room for three.'

"Robert looked at him from the high chair, and said:

"'Where will you sleep to-night, grandpa?'"

That seems to be one of the best of the stories, but a mother follows. "We have a friend, a newspaper man, who comes down on the electric cars every day," she says, reaching forward and rescuing a white ribbon from destruction in a baby's mouth. "Jennie had been looking out of the window that morning, and came to me in the back room, saying, 'Mamma, does Mr. Hardy catch the news?'

"'What do you mean, dear?' I asked her.

"'I saw him just then, standing against a tree box, waiting for the news to go by.'"

Near the last narrator sat an inexperienced young mother, who discoursed volubly and with manifest anxiety on the fact that "baby threw himself back and screamed whenever he was bathed." She was sure that the lately discharged nurse had in some way injured his back, it was so weak, and she refused to be comforted until the elderly grandmother on her left examined the infant and assured her that they always cry when you bathe 'em, and their backs are always weak at 4 months."

To this another young mother, who has arrived a little late, but who has an air of importance written in unmistakable signs on her beaming countenance, leans forward.

"Four months, did you say? Has your baby any teeth?"

"Oh, no!" says the first young mother, with an assumption of nonchalance. "He is too young."

Never were pride and joy more manifestly displayed than at this moment in the face of the second young mother. She simply expanded with superiority.

"Myra has her first tooth to-day," she says, with ill-concealed delight, "and she won't be 4 months old until next week."

Odious comparison!

A little further on sat one of the young mothers who "know it all" and who ask no advice from any one. They are all bringing baby up on "systems" of their own invention, and they are very lofty to the grandmothers, whom they consider old fogies, and are pityingly condescending to other young mothers who have less advanced ideas than their own.

Still another type in this gathering under the trees, is the proud mother who likes to show off her baby. She stands him on his weak little legs, and when he almost supports himself she looks about in triumph, evidently mistaking the solemn glances of more sensible women for evidences of the greenest envy.

The conversation in the groups abounds in statistics which never find their way into the census reports. Ages at which aspiring infants took their first steps, interesting information about the first words from baby life, solemn warnings with regard to baby's "second summer," and tales of hairbreadth escapes from death by a stolen diet of pins, pennies and buttons, are related with thrilling effect.

In this quiet spot in Lafayette Park the anxious mother gains advice and the proud mother drinks in sympathetic praise; here the mother of many children pours generous counsel into listening ears; and here the practical mother secures patterns and recipes without money and without price.

The babies meanwhile are cooing and clutching each other, carrying on the most audacious flirtations under the very noses of their guardians. The birds twitter in the branches overhead, the soft spring air caresses the baby faces, the little hands try vainly to catch the flickering shadows, and finally the whole rapturous delight and sense of freedom comes out in one cooing "Da-da" of ecstasy.

Past these groups, typical of innocent happiness and the purity of the world whirl the carriages and the cars on the streets outside, just far enough away for the pleasure-seekers, making their rounds of the parks, to see the babies under the trees. What regrets, what longings, what good resolves, perhaps, the sight must inspire in their worldly bosoms!

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Men's $2.50 and $3 derby hats, $1.30; 100 doz light-colored derbys, 25c; boys' $1 and 75c hats, 89c; 50c straw hats, 19c.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Eight Thousand Flowers on the Table.

From the Philadelphia Record.

It must take nearly half an acre of glass to cover the flowers of the White House conservatory. It keeps two men busy all the time to take care of it, and the finest of all kinds of flowers from orchids to roses are in bloom here. There are broad India rubber plants, which are worth from $50 to $100 apiece, and there are some flowers which are absolutely worth their weight in gold. On the night of a White House dinner or reception the whole mansion is decorated with flowers, and at one state dinner not long ago there was a floral piece on the table which used 8,000 flowers in its making. At a dinner to the Supreme Court 2,000 flowers were used to make a temple of justice, and at the last diplomatic reception the mantels of the parlors were banked up with flowers, and at another time they were covered with immense double tulips, rising out of banks of green.

HE DID COME BACK.

Not Like the Man in the Song.

A Clear Case of "I Told You So," but Not Presented in That Sense—How It All Occurred.

"Well, you have got back again?"

"Yes, I thought I would come and see you."

A hearty laugh followed as the speakers shook hands and greeted each other.

"I told you you would be back?"

"Yes, and I must confess that your words came out exactly true. When I told you six weeks ago that I thought I was all right and needed no more assistance, I was sure that I was doing the right thing, and felt that I could save my time and be relieved from the methodical work of taking treatment. I see now that I was feeling well because of the approach of the summer, and the good effect worked upon me by the bland, wholesome air of the season."

"But I have not improved as I thought I would, and feel that I am going backward, and, inasmuch as the predictions that you have made come true, I have concluded to come to you again and act under your advice. You told me that if I would place myself under treatment during the summer I could be cured much more quickly than during the winter; that nature would help me during the summer season, and that as soon as the cold weather came on I would be entirely cured of my trouble. Now I feel that that is so. I know that while my trouble does not bother me much in the summer, still it is strongly in the system and needs to be driven out. I wouldn't go through another winter like last for $1,000, so I want you to take my case again and do the best you can with me before cold weather comes. Do you think I can be cured by that time?"

"I not only think so, I know it. We shall send you out of here within two months, and thereafter you will not know that you have had catarrh."

This conversation occurred at the Copeland Medical Institute last week. It will be remembered tha Drs. Copeland and Thompson urged upon all their patients the necessity of taking summer treatment. They also advised every one suffering with catarrh or any kindred ailment to take advantage of the mild, bland season, when nature does so much to help the sufferer, and have done for them in two months what could scarcely be done in four or five in winter.

The above conversation is reproduced for the purpose of emphasizing that advice. There are hundreds of people suffering with catarrh during the summer who think that because the disease does not manifest itself then as strongly as in cold weather, it is disappearing or modifying itself, and will disappear in time.

This is a terrible mistake. It is not only not disappearing, but it is gathering strength for a renewed attack next winter, and will then become more obstinate than ever.

The time for treating nose, throat and lung disorders is now. To those afflicted with such we would say, by all means go to Drs. Copeland and Thompson at once during this pleasant summer season and get yourselves into such a condition by the arrival of cold weather that you will be able to do without throat mufflers, heavy clothes and an atmosphere of unwholesome warmth. Fortify yourself in such manner that you can face the cold breezes of next winter, the storms and snows with the utmost composure as to the result. Recollect that if you do not as soon as cooler weather arrives you will be suffering continually from colds, coughs, headaches, chills, fevers, bronchial troubles, stomach troubles, and all the terrible train of disorders that follow in the wake of catarrh.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Profit by the example of the speaker quoted and place yourself under the treatment of these skillful specialists, whose record of cures is unparalleled, and whose testimonials, published from week to week, are unimpeachable evidence of their ability to cure this disease and all nose, throat and lung disorders.

SENT TO A HOSPITAL.

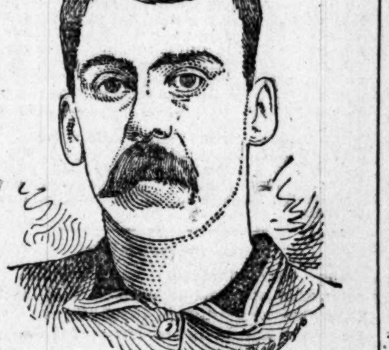
He Was Told That He Could Not Leave There Alive.

Feared Insanity and Death—A Remarkable Statement by F. M. Easterdey.

Are you suffering from catarrh?

If so, read the following statement made by Mr. F. M. Easterdey of 4249 Prairie avenue. It is submitted just as he made it:

"I suffered from catarrh for over ten years. It wa caused by climatic changes. I had terrible head aches at the top and back of the head. My eyes were severely affected. The sight was defective; my hearing was seriously impaired; my throat was sore and swollen and my articulation was thereby affected. There was a continual accumulation of matter in the throat, requiring constant effort to remove. My back, sides and chest were sore and painful. My stomach was very bad; I had no appetite, perpetual flatulence and a heavy, burning sensation after each meal. I was wakeful at night; my sleep was full of horrible dreams.



Mr. F. M. Easterdey, 4249 Prairie Avenue.

"I was finally obliged to give up work, and soon was confined to bed. My mind began to wander, and insanity was feared and expected.

"I had doctors without number, but they afforded only temporary relief. One physician prescribed some carbolized powder to be snuffed into the nose, which left the inside of my head completely raw.

"I WAS SENT TO A HOSPITAL, AND THE DOCTORS SAID I WOULD NEVER LEAVE IT ALIVE. I remained there three months and was then brought home to my wife. I was taken to see Drs. Copeland and Thompson and began treatment and followed directions carefully. I should certainly have died if I had depended on others for help.

"My health is now good in every way. I have no headaches, have gained over forty pounds in weight, and have resumed work with more than old-time vigor and strength.

"I was in a horrible state when taken to them. I CONSIDER THAT THEY SAVED MY LIFE. No grander men for the treatment of this disease can be found anywhere."

FROM A LETTER.

Extract from a letter recently received from Mrs. J. Cooney of 1009 High street, city:

"I have been treated by many physicians, but must say that I never derived as much benefit from any of them as I have from you. I cannot say too much in praise of the strict attention which all patients receive at your hands, and am always glad to recommend you to anyone who is in need of a physician."

THE REASON WHY

We Cure and Why Others Make Failures.

In studying catarrh we find it to be a disease of a peculiar nature, affecting the membranes of the nose and throat and also the entire system through the blood.

We have experimented all the way from snuffs, douches and ointments to our present system of treatment, which is perfect, consisting of a constitutional course combined with local applications, which cleanse and heal the parts.

Catarrh being a weakness of the mucous membranes, caused by often repeated and neglected colds, or by some means that lower the vitality of the parts, can only be cured by the system of treatment that we have adopted. The one part cleansing and healing without irritating, and the other building up the system and giving tone to the diseased membranes and preventing relapses.

Try our system and be convinced that catarrh is curable.

WANTED!

At the Copeland Medical Institute, people who have been given up by their physicians or who have failed to obtain relief from their doctors to submit their cases for special treatment. Chronic diseases must go! Drs. Copeland and Thompson can be depended on to cure them!

Treatment by Mail.

TO THE PUBLIC: The system of mail treatment pursued by Drs. Copeland and Thompson guarantees the same effective results to those who desire to submit their cases through correspondence as to those who come in person. Their "question blank," if properly filled out, will diagnose your case in a thorough way, and, as medicines are promptly shipped, those living out of the city have the same advantages as those who come to the office.

Write for the treatment by mail; MEDICINE FREE, and rid yourself of the most painful and annoying disease in the catalogue of human life.

THEIR CREDENTIALS.

Dr. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, was President of his class in that famous institution, and after thorough hospital training and experience devoted his time and attention to the special lines of practice named below. Passed through a similar course, Dr. Thompson, who has been associated for several years with Dr. Copeland, also devotes himself entirely to the treatment of these specialties; years of experience of their special lines, preceded by extensive hospital work, has fitted them in a notable degree for the practice of their profession.

Copeland Medical Institute

Rooms Nos. 201 and 202, at Head of First Staircase,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Olive st., Directly Opposite South Entrance to Post-Office.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases. Office hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL ALLAIRE.

Spring Lake, N. J., now open; directly on the beach. E. M. Richardson.

WHEN in Buffalo stop at the Genesee. Niagara Falls 40 minutes away.

STEAMBOATS.

Select Family Excursions

Steamer

Grand Republic

Leaves every Wednesday and Friday for Chouteau Park. Tickets for Round Trip, 10 Cents.

Paul Tulane

Leaves every Tuesday and Thursday for Alton and Silver Island. Tickets for Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Boats leave 10 a. m., return 5 p. m.
Come down Olive street.
Safe, Cool, Clean and Roomy.
The catering on these boats is first-class.

a woman's face
is her fortune.

DR SIMMS SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS

After a few days' use will permanently remove all Blotches, Moths, Pimples and Freckles, producing an

Entrancingly Beautiful Complexion

that shames the use of powders and creams. Warranted perfectly harmless. Sold by leading druggists at $1 per box. For sale by

WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO.,
6th and Washington av., 12th and Olive st.

THE J. & D. SUSPENSORY

IS the only correctly made suspensory; it fits. Is proper to the dress of every gentleman; worn for neatness of dress and comfort; saves fatigue in walking and standing; a protection in riding and bicycling. When worn it preserves the vital energy. In health or disease, wear no other.

LINEN, $1.00. SILK, $1.50.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
Judge & Dolph Parmaceutical Co.
4TH AND MARKET STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Or, by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

Parker's
HEAD
ACHE
Powders
Never Fail.
Price, 10 Cents.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail.
MIDY

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

WOMEN Beeman's Pennyroyal and Tansy Pills. Never fail. Always sure. Sealed $1.00. Stevens & Gustavus, Sole U.S. Agts. 57 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

FAT FOLKS!
"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"
Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.
Cause no sickness; contain no poison, and Never Fail. Druggists or by mail.
De La Monte's Complexion Wafers
Bleach the skin snow white.
Druggists, or by mail. Particulars (sealed) 2c.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

READ THE
DAILY AND SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH,
And You Will Always be up in the News of the Day.

EXTEND THE LIMITS

Maj. Murphy Has a Plan for Increasing the City's Revenue.

HE PROPOSES TO TAKE IN ALL TOWNS THIS SIDE OF KIRKWOOD.

Plans of the Proposed Extension Have Been Already Prepared by Surveyers—Some Arguments in Favor of the Scheme—The Amount of Territory Which Would Be Added to the City.

The discussion of the revenue situation in St. Louis has resulted in no satisfactory discovery of a way out of the city's financial difficulties. Comptroller John D. Stevenson says there is no method by which the revenue can be increased, and the only means by which the municipality can be kept from running into debt illegitimately is to economize in all the departments. This suggestion has been considered of so little practical value by the Council and House that the Comptroller's proposition for a joint committee to investigate the departments and cut down expenses will not be acted on. At least no disposition to accept it is shown at present.

The revenue of the city is now at a standstill, and the expenses are increasing every year. It is believed by most of the Assemblymen, and indeed the position seems reasonable, that it is folly to talk of cutting down city expenses when the town is growing as fast as it is. Street Commissioner M. J. Murphy holds this view. He has been working for a month, with surveyors in the field and clerks in the office, preparing a plan by which the city limits may be extended and half a million dollars added to to the revenue yearly.

"I believe in economy," said the Commissioner, "but to talk of cutting off a few hundred dollars here and fifty there by going through the departments and cutting down their force of clerks is childlike. That would be going backward. We can't run the city now on the money that was sufficient ten years ago, and nobody should be surprised that the running expenses have increased. They would, naturally, if the city's business is managed efficiently."

Maj. Murphy furnishes the POST-DISPATCH with a blue print showing the present limits and the proposed extension, taking in the townships in the county. The map below is an exact copy.

THE PLAN EXPLAINED.

With the map before him Commissioner Murphy commented on the plan. "I think the time has come in the history of the new St. Louis when the matter of extending the city limits should be seriously considered," said he. "The corporate changes in St. Louis were made in 1839, in 1841, in 1855, in 1870, and the last extension was made in 1876 at the time of the adoption of the Scheme and Charter.

"The district bounded by Fourth street, the Levee and Convent and Carr streets was the limit of the city up to 1839. Then the boundaries were made to include the river front, Seventh, Rutger and Biddle streets, having an area of 470.03 acres or .73 square miles. In 1841 the limits were made Second Carondelet avenue and the river front, Louisa street and Dock street, comprising an area of 2,866.74 acres or 4.48 square miles. In 1855 the limits were changed and the boundaries established as follows: The river front, Olive street 660 feet west of Grand avenue, Keokuk street and Bissell's Point, comprising an area of 9,067.71 acres or 14.17 square miles. In 1870 the city of Carondelet was brought into the city limits, and the area was increased to 18.16 square miles or 11,618.28 acres. In 1876 the limits were again extended, giving an area of 38,762.16 acres or 60.57 square miles.

"The line I propose for the new limit is as follows:

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY LIMITS.

"Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, where the same is intersected by the present southern boundary line of St. Louis, established in 1876, thence south in the center line of said main channel of the Mississippi River to a point where the same is intersected by the southern boundary line of the Carondelet commons, south of River des Peres, extending eastwardly, thence westwardly along said boundary line and its straight linear continuation to the west line of sec. 18, township 44 N., range 5 E., in Bonhomme Township, thence northwardly along the west line of secs. 18, 12 and 1 of Township 44 N., Range 5 E., Bonhomme Township and sec. 36, Township 45 N., Range 5 E., in Central township to the intersection with Manchester road, thence northeastwardly in a straight line through Central Township and the southern part of St. Ferdinand Township to the northeast corner of sec. 10, Township 46 N., Range 6 E., in St. Ferdinand Township, thence in a straight easterly line to stone No. 170 of present northern city limits, thence along the present western city limits to place of beginning, including an area of about eighty square miles.

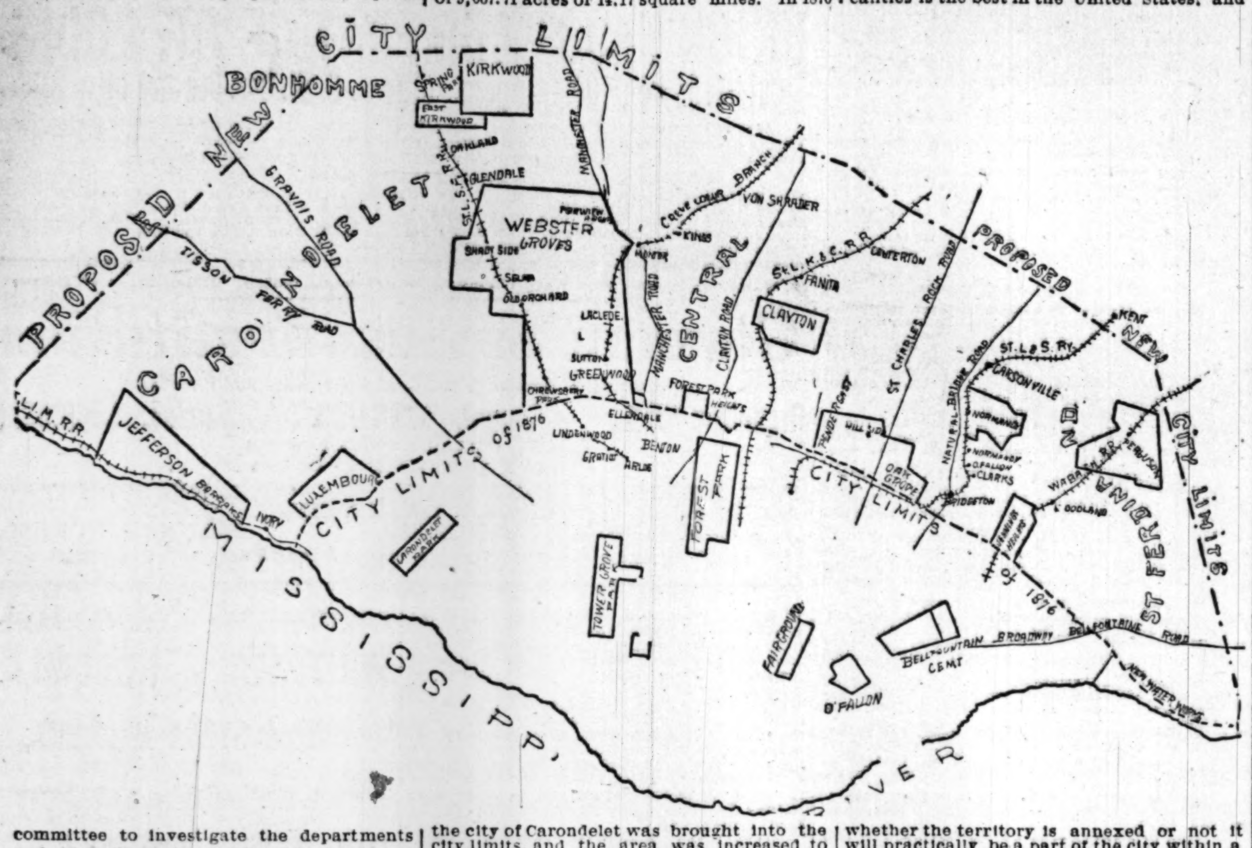
ADDING EIGHTY MILES TO ST. LOUIS.

"This will add an area of 51,200 acres, or about eighty square miles. It will include all the thriving suburban towns within about thirteen miles of our present limits. Among them are Ferguson, Woodland, Normandy, Jennings Heights, Ramona, College View, O'Fallon, Clayton, Rosedale, Kirkwood, Glendale, Webster, Luxemborg and Jefferson Barracks. Within the area named there is a population of nearly, if not quite, 50,000. The present financial condition of that portion of St. Louis included in the limits named greatly simplifies the question of annexation. If the boundaries named above should be adopted the city would have an area of 89,962 acres, or about 140 square miles. It would add, at a low estimate, $25,000,000 immediately to our taxable values, yielding a revenue of about $500,000.

"The line has been drawn so as to continue along the high ground, and within five years it would be the most desirable property in the city. The rapid transit to suburban localities is the best in the United States, and whether the territory is annexed or not it will practically be a part of the city within a short time.

"Changing the corporate limits would not in any way affect our municipal regulations as they would remain as now provided for in the charter. There are some charter provisions now that because of their limitations retard the development of our splendid resources and cramp our energies in many directions. These should be amended and made to conform to the new order of activity that prevails in real estate and permanent improvements."

A charter amendment would be necessary to change the limits. Commissioner Murphy thinks the business men of the city generally would favor the extension.



SUMMER OPERA.

A Fine Week at the Cave—"Nanon" on Monday.

The Spencer Opera Co. will give the last performance of "Amorita" at Uhrig's Cave to-night. The opera, handled as it has been by the company, has proved a great favorite, and has drawn crowds. On Monday night "Nanon" will take the place of "Amorita." This opera has been carefully rehearsed and is excellently suited to the company. The cast is as follows:

Marquis D'Aubigne	Mr. Edwin W. Hoff
Marquis De Marsellac	Mr. Jerome Sykes
Hector, his nephew	Mr. Harry Keady
Louis XIV., King	Mr. Robert J. Ward
Abbe	Mr. Trevette Maffett
Nanon	Miss Addie Cora Reed
Ninon	Miss May Baker
Gaston	Miss Agnes Sherwood
Mme. De Maintenon	Miss Dottie Neveile
Mme. De Frontenac	Miss Minnie Bridges
Countess Houliers	Miss Pauline Sanderson
Pierre	Mr. George Kunkel
Sergeant	Mr. Robert J. Ward
Aunt Teresa (Nanon's Relatives)	Miss Mona Thurston
Armande (Nanon's Relatives)	Miss Emma Gordon
Uncle Matthew (Nanon's Relatives)	Mr. Louis Miller
Leon (Nanon's Relatives)	Mr. Otto Kraft

The performance given during last week assures the success of the new opera.

* * *

A rare treat is in store for the people of Webster Groves. On the evening of Friday, July 22, Mr. Guy Lindsley, assisted by well-known St. Louis talent, will present essentially the same programme at Allen Hall that met with such success at the Pickwick Theater, St. Louis, on June 21. The first part will be composed of vocal solos by Mr. Wm. M. Porteous, Mr. Wayman C. McCreery and Miss Urilla McDearmon, a recitation by Mr. Lindsley, etc., while the second part will consist of the charming one-act play, "In Honor Bound," in which Mr. Lindsley, Mr. Harry Walker, Miss Julia Schofield and Miss Katherine Patterson will participate. There will undoubtedly be a large audience in attendance, and a number of people have signified their intention of going out from the city, in consequence of which the train which generally leaves Webster at 10:10 p. m. will be held for their accommodation.

Coulisse Chat.

Wm. Gillette is enjoying himself at Divonne-les Bains, in France.

Margaret Mather has been divorced from her husband, Emil Haberkorn.

John Russell and his wife are again on the deep blue sea, bound straight for New York.

E. E. Rice did not leave the antipode after all. He is doing "Evangeline" in New South Wales.

Dan Sully started from New York last week to begin a summer tour at Milwaukee next Monday.

John W. Jennings is still among the green hills of Vermont, where he writes a Noah's flood almost washed him out last week.

John Webster has recovered the use of his arm, badly injured a few weeks ago, and opens with the Nellie McHenry Co. at Omaha, July 24.

Richard Golden will play "Old Jed Prouty" next season until the new play, "Prouty Tavern," that he is building up with William Gill, is ready.

George H. Nicolai, manager of "A Barrel of Money," was married on June 29 to Belle Cookson, late of that company, at the home of E. D. Stair in Detroit.

The H. E. Dixey Opera Co., with Camille D'Arville, C. W. Dungan, Eugene Cowles, Fred Lennox and others in the cast, will open at Palmer's, July 18, in "The Mascot."

Daniel Bandmann, who is living on a ranch in the Bitter Root Valley, has gotten a divorce from his wife, Millicent Palmer Bandmann, London, England, and was remarried June 29 to Mary Kelly, the actress, at Missoula, Mont.

There are by actual count something over sixteen legitimate and quasi-legitimate companies to go upon the road next season. A majority of them will go to the small towns and possibly to that mysterious place known as "the wall."

Mr. Chas. H. Hoyt has arrived in New York in order that he may witness the 250th performance of his successful play "A Trip to Chinatown," which has had a longer consecutive run at the Hoyt Madison Square Theater, in New York, than was ever given to farce-comedy either in this or any other country.

Frank Daniels, Frank Murray and W. W. Freeman are at Santa Catalina Island, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, catching fifty-pound jewfish and shooting wild goats. In the party are also Mrs. Murray, Mr. Freeman's mother, and Bessie Sanson. In a letter to the *Dramatic News*, Manager Murray gives a most enthusiastic description of the island. Mr. Daniels' tour, which closed at Los Angeles on June 25, reopens at Salt Lake on Aug. 2.

Billy Buckley, for years a well-known comedian, was transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum. His case is said to be hopeless. The comedian left this country with a party for a tour of the English theaters about six weeks ago, and it was during the voyage over that he showed evidences of insanity. Friends took him in charge and he was brought back to this country about ten days ago and placed in Bellevue for examination.

Mr. William Redmund will be Mr. Salvini's leading support next season. Other engagements made by Manager Wilkison are: T. A. Hall, G. W. Mager, Wm. Ranous, Ben Johnson, Edmund Day, Paul Cazenneve, Edwin Lewis, George Clare, Miss Augusta de Forrest, Miss Edlefson and Miss Judith Berolde. The repertoire will consist of "Don Cæsar," "Three Guardsmen," "Monte Cristo," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the two new plays yet to be produced, "Rohan the Silent" and "The Heir of Grammont." The season will open on Aug. 29, at Lexington, Ky.

During the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing for the appointment of thirty-five additional firemen to be detailed for duty in the New York theaters, at a yearly salary of $1,000 apiece. This law had been demanded and procured by the New York Fire Commissioners, who saw the need of it; but it seems that Mayor Grant was not consulted and he knew nothing of the act until the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last week when Commissioner Robbins applied for $35,000 to pay the firemen in question during the coming year.

Manager Philip Simmonds and the members of "The Power of the Press" company arrived in St. Paul on last Friday en route East. They had a very unpleasant journey on their return from the Pacific coast, encountering heavy rainstorms and washouts. The company had to stop at Missoula, Mont., for several days awaiting repairs to a bridge. Their train was the first to make the run over the repaired bridge. Just as the train cleared it the bridge went down. It was a very narrow escape, and if an accident had occurred the railroad would have been criminally culpable in failing to test the bridge by running locomotives and freight cars over it before using it for passengers.

The profession is well represented at Long Branch. Among the sojourners of that resort is Henry T. Chanfrau, who is now entertaining John Marshall on Second avenue. William T. Raymond is enjoying life at his cottage on Chelsea avenue, Frank Tannehill and his wife are seen among the visitors and Lillian Buck, who will again travel with Fanny Davenport next season, is spending the summer with her parents there. Among those often seen on the Ocean driveway is George Boniface, Jr., a lover of good horses, and Oliver Doud Byron, who is much improved in health. Thomas Jackson is at the Clark cottage on Morris avenue and Frank W. Sanger is at the Oliver cottage on Ocean avenue. The Ocean Theater is in such wretched condition that it will not be opened this season.

Ezra Kendall is resting at Sea Cliff, L. I., and at his leisure is paying attention to his new play, which he expects to have ready for trial in October or November. His central figure will be "the old man with whiskers, mixed with pathos," and the aim is to picture country life realistically. For his "Pair of Kids" Mr. Kendall has the best route he has ever booked. It includes twenty-four week stands in good houses, many two and three-night stands, and only five weeks of one-night stands for the whole season. He will open Ford's Grand Opera-house, Baltimore, Sept. 5, and carry new special scenery, painted by Harry C. Temple, from whose brush came the panorama of "Ben Hur." The company thus far engaged includes Jennie Dunn, Carlotta, Kate Quinlan, Marie Sanger and Barney Reynolds.

Col. Henry Mapleson and Marcus R. Mayer have gone to Europe to complete arrangements abroad for an opera comique company for a season in the United States and Canada, commencing at the Tremont Theater, Boston, Oct. 17, followed by a ten weeks' season at the new Fifth Avenue Theater, New York. The work chosen for the opening is "Fauvette." In addition to Mme. Laura Schirmer Mapleson, several well-known European stars are to be engaged, with a popular American comedian. Mr. Mayer assumes no financial responsbility in the scheme, but undertakes the general direction of the season, the necessary backing being provided by thoroughly responsible people. It is the intention of the directors to present French opera comique in the English language, but in the delicate and delightful form which the Americans so thoroughly enjoy in the Parisian representations. In addition to "Fauvette" the following operas will be specially translated and adapted for presentation on the American stage: "La Folie Amoreuse," "Les Contes D'Hoffman," "La Petite Chaperon Rouge," "Indiana," "L'Oeil Creve," "Du Temple," "Pres St. Gervais" and "Esmeralda."

Through Spirit Lake Sleepers.

Commencing July 1 the St. L., K. & N. W. R. R. (Burlington route) will run in connection with the B., C. R. & N. Ry. through Pullman sleeping and parlor cars between St. Louis and Spirit Lake, Io. Train leaves St. Louis Union Depot at 8:45 p. m., arriving at Hotel Orleans, Spirit Lake, at 5:4 the next evening. For rates and tickets call on C. L. Grice, City Passenger Agent, Burlington Route, 218 Broadway.

MORE THAN DOUBLED.

How Work Has Increased in the Recorder's Office in Eleven Years.

Recorder of Deeds Hobbs has asked the Municipal Assembly for an increase of four men in his clerical force and the bill is now pending. In support of his request the Recorder has prepared the following comparative statement of business at his office for the past eleven years, in which time the work has more than doubled in every branch and almost tripled in the deed department:

Year.	Deeds.	Releases.	Marriage Licenses.	Cash.
1881	13,061	3,140	1,940	$23,614 70
1882	15,431	3,576	3,948	27,762 95
1883	15,773	3,611	3,953	28,658 85
1884	15,633	3,129	4,030	28,485 90
1885	16,481	3,611	3,841	29,819 90
1886	16,609	3,852	4,062	30,088 15
1887	19,259	4,186	4,215	33,757 80
1888	20,345	4,583	4,236	35,435 10
1889	25,121	5,217	4,396	41,774 40
1890	32,271	6,313	4,759	52,034 85
1891	36,035	6,631	4,838	57,639 15

CLOCKS, GOOD CLOCKS,
$1.25 to $200.
See our immense stock of fine warranted clocks and note our low prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway, corner Locust.

Barbers' Sunday Closing.

At Friday night's meeting of the City Council Mr. Cole introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for barbers to keep their shops open on Sundays. The bill is the result of work done by the Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 98, of this city. There is already a state law prohibiting barber shops to keep open on Sunday, and the passage of a city ordinance under that law would place the matter under the charge of the municipal authorities. The journeymen and a majority of the boss barbers are in favor of Sunday closing, but they fear a few barbers would keep open and thereby reap the benefit of all other shops being closed.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.
Ladies' Naylor's $5 hand-sewed shoes, $2.95. $1.25 Sandals, 75c. Children's shoes as low as 23c. $2 Dongola shoes, $1.15. $1.50 Diamond tip Oxfords, 89c.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

An Escaped Prisoner Returned.

John Daly, alias McCarthy, one of the men who escaped from the Work-house a couple of weeks ago, was recaptured while begging in Cabanne place Friday night. He was returned to the Work-house yesterday afternoon to serve the remainder of a $15 fine for disturbing the peace.

One Dollar Saved Is One Dollar Made.
A liberal interest paid on time deposits by the Chemical National Bank. Start an account with us and the benefits will soon become apparent.

AYER'S PILLS
cure constipation, dyspepsia, jaundice, sick headache.
THE BEST
remedy for all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels.
Every Dose Effective

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—TO—
CINCINNATI
And Return.
GRAND EXCURSIONS
Via the Only First-Class Route, the
OHIO & MISSISSIPPI
RAILWAY.
Tickets good going on all regular trains of JULY 16, 17 and 18; good returning eight days FROM DATE OF SALE.
East St. Louis to Cincinnati and Return, $3.75,
With same dates of sale and limits.
PLEASE NOTE that the O. & M. Railway is the only road running a regular passenger car to Cincinnati by which passengers can go without paying extra fare. The only line by which all passengers can avoid a midnight change of cars; the only line running a solid vestibule train in both directions.
The Only Line Running a Double Daily Line of
RECLINING CHAIR CARS & BUFFET DINING CARS.
Ninety out of every 100 passengers going to Cincinnati and beyond go via the O. & M. Railway,
BECAUSE
It runs three solid trains to Cincinnati; is many miles the shortest; it is hours the quickest; it runs its trains every day in the year. If you wish a
PLEASANT RETURN TRIP,
With assurance of through cars without change, without any vexatious delays, take the Old Reliable O. & M. Railway.
For full information please call at Company's office, 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis.
A. J. LYTLE, Gen. Western Pass. Agent.
W. B. SHATTUC, General Passenger Agent.

THE FALL FESTIVITIES.

Work Recommended by the Finance Committee—Last Week's Subscriptions.

Mr. John S. Moffitt, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Autumnal Festivities Association, reports a very free response to the appeal for subscriptions towards completing the $1,000,000 festivity fund. During the week just ended work was chiefly in the the Franklin avenue district as the following list of subscribers will show. This week work will be more general and heavy subscriptions from capitalists and others who were out of the city when the collectors went round in 1891 are looked for. The committee has about $400,000 to raise, and proposes to secure at least $250,000 this year. Following were the subscriptions of the week:

A. Moll, $50; Globe Shoe and Clothing Co., $50; L. Meyer & Son, $50; M. Homan, $30; C. I. Hilts, Ben Miller, Thos. Ferhnbach, Geo. Schuk and E. Goedde, $25 each; W. S. S. Mitchell, E. A. Boehm, Padberg & Weber, W. T. You (Palace Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut), Hy Schuermeyer, A. Werner and Wm. Ham, $20 each; Geo. R. Stumpf, August Kaltmeyer, F. Thorn (increase), Ben Winkler, F. H. Koch, L. Newman, W. Schneider & Co., J. H. Westman, A. W. Sing, H. A. Thias, J. Brunner, J. R. Harman, J. F. Faulhaber, B. E. Reily, F. Hehmann, P. Meisinger, C. Klipstein (increase), C. Gann, C. E. Huber, Bechermann & Schill, H. Sanders, N. B. Schuste, H. S. Kelly, Wm. Finke, L. F. Borntraeger, J. Salzmann, Christian Rossow, H. F. Brey, George Zell (between Eighteenth and Nineteenth), Chas. F. Anger, H. H. Temm & Son, H. Clark, John Dassler, Stipp & Hocker, E. Gartner, Edw. Studler, E. Wilson, J. S. Harris, Witte & Umrath, and Mary L. Sugen, $10 each; C. Larson, F. Laski, F. Goldstone, J. Weinberg, Jacob Levy, Isaac Sternberg, F. A. Warnhoff, J. M. Kempleman and Peter Kalchgruber, $6 each; Chas. Richter, P. Glassman, E. Dessaur, Jas. T. Mahaney, Albert Boelckow, Henry A. Kattleman, C. A. Erley, H. G. Westerholt, John F. Giesler & Bro., Henry Fisher, E. C. Bern, Wm. Hickman, China Palace Mills, M. J. Sheahan, H. Wicke, Louis Kohrumel, August Butz and Fred Sommer, $5 each; Morris Berk, C. Barnett, F. Dette, S. Herzog, John Wegman, August L. Schaeffer, Louis Boulter, Fred Weyand, F. M. Elledge, H. Eikotter, J. Schrick & Son, Wm. Z. Becker, John F. Kullman, S. S. Driefus, Geo. W. Stinebacker, John H. Kline, A. Danter, Jas. M. Williams, Sailer Spindler Schulingburg, Henry Edler, E. Ten Eyck and Aug. Koenig, $4 each: S. K. Smith (Standard Drug Co.), Mrs. C. Nichols, L. Epstein, Mark Keymer (increase), R. Good, Louis Klein & Co., Louis Schruder, Aug. Mueller, Mrs. McCarthy, H. Shapiro, A. Lissner, John Hesel, Louis Weragio, Wm. Knox, W. H. Scott, John H. Helfrich and P. Small, $2 each; F. H. Agatstein, J. Siegfried, F. Heller and P. Glassman, $1 each. Total for week, $1,107.50.

Hotel St. Louis on Lake Minnetonka.

Now open under the management of Mr. W. G. Johnson. Trains leave St. Paul for Hotel St. Louis at 9 a. m., 1 and 5:30 p. m.; leave Minneapolis at 6:15 and 9:15 a. m. and 1:30 and 6:05 p. m. Clandler's Milwaukee Orchestra in attendance. For particulars apply at Wabash ticket office, southeast corner Broadway and Olive street.

Three Men Injured.

The scaffold on the second floor of the new building being erected at Michigan avenue and Nagel street, Carondelet, gave way about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and precipitated seven men to the cellar, a distance of fourteen feet. The injured are Isaac McGirk, seriously hurt about the left leg and back; Charles Eckhart, face contused and internal injuries, and Philip Berg, face badly cut. The latter was covered from head to foot with mortar and it is not known just how badly he was hurt.

50 Cents for the Round Trip

To CREVE CŒUR LAKE via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY. Only line to all the parks. Extra attractions Sunday.

Children's Entertainment.

The children of Page avenue, west of Vandeventer, entertained their parents and friends last Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. L. Kelley, No. 3927 Page avenue. The following programme was presented in a very pleasing and creditable manner.

Piano duet—"Charge of the Uhlans"—Jessie and Maud Kelley.
Skirt Dance ...... Lallie Baker and Fannie Kelley
Tableau—"Babes in the Wood."
Recitation—"The Minuet" ...... Susie Jordan
Spanish Dance ...... Mamie Kelley
Tableau—"The Three Graces."
Piano solo—"Grand Galop de Concert"—Genevieve Bell.
Song and Dance ...... The Great Unknown
Gypsy Dance ...... Maud Kelley
Tableau—"Angel, Sweet Angel."
Children's operetta, "Red Riding Hood;" given under the management of Miss Jessie Kelley and Miss Addie Ellwanger. Cast of characters:
Red Riding Hood ...... Rowena Schnell
Her Mother ...... Fannie Kelley
The Wolf ...... Maud Kelley
Fairy Queen ...... Mamie Kelley
Fairies—
Hazel Kirkwood; Addie, Edna and Deedie Kelley; Jennie Kirkwood, Hattie and Honey Strong, Jessie Bell and Susie Jordan.
Village girls.

Synopsis of scenery: Scene 1—A wood. Scene 2—A room in Red Riding Hood's home. Scene 3—Same as Scene 1, introducing Maypole dance by village girls; "The Bogie Man," by Mamie Kelley; "Sailor's Hornpipe," by Rowena Schnell. Scene 4—Room in grandmother's home.

$4 to Cincinnati and Return
$5.00 to Louisville and Return.

Via the Ohio & Mississippi Ry. tickets good going on all trains of July 16, 17 and 18, and returning eight days after date of sale. For tickets and further information call at O. & M. offices, 105 North Broadway and Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. LYTLE, General Western Passenger Agent.

Woman's Training School Excursion.

A grand river excursion will be given next Saturday evening under the auspices of the Woman's Training School. The steamer War Eagle has been engaged for the occasion, and a large orchestra will furnish music for those who desire to dance. Supper will be served on the boat, and everything will be done to give the excursionists a good time.

DON'T DRINK IMPURE WATER.
Lebanon Magnetic Water is the purest for table or medicinal use.
Case twelve one-half gallon bottles delivered for $1.50. Depot, 805 South Seventh street. Telephone 2350.

Jumped Into the River.

Mrs. Ellen Danaher, a widow 45 years old, while suffering from hysteria, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river at the foot of Franklin avenue yesterday morning. She was rescued by Edw. Toole of 1420 North Eighth street, and removed to the City Hospital.

Pianos for Rent.
The largest stock at the lowest figures. Rent applied if purchased.
BOLLMAN BROS. CO., Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

HIGHEST DEGREES OF EXCELLENCE
And Lowest Prices are the two extremes that meet at
Scarritt Furniture Co
NO NOVELTY BUT THEY HAVE IT. NO SPECIALTIES EQUAL THEIRS. ACRES OF RICH THINGS.

Corner Cupboards	$25 00	Fancy Chairs	$ 5 00	Gilt Chairs	$ 7 50
Old Colony Desks	10 00	Cheval Mirrors	25 00	Bamboo Chairs	3 50
Pedestals	5 00	Lamp Stands	3 50	Silver Cabinets	17 00
Chiffoniers	12 00	Onyx Tables	10 00	Office Desks	7 50
Rattan Couches	10 00	Cabinets	10 00	Shaving Cabinets	15 00
Euchre Tables	7 00	Tables	3 00	Dressing Tables	25 00

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TOKAY WINES—Highest qualities.
RHINE WINES—All good qualities up to the finest vintages.
SHERRY WINES—All qualities from 4 years old to the choicest vintages.
PORT WINES—All qualities from 4 years old to the rarest old selections.
MADEIRA WINES—All qualities from 4 years old to the choicest within reach of purchase.
DAVID NICHOLSON, Importer.
SPRING HILL WHISKY.
There is none finer made. We have all vintages from 1879 to 1892. Purchasers can rely on purity and excellence.
OLD OSCAR PEPPER.
Purchasers of this brand will find it to their interest to see our stock and get prices on the various vintages. We have in stock the vintages of Spring 1887, Spring 1888, Spring 1889, Fall 1889, Spring 1890, Fall 1890, Spring 1891, Spring 1892. No compounding, no adulterating.
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A Pointer—Paste this in your hat
With every Smokette Cigar (price 5 cents) you get a token, 20 of which are good for a free ticket to the next Exposition, and redeemable at any store in St. Louis which sells Smokettes (and they nearly all do). There are more Smokettes sold than of any other brand in the world. This is straight. Try the cigar and you will understand why. Don't fail to ask for token with each Smokette.
GREELEY-BURNHAM GROCER CO.

EYE-GLASS WEARERS NOTE

This Illustration shows the proper adaptation of an Eye-Glass as it is fitted at Aloe's.

This illustration shows how the eye-glass is adapted by jewelers and so-called opticians.
When you require new Glasses go to
A. S. ALOE & CO.
THE OPTICIANS,
415 N. BROADWAY
And get your eyes properly tested and frames properly fitted to your face.
Prices Low, from $1 up.

$500 REWARD
For any trace of Antipyrine, Morphine, Chloral or any other injurious compound in KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES. 25c.
MCKEE'S ROCKS, Pa., Feb. 21, 1891.
Norman Lichty, Des Moines, Io.:
DEAR SIR—Please ship Krause's Capsules ordered as soon as you possibly can. We are entirely out and missing sales.
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Bile Beans
Small.
Positively cure Sick-headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Colds and General debility. 40 to the bottle. Sugar coated. Easy to take. Do not gripe nor sicken the stomach. Sold by druggists. Price 25c. Reliable and economical. Sample dose free.
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JULY 26.
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Raspberry,
Pine Apple,
Claret,
Orange
CONCENTRATED LEMONADES
With the addition of plain ice water, or any aerated water, make a most delightful and refreshing drink. Perfectly pure and wholesome. Nothing better for Picnics, Excursions or Fishing parties. Put up in pint bottles.
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Meyer-Bain Manufacturing Co.
Ask your grocer or druggist for them.

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All kinds of Household Goods sold on easy weekly or monthly payments 50 per cent cheaper than any uptown house. Call and see our large stock and prices.
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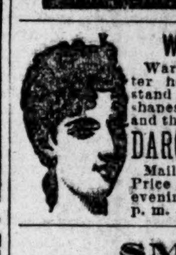

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DARCEL'S, 515 OLIVE ST.
Mail orders promptly attended to. Price list sent on application. Open evenings until 7:30; Saturdays until 9 p. m. Hair-dressing a specialty.

SMITH'S CHEMICAL DYE WORKS,
J. G. KEITH, Proprietor.
309 N. 7th st., St. Louis, Mo., will remove July 1 to 2306 Washington av.; office to 306 N. 7th st. Your suits cleaned, dyed and repaired. All kinds of ladies' goods cleaned and dyed. Gents' dress suits, ladies' silk dresses, silk curtains and portiers cleaned by the French dry cleaning process. Established 1849.

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Shoes for Gents are the best at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4. Try one pair; you will wear no other. Open until 9 p. m.

1030 MARKET STREET.
Sent by express to all parts of the United States.

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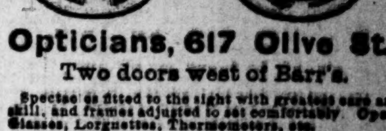

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Spectacles fitted to the sight with greatest care and skill, and frames adjusted to set comfortably. Opera Glasses, Lorgnettes, Thermometers, etc.

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CL. STRASSBERGER, Agent.
We recommend his Music Institute for all instruments to the public; good teachers; catalogue free.
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Allays all irritation, soreness, galling, pimples and all other skin diseases, leaving the skin soft and silky. Recommended by all doctors to be the best yet produced for toilet and bath purposes. Ask your druggist for it. Made by
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SANGUINE SHORTS.

THEY RECEIVE A WET BLANKET IN THE RECENT RAINS.

The Declining Tendency of the Market Checked—All Now Depends Upon the Weather—Review of the Markets—Items of Interest.

A threatened squeeze in July wheat has drawn forth an agonizing squeal from the shorts, who had this month sold for a sure thing. They had failed to take into account the vagaries of the season, which has been unusually variegated for a July, this year. It was a late crop to start with, also, and a considerable, in fact, large amount that usually comes to this market when the new crop begins to move, was destroyed by the floods, reducing the early volume of arrivals materially. Then came the late spell of wet weather, preventing threshing and retarding the movement still further. The result has been unusually light receipts for the first half of July. Thus the past week's receipts were only 348,700 bu corn increase of 110,000 bu over the week before, but 591,500 bu smaller than for corresponding week last year. The stock in store, taking out the 80,000 bu shipped by barges for exports, is only about 450,000 bu and of this less than 200,000 bu is No. 2 red. All this has excited considerable alarm among the shorts, especially when they discovered that July contracts would not "ring out, indicating that the longs were standing "pat" on their lines. The shortage is large too, being estimated as high as 2,000,000 bu, and the parties supposed to control the deal are in an excellent position to give the market an ugly twist, if they see fit. The only hope for the shorts is heavy receipts for the balance of the month, and that can only be with settled weather, which just at present there is no show for. So anxious were some of the shorts to get out they rushed July up 4½c this past week, it selling from 74⅞c Wednesday to 79⅛c Friday, though closing off to 78⅝c yesterday on anticipations of enlarged arrivals this week, but this closing rate was 2½c above the preceding Saturday. All will depend upon the weather from now on, as country advices indicate that plenty of wheat can be obtained, if the weather is favorable, and threshing can be resumed. The rains, it is feared, have impaired the condition of the wheat, so much, rendering it damp and tough, that the grading will not be good and the proportion inspecting No. 2 is expected to be small. This will not help the July shorts any. This upward turn has been of marked benefit for the St. Louis market, putting the price far above competing points and making this by far the best market for the country shipper to turn his wheat to. With cash No. 2 red 79@79⅛c, as it was yesterday in this market, and taking into consideration the freight differential, St. Louis is now 4c higher than Chicago. The lower grades are well up in price here also, the latest bids for No. 3 red being 73½c, No. 4 winter selling at 67c and rejected at 60c this, 61c East side.

* * *

The whole market was influenced by the upward shoot taken by July, even that bogie, the Hatch anti-option bill, failing to hold prices down, though daily threatening the market. The rainy weather throughout the winter wheat harvesting section was also a strengthening factor, and across the water came reports of wet weather on the Continent preventing harvesting and advancing their markets, though of late an improvement in the weather in Europe has been noted. A change for the worse was also seen in the character of crop advices in this country, Tennessee sending in reports of damage by wet weather and wheat sprouting in the shock, the harvesting returns from certain sections, more especially in the States east of the Mississippi, being disappointing and spring wheat conditions declared to be backward, with the prospects that the Northwestern crop will have to take chances on early frosts. The Cincinnati *Price Current* sums it all up in the statement: "General average regarded likely to prove short of estimates." The market conditions have been such that many of the sure sellers for 70c are growing a little shaky in their belief and some traders are inclined to lean more toward the long side. A few days of fine weather would probably face them about again, however. The market was off to 72⅝@¾c for Aug., 73⅝@¾c for Sept. and 76⅞c for Dec. early last Wednesday and by Friday Aug. was up to 75c, Sept. to 75½c and Dec. to 79c. The close of yesterday had sellers at 74⅛c for Aug. and 78@⅛c for Dec. and Sept. was 74¾c, these rates just about where the preceding Saturday closed.

* * *

Since the issuance of the Government report the trade has been inclined to guess the corn market on the short side. Not that the report could be construed as bearish, as on its figures a crop of not quite 1,700,000,000 bu could be figured, but there was such room for improvement and the weather throughout the corn belt has been so favorable for this improvement—plenty of or enough moisture and a warm temperature—and the belief so fixed that farmers' reserves of old corn were heavy, enough some claim to make up the shortage indicated in the '92 crop. But while the weather has been regarded as so favorable, there are numerous indications that the crop is not coming along so finely as could be desired. The '92 crop is a late crop and it still has its critical period to pass through. Its growth is uneven, and where it looks magnificent in some localities it is just the reverse in others. The crop is in a position where it is not safe to grow too bearish and get involved too deeply on the short side. Selling for improved crop prospects—that did materialize—sent the price down on last Tuesday to 44c for July, 43⅛c for Aug. and 43¼c for Sept. Since then the July option has mounted to 46¼c through fear of a squeeze, to which the the light arrivals and strong cash market were attributable and carried Aug. up to 44¾c and Sept. to 45c. Yesterday's close was 45¼c bid for July, 44½c, Aug. and Sept., 44⅛c, latter 1c below the preceding Saturday. If there is a squeeze in July it will probably not amount to much, as the shortage is small. Wet weather and farmers busy in the fields have held receipts down to insignificant proportions, which will continue if the weather does not change for the better. Receipts for week of 183,555 bu, were 11,000 bu larger than preceding week, but 50,000 bu smaller than same week last year. The stock yesterday morning showed 145,000 bu reduction so far for the week and was down to 115,000 bu, of which 39,000 bu was No. 2 and 17,000 No. 2 which. There was no large nor varied demand, but it was urgent enough to give a stiff cash market, particularly for the milling grades, which advanced 2½@3c. All the orders that arrived for mixed corn could not be filled, so scant was the supply. Yesterday's rates were 46c, 45¾c for No. 2, 43½c for No. 3, 41c for No. 4, 36c for no grade, 55c this and 56 East side for No. 2 white, 54c for No. 3 white and No. 2 color.

* * *

Too much over confidence by the short sellers and a lack of demand for the cash article put oats down so low in price that St. Louis has not been in it of late with other markets. The bears hammered Aug. down to 27¾c and Sept. to 27⅞c on a Government report showing a depreciation in condition, and July sold at 29¼c, with cash No. 2 down to 29c and No. 3 to 27½c. These low prices killed this market with the country, and the week's receipts were only 66,120 bu, over 40,000 bu smaller than week before and only half the corresponding week last year. The stock is now reduced to 59,000 bu, with only 19,000 bu No. 2. Futures have rallied some since Tuesday and yesterday July was worth 30c, but the best bid for Aug. was 28½c, and Sept. offered at 28½@⅝c. Scantier offerings have stiffened the cash market and sellers of late found no difficulty in disposing of their stock at advancing prices. Yesterday No. 4 white sold at 30½@31c, No. 2 color at 33½c and Northern mixed at 33½@34c. No. 2 was salable at 30½c, No. 3 at 29½c and No. 2 white at about 35c.

* * *

In flour conditions are about the same as have prevailed for several weeks past. Buyers manifest little concern, and keep on buying only what flour they need for immediate requirements. Not much business is expected at this time of the year, as we are now between seasons, and most buyers are waiting until new goods begin to move more freely. There is no doubt but what a part of the trade is beginning to think that flour is about as low as it is going to go, and that there is more disposition to buy, but owing to the rather uncertain state of the wheat market they are still waiting for the bottom to be reached before doing so. There continue to be steady but not large bookings for export, and although there have been free enough inquiries from abroad the advance in wheat has checked fresh sales. Millers were not inclined to sell flour for forward delivery on the August basis of wheat. The big fire in St. Johns, Newfoundland, has started up some trade to that section, and considerable low grade flour has been contracted for to go there. Supplies of good old flour are not large and there is some complaint that the new wheat is not in good milling condition. Receipts for the week were 22,635 bbls, against 22,988 the week before, and shipments 33,756 bbls, against 38,769. The weekly output was as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Cap'y 24 hrs
Woestman Mill Co.	3,000	3,600	750
Yeager Flour Mill Co.	......	......	1,000
H. B. Eggers & Co.	1,500	1,500	450
Hezel Milling Co.	3,600	3,600	600
Victoria Mill Co.	2,000	3,800	1,000
G. P. Plant Mill Co.	6,000	7,000	1,400
Regina Mills	3,000	1,000	1,000
Sessinghaus Milling Co.	3,000	......	500
Kauffman Milling Co.	3,000	1,500	1,600
Kehlor Bros.	6,000	6,000	6,000
Saxony Mills	3,300	3,000	750
Carondelet Milling Co.	750	300	350
E. O. Stanard Milling Co.	8,600	9,600	2,200
Sparks Mill Co.	4,000	4,000	750
Goddard Flour Mill Co.	2,400	......	700
Total	50,100	44,900	18,850

* * *

The threatened anti-option legislation continues to be a bugbear to cotton, and its effects are probably greater and the injury done larger to this staple than to any other article mentioned in the bill. The result of this agitation has not only caused a decline of 1c per lb. thus far, but is keeping buyers from investing, and conditions which ordinarily would have a beneficial effect on values are given little consideration. The reports from Washington are that if the bill comes up for consideration and a vote reached it would pass. The only hope is that action will be delayed and the measure laid over until the next session. The new Hamburg Cotton Exchange has already sent agents to this country to solicit business, so sure are they that the bill forbidding trading in futures in this country will pass. The great excess of the visible supply over former years also continues to be a most depressing factor, and the trade situation abroad is obviously very poor. Advices from Liverpool say that another strike is more than probable, and that a meeting of the Master Spinners' Federation next Tuesday will determine the question. In Manchester there was little alteration in the general aspect, but trade in some lines slightly improved. The reports from the crop were not of the best. There has been entirely too much rain, particularly in Mississippi and surrounding States, and if these conditions continue serious damage is looked for. The first bale of cotton of the season 1892-93 was ginned in San Diego, Tex., and sold on the Houston Cotton Exchange early in the week. Not much doing locally, sales during the week aggregating 2,735 bales, and the only change in quotations was a reduction of 1-16c on Friday.

* * *

Hill, Fontaine & Co.'s report of July 15 candidly closes with the announcement that in answer to the daily question, Will cotton advance? the firm frankly says: "We do not know." The circular shows, however, from the figures that the average price of middling cotton in New York on July 15 for the past six years was 10.56c per lb. This year it is 7¼c. The review pointedly refers to the fact that there has been no decrease in the prices of manufactured cotton goods in proportion to the decreases in the price of the raw material. The present low prices are largely attributed by the firm to manipulation and illegitimate conditions.

Chat From 'Change.

Advices from Stockton, Cal., state that returns from the threshers are somewhat disappointing. The surplus for export is estimated at 850,000 to 900,000 tons.

* * *

Country shippers should use discretion in shipping wheat to market, especially the new wheat. The new wheat should be allowed to pass through the sweat thoroughly and get fully cured before shipping.

* * *

The average price of English wheat in country markets is now equal to 87¼c per bu, or 27½c per bu lower than one year ago. No. 2 red in St. Louis is only 4c lower than a year ago.

* * *

Geo. Plant says the purchase of the Chamber of Commerce building was a good thing in one way. When the Hatch bill goes into effect the option traders will have some place to sleep in.

* * *

The expectation is the Hatch anti-option bill will be brought before the Senate this week, probably early in the week. If speedy action is not taken, the chances are good that anti-option legislation will be postponed until the next session of Congress.

* * *

After an absence of over two years and three months from the blackboards on 'Change, Chicago quotations will once more be posted, beginning to-morrow. The Postal Telegraph Co. state that everything is in readiness and these quotations will begin to-morrow, sure. The board upon which the New York market has heretofore been posted will be used for the Chicago quotations.

* * *

The traveling man for a leading dry goods concern writes his firm from Greenville, Tex.: "I am pleased to inform you that the crop prospect in this county is very flattering. Oats are yielding about sixty bushels per acre. Corn is about made and cotton looking fine. The weather is very hot and the merchants will all go to market in August."

* * *

Some time ago R. P. Annan took a handful of corn out of a sample representing a car load of the soft heated stuff arriving here that inspected "no grade." It was some of that corn loaded when wet, and heating while en route to the market. This corn Mr. Annan planted in his field at home, but, though put in the ground several weeks ago, it has not shown above ground yet, indicating that all the germinating property of the corn had been killed.

* * *

It is probably not known to his friends, but at one time in his eventful career Jim MacGinnitie was manager of a base ball team. This was the celebrated "Swipe 'Em Out" Club of Oskaloosa, Io., a club that won every game they played except one. They only played two games, the whole nine celebrating their victory by getting gloriously full that night and the next day falling down ingloriously to the tune of about 244 to 16. Then Mr. Mac disbanded his club.

* * *

Now that the members of the Merchants' Exchange have bought the Chamber of Commerce building they should be careful to see that the entire issue of the outstanding bonds are turned over to them, and not fall into the same error or neglect that the purchasers of the Masonic building did when that building was sold. After the trade was consummated the purchasers found there was a balance of the bonds still outstanding, which they were compelled to buy in at extravagant prices.

* * *

"I was down in an Arkansas town some time ago," remarked Col. Will Barnett, "and walking down the one street I came across a saloon, not premeditatedly, however. In front of this saloon sat one of the citizens—a tall, lank individual, wearing a jeans suit, hickory shirt, the collar fastened with a thorn, and one of those tall, yaller slouch hats that come to a peak. When I got in front of this gentleman he jumped in the air, threw up his arms, cracked his heels together and yelled: 'I know everything about everything!' And I said to him, 'My friend, you surprise me. I thought the only man in the world who knew everything about everything was Moses Fraley.'"

* * *

One of the stories anent the last vote on 'Change wherein the Chamber of Commerce building was purchased by the Merchants' Exchange, is that one particular member who took a most prominent position in favor of the purchase, expended some $125 in furthering his side. As he did not believe in standing all this expense, the story goes, he started a friend around the floor with a subscription list to reimburse him for his outlay. Whether the amount was raised or not, deponent saith not, but as the story goes, one member who was touched put his name down for $10. Then he glanced over the list, after which he remarked to the party carrying the list, "Why, I see you are down for only $5." "Yes," returned the other, "I thought that was enough." "Well," said the $10 man, "it only goes to show that I am twice the —— fool you are."

* * *

The indications are that the trade will have no more foreign crop reports from Government sources. There is a provision in the agricultural appropriation bill which prohibits the publication of anything except conditions of American crops and a comparison with the previous year. The bill further prohibits the publication of anything relating to crops, which has not received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The question of publishing foreign crop reports was referred lately to him, and he said he would not approve of it.

* * *

The London *Evening List* (Dornbusch) of July 1 refers to the imports of foreign breadstuffs, home deliveries, and amount afloat for the United Kingdom as follows: In the cereal year 1890-91 our receipts on foreign breadstuffs up to the end of June were at the rate of 2,924,280 bu. per week, and in 1889-90, 2,882,064 bu., the former being just enough for estimated wants and the latter slightly under. In the current year the imports equal 3,425,360 bu. per week, being 505,360 bu. in excess of our requirements of foreign assistance, which would figuratively have increased our stocks by 21,600,000 bu., were it not that farmers' delivers run 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bu. below those of recent years. Stocks in the United Kingdom have swollen to 25,920,000 bu, against 12,080,000 bu in 1891 and 13,480,000 bu in 1890. English farmers' deliveries in last week's *Gazette* prove to be the largest recorded at corresponding date in seven previous years: the returns were 51,017 qrs at 29s 6d, against 48,828 qrs at 29s 10d in preceding se'nnight and 42,224 qrs at 30s in 1891. The averages between 1885 and 1891 are 35,622 qrs at 31s 10d—the highest 39s in 1891 and the lowest 27s 11d in 1889.

Breadstuffs afloat for United Kingdom.	This week, bushels.	One year ago, bushels.
Azov and Black Sea	......	920,000
Danube	200,000	208,000
Atlantic ports	3,104,000	1,504,000
Atlantic ports flour	1,480,000	680,000
California and Oregon	3,960,000	4,184,000
California and Oregon flour	600,000	1,104,000
Calcutta	2,256,000	1,096,000
Bombay and Karachi	3,176,000	2,656,000
Chili	1,200,000	1,880,000
Argentine Republic	1,760,000	800,000
Australasia	1,760,000	4,720,000
Other countries	160,000	80,000
Flour sundries	120,000	240,000
Off coast, etc.	1,944,000	1,512,000
Total	21,720,000	21,584,000

From the Street.

Hugo Jacobson, with S. & M. Summerfield, left last night for a three-months' tour in Europe.

* * *

Fred Haueisen has returned from an extended trip to Europe, where he visited Carlsbad Springs and other points of interest in Germany.

* * *

Geo. H. Gillman, with Shaw & Richardson, has just returned from an extended business trip through the South.

* * *

J. L. Steidlin & Co. of North Third street gave the street man a want ad. for a boy to be inserted in the POST-DISPATCH one day last week. The paper came out at 3:45 o'clock and by 6 o'clock the same day they had forty applications for the position.

* * *

New potatoes are now declining steadily, largely through the offerings of home-grown, which are now coming very freely, and, as usual, very fine in quality. They will continue to decline for some time yet. The offerings from the South embraced some badly decayed lots during the week, which sold for a mere trifle.

* * *

The fruit and produce commission merchants have not in years been so busy during the first half of July. There was an opening for outside shipments for a variety of products that are usually shut out by the local crops the first week in July. It has evidently been a prosperous season to date with receivers, who have been remarkably busy up to date.

* * *

Shippers are cautioned to beware being "taken in" by a circular sent out from this city, bearing date of July 9, says the Kansas City *Bulletin*. The circular starts out with a fair statement of the condition of the market for the past week, but when they say they "have all receipts of eggs and poultry sold for next week's arrivals," it will not go down with those who know them. They offer "iron-clad" prices for one week, even if prices go lower, while if values on the market are advanced the shipper is assured (?) he will get the advantage of the raise in prices. As to the article of butter, there is not a retail store in this city that handle 150 packages weekly, let alone a little huckster stall in the city market house.

* * *

The market has been crowded to death with tomatoes all week, but there was withal a marked scarcity of good salable stock. In Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, where most of the receipts came from, they were picked quite green and then forwarded, and the market was daily overladen with green tomatoes, while ripe were exceedingly scarce. Shippers at places named stated they had to pick green or lose them altogether, as they cracked open soon as ripe and became worthless soon afterwards. Too much rain and too many worms ruined the tomatoes in the States named.

* * *

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1892.

Mr. P. M. Keily, Commission Merchant, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—We have just now a very urgent request to prepare models of some of our characteristic varieties of the tomato to send to Europe as an exhibit of products of native American species. We have corn, tobacco, the potato, and we wanted to show the tomato and everything else that is strictly of American origin, as it is the first of a series of exhibits of which our own great Fair will be the chief. Cannot you at once send me by express a box containing characteristic specimens, and if possible, named varieties of the tomato from the little yellow pear-shaped variety to the larger ones. We will pay the expressage here. Very truly,
H. E. VAN DEMAS, Pomologist.

I thought you might get them on the market. Two of a kind enough. V.

* * *

The profits of fruit growing are, as a rule, large, when the business is intelligently pursued and well managed. Who, for instance, could have thought fruit growing away down in southwest Missouri, in Howell County, a comparatively wild and unsettled portion of the State, would prove highly remunerative? There is no market worthy of note until hundreds of miles are traversed, railroads scarce and shipping facilities meager, and with the usual result—high freight and express charges in every direction. It is true that shipping advantages, reasonable rates and a short run to some leading market are features regarded as most essential to success. Yet here is a locality that one cultivator in a thousand would not select for such a purpose. It remained for J. C. Evans, L. A. Goodman and a few others prominently identified with the Missouri State Horticultural Society to discover the marked advantage existing there, and the Olden Fruit Farm is now the first of its kind in the State, overshadowing all rivals not only in acreage and quality of fruits, but especially so in profits.

This season 25,000 bu of the finest peaches east of the Rockies are assured, and the profits or net proceeds can't fall short of $25,000 for the crop in sight. Last year, with every market glutted, the management sold the crop in the orchard, 25,000 bu., at 50c bu., $12,500. Other fruits are also grown and with similar success. Here is a sample of successful fruit growing, and at one of the most remote points in the State.

* * *

The raspberry season is over in this section. The crop was below the expectations, deliveries being fully 25 to 30 per cent below those of last year. This was particularly so with the early varieties, Miami and Doolittle. The Craig variety which matures later was also short in quantity, but owing to favorable rains the quality was fully up to that of last year. The crop of blackberries, with favorable weather during the next two weeks, owing to the increased acreage, is estimated by the largest receivers and dealers to be fully 10 per cent larger than last year. The early apple crop was very light and of exceedingly poor quality, the bulk of the deliveries being about unmerchantable. It is generally conceded that the prospect for an extremely large crop of grapes is the best known for many years. The early varieties of peaches have given very little satisfaction either to the grower or the commission merchant. So far none have been in a condition suitable for shipment; the majority being soft or specked would not stand transportation and local dealers were also slow to take hold of them, causing prices to rule extremely low. The demand for plums has been fairly good, in fact much better than it has been during former years, but the large offerings have caused prices to decline steadily.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.]

Berries and Fruits.

Blackberries—Deliveries the heaviest of the season, and while the demand was good, prices were much lower. Sales ranged 15@20c per gal. in bulk, and $1.75@2 per 6-gal. case on orders.

Dewberries—Fair offerings. Demand limited at $1.50 per 6-gal case.

Black Raspberries—The only offerings this morning were the Craig variety, which sold at 25@30c per gal.

Whortleberries—Fair demand for the little arriving at $2.50 per 6-gal case.

Cherries—Light offerings and good demand at $1.75@2.25 per 6-gal case.

Currants—Home-grown in light receipts and no consigned on the market. Home-grown sold at 50c per gal. in bulk.

Grapes—The light offerings were too green to be attractive. The little selling slowly at 50c per ⅓ bu. box.

New Apples—Very little choice on the market, the bulk of the offerings being rough, knotty and otherwise undesirable. Demand only fair; choice sold at 30@40c, common at 10@20c per ⅓ bu. box.

Peaches—Deliveries of home-grown extremely light, and condition averaged much better. Consigned was also in light receipt, with condition averaging poor, most of the arrivals being speckled or soft. Sales ranged: Home-grown, $1.50@2.50 per bu; consigned choice Texas, $1@1.35 for ⅓-bu and 70c@$1 for peck boxes; Illinois, Arkansas and Tennessee, 40@65c per ¼-bu box; damaged less.

Pears—Fair offerings and demand. Choice sold at 60c@$1; LeConte, 70@85c; green, 30@40c per ⅓-bu box.

Plums—Large deliveries of home grown as well as fair receipts of consigned. Demand fair for home-grown at $1@1.25 for Chickasaw, and $1.25@1.50 for wild goose per bu. Consigned 40@50c for wild goose and 20@30c for Chickasaw per ⅓-bu box.

Cantaloupes—Large offerings with demand limited to choice, sweet, ripe stock. Most of the receipts, however, was either too green or overripe and soft. Choice was salable at $1, others 50@75c per crate, according to condition.

Watermelons—Light receipts, and the inquiry was good, causing a very firm market. The range per car on track was: Fancy, $190@225; choice, $150@160, medium $125@140. From store, $25@30 per 100 was charged.

Oranges—Demand about equal to supply. For choice repacked we quote:

California Mediterranean sweets	4 50@5 00
California Mountain, small sizes	3 50@4 00
California Havana seedling	5 50@6 00
Catania	5 00
Rodi	5 50@6 00
Messina, 160@200	4 25@5 00
Mexican	4 00@4 50

Lemons—Steady demand at unchanged prices. We quote:

Extra fancy, ℔ box	$5 00@5 50
Fancy, ℔ box	4 50@5 00
Choice, ℔ box	4 25@4 75
Common to fair, ℔ box	3 25@4 00

California Apricots—Fair offerings. Demand about equal to supply at $1.50@1.75 ℔ 20-℔ case.

California Pears—Fair offerings and demand at $3.25@3.50 per 40-℔ case.

California Plums—Light receipts; fair demand at $2@2.25 ℔ 20-℔ case.

California Peaches—Light supply and demand at $1.50@1.75 ℔ 20-℔ case.

Bananas—Choice bunches are billed out on orders at $1.75@2, and fancy, $2@2.50 ℔ bunch.

Dates—Persian and Hallowe'en 60-℔ boxes, 4½c ℔ ℔; Sairs, 60-℔ boxes, 4c; Fards, 12-℔ boxes, 7c; 60-℔ boxes, 5½@6c ℔ ℔.

Figs—In bags, 5@6c; layers in boxes, fancy, 14@16c; choice, 12@14c; fair, 11@12c ℔ ℔.

Dried Fruits—Small sales of new evaporated apples have been made lately at 6c and raspberries at 20c, but really nothing doing in old fruit, which is entirely nominal as follows: Apples—Sun-dried, 3@3¼c; evaporated, 4@6c; chopped, 1¼c; cores and peelings, ½c. Peaches—Sun-dried, 2c.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Received 5,310 bu; shipped 4,386 bu. Lower and rather slow. Offerings larger, while demand is usually slack on a Saturday. Sales on levee—110 sks at 50@55c, 18 sks at 50c, 25 sks at 52c, 23 sks at 52½c, 21 sks at 56¼c per bu, and 30 bbls at $1.50 per bbl. Southern quotable at $1.75@2.10 per bbl.

Onions—Received 882 bu; shipped 924 bu. Lower, with receipts increasing and demand only fair. Southern quotable at $1.00@1.10 per sack and near-grown at 60@65c per bu. Sales on levee: 48 sks at 65c per bu.

Cabbage—Fair offerings, and for Saturday demand was unusually good at $1.75 per crate on orders.

Cucumbers—Large offerings, most of which were too ripe with some in barrels heated. Demand was only fair. Sales ranged 20@25c for ⅓, 50c for bu boxes and $1.50@2 per bbl; for consigned home-grown, 25@30c per doz.

Celery—Fair offerings, light demand at 20@25c per doz.

Lettuce—Moderately good demand for the light offerings at 50c per box.

Green Peas—Light offerings and fair demand at $1.75@2 per bu.

Green Corn—Light offerings and demand at 15@20c ℔ doz.

String Beans—More offerings for which the demand was only fair at 60@70c per bu.

Squash—Fair receipts, demand limited. Sales range: 30@40c per doz.

Tomatoes—Large receipts, coming mostly from Mississippi. A large majority of the offerings were either too green, split and leaking, the percentage of choice ripe being very small. Demand for choice ripe good, but for all others poor. Sales ranged: Mississippi choice ripe, 60@75c and green, 30@40c per case; Southern Illinois and Arkansas at 40@50c per ⅓-bu box and 60@75c per case; too green, soft and leaking much less.

On Orders in Shipping Condition.

String beans, ℔ bu, 75c; egg plant, ℔ doz, home-grown, $2; consigned, 75c@$1; green peas, ℔ bu, $2; new potatoes, ℔ bu, 80@90c; tomatoes ℔ ⅓-bu case, 75c; squash, 40c ℔ doz; asparagus, ℔ doz, 40c for small and $1.00 for large; beets, per doz bunches, 17½c; carrots, per doz bunches 15c; spring onions, per doz, 15c; radishes, long red per doz, 15c; radishes, white per doz, 12½c; soup bunches, fancy per doz, 35c; garlic, per ℔, 12½c; watercress, per doz, 50c; parsley, per doz, 15c; rhubarb, per doz, 15c; cucumbers, home-grown per doz, 30@35c.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—Trade has been moderate in butter all week, and it was due only to the fact that receipts were unusually light for the reason that prices were maintained. It is reported that the make is increasing, as the weather of late has been rather favorable, and buyers are inclined to go slow, which, however, is nothing unusual at this time of the year, when the consumption is curtailed by the abundance of berries, early fruits and the like. Good country butter has been doing a little better.

Creamery, fancy near-by, Neb., Io. and Wis.	19@20
Creamery, seconds or gathered cream stock	15@17
Dairy, fancy	15@16
Dairy, seconds	12@14
Near-by country stock	9@11
Very low and grease stock	4@ 5

Cheese—Local dealers report a fair business at unchanged prices. Increasing supplies and a lack of export trade in the East, however, are causing an unfavorable effect. We quote: Wisconsin full cream, twins, 9¼c; singles, 9½c; Young America, 9¾c; skims, 4@7c; Swiss, choice old, 17c; choice new, 13@14; low, 10@11c; brick, 9½@10½c; limberger, 8½@9½c.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—The market ruled firm for chickens, both young and old, offerings being moderate and the demand very good. Large spring chickens sold at 13c and small at 12c per ℔. Old hens at 10c and roosters at 5c. Young ducks and geese fair sale at 8c. Old turkeys salable at 6c, but old ducks and geese not wanted and nominal. Pigeons sell at $1.50 and squabs at $1.25 per doz.

Game—Woodcock, $6; wood duck, $2.50; frog legs, 50@75c, latter for large.

Live Veals—Market largely overstocked, with little or no demand. Rough, thin and large not wanted at any price, while the choice offerings were selling only in a small way. Sales ranged: Choice small fat, 3@3½c; medium, 2½@3c; heretics, rough and thin, 1½@2c per lb.

Sheep—Light offerings and demand at 2½@3½c ℔ ℔.

Spring Lambs—Receipts and demand fair; Sales ranged 3½@4½c for poor to choice.

Eggs.

Received 1,164 cases; shipped, 124 cases. A very dull, weak and unsatisfactory market, being depressed by large offerings of inferior and doubtful stock. Only a small portion of the stock coming is good enough for the trade, and all the rest are accumulating in hands of receivers. Choice fresh gathered were salable at 11½c per doz, but the ordinary run of stock could not be sold at 11c. Guinea eggs half price.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—The quality of the green stock coming shows an improvement and a steadier feeling manifest on that account. Dry stock runs buggy and inferior, and rules dull.

Green salted, No. 1 cured (uncured less)	4
Green salted, No. 2 and bulls	3
Green salted, round	3¼@3½
Glue stock, green	1½
Dry flint, No. 1	8
Dry flint, No. 2, skins and bulls	5
Dry flint, round, fallen and light to heavy	5 @7
Dry flint, culls and glue stock	3
Dry salted, No. 1	5½
Dry salted, No 2, skins and bulls	4
Dry salted, round	5

Feathers—Prime feathers rule firm and met with ready sale, but old stock dull and neglected.
Prime live geese, large sacks, 46c; small sacks, 47c; quilly, damp and unripe, 35@39c; prime gray, 39c. Old—X, 35@37½c; XX, 26@27c; XXX, 15@18c. Duck, white, 35c; dark, 25c. Chickens, dry picked, 4c; white, 15c. Tare 3 to 10 per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Green, 75c@$1.15; shearlings, 15@30c; lamb, 25@45c; dry stock, 10@20c less; fallen, 9@10c per ℔.

Deer and Antelope Skins—Deerskins, 18c; antelope, 12½c per ℔. Glue stock worthless.

Goat and Hog Skins—Goat skins, 15@25c apiece; hog skins, 10@15c apiece.

Tallow—Prime, in oil bbls, 4¼c ℔ ℔; No. 2 and irregular pkgs, 3¾@4c; cake, 4¼@4½c.

Grease—Brown, 2¼@2¾c; yellow, 3@3½c; white, 4@4½c. These prices are for small country lots in irregular pkgs.

Beeswax—Quiet; prime, 25c.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.45@2.70; seneca, 25@27c; snake, 14@16c; golden seal, 14@16c; may apple, 1½@2c; blue flag (fiber off), 5c; pink, 16@18c; blood, 1½@2c; bittersweet bark, 4@5c; golden thread, 17c; lady slipper, 6c; black, 3@4c; angelica, 5@6c; wahoo, bark of tree, 5c; bark of root, 9c; elder flowers, 5c; ash bark, 2½c; elm bark, 2c; pleurisy, 4½c; beth, 4c.

Wool.

	1892.	1891.
Receipts to-day	458,104	125,907
Receipts past week	2,339,859	1,385,867
Receipts since Jan. 1	18,170,976	13,833,941
Shipments to-day	111,525	179,113
Shipments past week	1,483,240	954,993
Shipments since Jan. 1	13,236,124	9,966,084

The movement in Texas and territory wools during the past week in this market has been very liberal. This was not due to any improvement in values, but rather to the fact that offerings of all grades were complete, the quality of the best, and holders more disposed to accept the best offers that manufacturers would make. The latter are aware that the best stock of the season is now offering and that it is to their interest to obtain enough to cover contracts for goods.

The market for bright wool was dull, for the same reason that wool from the later shearing states was active. Manufacturers who use this class of stock have enough on hand for present purposes, and are slow to make offers. Stocks of this class of wool in hands of dealers are still ample, but receipts at first hands show a material falling off, though stocks in the country are still considerable, being held mostly in large lots. Owing to lack of demand prices on this description of stock have shown a softening tendency. The demand for some lines of manufactured goods is quite active, but taken as a whole the woolen goods market is not particularly brisk.

Sales: Missouri and Illinois—12 sks medium at 22c, 8 sks mixed at 21c, small lots burry at 14@17c, 42 sks at 16c to 22c. Northern—30 sks mixed at 19½c, 43 sks do at 19c, 4 sks heavy fine and 6 sks loose at 16c. Texas—4 sks hard burry at 13½c, 14 sks on p. t. Territory—25,000 ℔s on p. t.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, ETC.			
Medium	21½@22	Light fine	17 @18
Common	20 @21	Heavy fine	14 @16
Braid & coarse	18 @19	Slightly burry	17 @18
Low and cotted	15 @17	Hard burry	13½@15
KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.			
Bright medium	19 @20	Brashy & earthy	12 @14
Good medium	18 @19	Light fine	16 @17
Fine medium	17 @19	Heavy fine	13 @16
Coarse and low	15 @17	Hard burry	10 @12
TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, ETC.			
8 to 12 months.		4 to 6 months.	
Choice medium	22	Medium	19 @20
Fair medium	21 @21½	Fair medium	18 @19
Fine medium	19 @21	Fine medium	16 @18
Coarse and low	15 @17	Coarse and low	14 @15
Light fine	17 @19	Light fine	15 @16
Heavy fine	14 @16	Heavy fine	12 @14
Sandy & earthy	13 @15	Sandy & earthy	11 @14
Hard burry	13 @13½	Hard burry	12 @13
MONTANA, WYOMING, DAKOTA, ETC.			
Bright medium	20 @21	Low and coarse	15 @16
Fair medium	18 @20	Light fine	16 @17
Fine medium	17 @19	Heavy fine	14 @15
COLORADO, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA.			
Bright medium	19 @20	Low and coarse	13 @16
Fair medium	18 @19	Light fine	15 @17
Fine medium	17 @18	Heavy fine	13 @14
TUBWASHED.			
Choice	30	Coarse	26 @27
Fair	28 @29	Low and cotted	23 @24

Black wool of all kinds 5c ℔ ℔ less. Burry, cotted, seedy and chaffy, slightly, 3@4c ℔ ℔ less; moderately, 5@6c less. The tare on Texas sacks is 3 ℔s, and 10c is allowed for the sacks; on regular long sacks the tare is 3½ ℔s, and 15c is allowed for the sacks.

Seeds and Castor Beans.

[Flax seed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspector's weight.]

Grass Seed—Firm, but quiet. German millet, 90c@$1; Hungarian, 85@95c; white millet, 75@85c; timothy, $1.10@1.20. On orders higher.

Flax Seed—Car lots, salable at 97c. Sale, 42 sks at 95c.

Hemp Seed—Quotable at $1.40, pure test.

Castor Beans—Nominal. Prime, $1.45@1.50; inferior less.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broom Corn—The weather has been very favorable for broom corn in Central Illinois, and the acreage is much larger than last year. The only danger is from early frosts, but indications are that a large part of the crop will be harvested in October. Nothing doing in our market, excepting a small order trade. Common, 4@4½c; fair 5@5½c; choice, 6@6½c per ℔. Damaged and crooked less.

Popcorn—Firm at ¾@1c ℔ ℔.

Moss—Rough gray, 1¼@1½c; gray and brown mixed, 2¼@2½c; brown, 2½@2¾c; black, 3@3½c. Country machine picked—X, 3¾c; XX, 4¼c; XXX, 5c; XXXX, 5¾c.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Wrought, 60c; heavy cast and trimmings, 35c; plow and steel, 35c; stove plate, 25c; malleable, 25c; burnt, 20c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 5½c; copper, 8c; Babbitt metal and lead, 3¼c; zinc, 2¼c; pewter, 9c.

Hemp—Missouri undressed, $70@80 per ton.

Beans—Eastern hand picked, medium, $1.85; pea beans, $1.85@1.90. Country lots, 75c@$1.25 per bu, according to quality. Lima beans, 3½@3¾c per lb.

Peas—Domestic, $1.55 per bu; Scotch, $1.60.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75@85c; old rubber, $2; old rope, No. 1, $1.90; No. 2, $1.

Bones—Half-green, slaughter-house, $8@10 per ton; junk bones, $12; partially bleached, $13@14; bleached, $15@16.

Honey—Comb, choice white clover, 14@15c ℔ ℔; ordinary, 10@12c; inferior and broken, 5@8c. Extracted and strained, in barrels, 4½@5½c; in cans 6@7c.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 5¾c; 2½-bu, 6c; 2¾-bu, 6¼c; 3-bu, 6¾c; 4-bu, 7½c; 5-bu, 8¼c; 6-bu, 8½c; 7-bu, 8¾c. Cotton, seamless, 12@20c. Flour, 48-℔, 4@4½c; 98-℔, 6½c; 168-℔ export, 9¾@11c. Wool, 23@30c.

Balingstuff—Bagging, 1½-℔, 6¼c; 1¾-℔, 6¾c; 2-℔, 7¼c; 2¼-℔, 7¾c. Hemp twine, 10c. Iron cotton ties, $1.10.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 85c; car lots, 90c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; black oil, 50c; vinegar, 60c; molasses, 30c; whisky, iron hoop, 70c.

Salt—Domestic, this side, 85c; East side, 80c ℔ bbl.

Oil—Linseed oil, raw, 41c; boiled, 44c. Castor oil, best, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c. Turpentine, 36c. Cottonseed oil, summer yellow, 34c; white, 35c; winter yellow, 38c; white, 39c. For small quantities more is charged.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops, hoosier flour bbls, $4@4.50; cooper flour bbls, $5.50@6; flour half-bbls, $3@3.50. Pork bbls—Oak, $9@8; hickory, $8@9. Lard tierces—Oak, $10@11; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, $6.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Headings—Flour bbls, 4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoops, 30c; flat hoops, 28c; ½-bbls, 21@22c; meat bbls, 23½c; lard duce bbls, 21c; pork bbls, 67½c; half-bbls, 60c; protes, 87½; half-tcs, 60c; kegs, 25c.

Pecans—Western, 5c ℔ ℔; Texas, small, 5@5¼c; large, 6@6½c.

Peanuts—Tennessee, 1½@2½c; Virginia and Carolina worth more.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Without any special news to influence prices, the grain markets on 'Change opened firm and slightly higher. After a slight bulge in wheat, corn and oats dropped back under closing prices of Friday. Sept. wheat sold at 77¼@77⅜c and back to 77⅛c; corn, same month, 48¼c back to 47⅞c; oats, 30¼c and off to 30c. Pork also started a little firmer at $11.87½ for Sept., and sold back to $11.80 before the call. Receipts for the day were: Wheat, 254 cars; corn, 375; oats, 249. Contract grain—Wheat, 69 cars; corn, 115; oats, 60.

The wheat trade had an extremely dull half-day session. During the first hour prices had less than ¼c range in the way of an advance. Later there was a drop of ½c from the best figures on reports of free offering July wheat by elevator people. The news of the session was of a very ordinary character. Under these conditions, and with the death-trap of the anti-option bill being over their heads, the dullness was not to be wondered at. At 11 o'clock 50,000 bu of cash wheat was worked here for export and more is expected. Then there was selling by Armour, Seaverns, Weare and other elevator interests. On this the market weakened. It was simply a scalper's market. In corn for two hours and a half there was not anything like fair business for fifteen minutes at a time. The extreme range for the leading month was ½c and wheat was equally divided by the closing of Friday. About everything in the way of news was from United States yards: Hogs—Estimated receipts, 12,000; left over, about 8,000; quality poor; market slow on packing and shipping account and feeling rather easy. Prices unchanged. Sales ranged at $4.85@5.55 pigs, $5.50@5.95 light, $1.40@5.55 rough packing, $5.50@5.90 mixed, $5.60@5.90 heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts, 3,000; quality fair. Market rather quiet on local and shipping account. Prices easy. Quotations ranged at $5.30@5.75 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.75@5.25 good to choice do, $4.35@4.70 fair to good, $3.75@4.30 common to medium, $3.60@4.10 butchers' steers, $2.65@3.70 stockers, $2.30@4.35 Texas steers, $3.30@3.95 feeders, $1.75@3.50 cows, $2@3.25 bulls, $2.50@4.75 veal calves. Sheep—Estimated receipts, 2,000; business active for Saturday, and where prime quality was offered prices ruled strong to 10c higher. Culls and rams, $3 to $3.50; stockers, $3.50; prime native feeders, $4; Texas, $4.15 to $4.75; westerns, $4.50; native ewes, $3.75 to $4.85; mixed, $4 to $5.25; wethers, $5.25 to $5.75; cull lambs, $3.50 to $4.50; best, $5.75 to $6.10.

London—Off coast, wheat quiet but steady; corn quiet. On passage, wheat quiet and less disposition to buy; corn quiet but steady.

Futures—Wheat quiet; July, 30s 1½d; Aug., 30s 4½d. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during the week, 37,800 qrs; average price 29s. Number of cargoes waiting, 3. Liverpool closing—spot wheat, firm, limited demand; California club, 6s 11d; American red winter, steady; July, 6s 7d; Aug., 6s 7¾d; Dec., 6s 7¾d; No. 2 spring, 6s 7d. Corn, firm; moderate demand; American mixed, 4s 11½d. Flour, Minneapolis first bakers, 26s. Future wheat, steady; No. 1 California, July, 6s 10¾d; Aug., 6s 11½d; Sept., 7s 8½d; Oct., 7s 5¾d, Nov., 7s 1d. Corn, quiet; moderate demand; American mixed, July, 5s; Aug., 4s 8¼d; Sept., 4s 7¼d; Oct., 4s 7¾d; Nov., 4s 8¼d. Bacon—Quiet; poor demand. Long and short clear, 37s 6d; Cumberland cut, 42s 6d; Sweet pickled hams, 58s 6d. Lard—Steady; Prime, 37s; futures steady; July, 37s; Aug., 37s 3d; Sept., 37s 6d. Cheese—Quiet; finest, 48s 6d.

bearish, yet market started with little recovery from selling late yesterday. The movement was larger at 75 cars. The grading gave 115 cars No. 2 and only 5 cars no grade. The estimate for Monday was 415 cars.

The dispatches gave Kansas some rain and Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri clear and growing weather. The Prime crop bulletin was not encouraging to sellers as it is said the week was not so good as the previous one for the crop.

Oats were dull and devoid of any interesting feature, the market sympathizing with corn, and closing from ⅛c to ¼c easier. Receipts were 247 cars, while those for Monday were estimated at 250 cars. Shipments were 148,110 bu. from store and 28,821 bu. from the elevators. New York exported but 115 bu.

Provisions opened firm and slightly higher with grain markets. This was followed by a slow decline of 10c in pork, 7½c in ribs and 5c in lard. Before the close there was enough covering by scalpers and others to cause a rally to about opening figures. It was claimed that Cudahy interests were free sellers of products. Hogs were steady, with 12,000 posted.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—Hogs—Receipts 7,000 head; market slow; choice heavy, $5.65@5.85; mediums, $5.55@5.70; pigs, $5.00@5.30. Cattle—Receipts 41,000; market very slow; choice heavy steers, $4.58@5.45; fair to good, $2.40@4.40; cows and heifers, best, $2.20@2.55; fair to good, $1.65@2.15; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.60. bulls, $1.50@2.00; calves, $5.00@6.50. Sheep, none.

OMAHA, July 16.—Cattle receipts, 2,300. steady; feeders, $2@3.25; cows, $2@3.25; common, $1@2.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; closed lower; best, $5.75; light mixed, $5.40@5.65; heavy, $5.50@5.75; pigs, $4@5.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Wheat—Receipts, 18,698 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 49c; receipts, 13,500 bu; shipments, 6,500 bu. Oats—Receipts, 1,086 bu. Whisky, $1.15.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Close wheat—Cash, 73c; Sept., 73¾c. Barley—No. 2, 57c; Sept., 60c. Rye—No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c. Oats—No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3, 32c. Corn—No. 3, 46c; No. 4, 40c.

Live Stock by Telegraph.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,900; good steers were steady and others unsalable; all grades sold at $4.05@5.75; cows steady, $1.60@2.95; good Texas steers steady and others unsalable; all grades sold at $2.45@3. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 500. The market was 10 to 15c lower; all grades, $4.97@5.85; bulk, $5@5.65. Sheep—Receipts, 300, shipments, 1,200. The market was unchanged.

EARTH CURRENTS.

They Seriously Affected the Telegraph Lines of the Country Yesterday.

The telegraph service is just now in the grip of an enemy more invidious than a rip-roaring cyclone, a snowstorm, or even a wire-cutter's nippers. The technical name of this murderer of lightning communication is an "earth current." There is hardly any relief for it, and when it throbs through the wire either it neutralizes the battery current or it strengthens it to a voltage that threatens to burn the desks. Then the operators loll back in their chairs and wait until the spell is over. It may last two minutes or four minutes or fifteen minutes, it may come every hour or half hour or at periods of few minutes. A lineman cannot go out to the scene of the disturbance, repair the damage and the system is uncertain and unstable, and patrons of the telegraph may read with profit the rules about the company's irresponsibility for mistakes or delays, printed on the back of the forms. Yesterday was the most remarkable day in the annals of telegraphy for the frequency and power of the "earth currents." A positive current of earth electricity would travel along a wire from Chicago and completely neutralize the 350-volt positive current which the batteries at this end were pumping into the circuit. Then in fifteen minutes or less a negative earth current would throb its way to St. Louis, and when the girls at the tables opened the keys a blue streak of lightning, technically termed a spark, would flash across the intervening space. The great quadruplex circuits, which spread news over the country as a piece of fireworks spreads sparks at once and in every direction, are reduced to single circuits to become effective. The local Western Union office has thirty-four "quads" which were almost useless for much of the time yesterday. In the language of the electrician, the earth current reversed the polarities and tangled the words of the wire in the most unintelligible manner.

There is only one remedy for "earth currents." For instance, let two wires between here and Chicago be joined at each end, and be insulated from all communication with the earth, let them be vivified by an intermediate battery between the poles of the two wires at each end, and then there will be a metallic circuit, which no earth current can reach. But this is a costly cure, and only the Western Union, with its many thousand miles of wire, can afford to use it to a very great extent. The Postal Telegraph Co. was obliged to establish a metallic circuit yesterday to maintain their connections with Kansas City.

The cause of these earth currents is primarily the aurora borealis, but remotely the sun spots. It is an accepted scientific truth that sun spots are coincident with the aurora, which increases with the growth of the spots. From the appearance of the sun spots and the brilliant aurora dates a disturbance of the earth's magnetism and the production of "earth currents." What is the nature of the connection between "earth currents," the aurora, and sun spots, scientists have labored many years to discover, but in vain. They know that it is all a mass of electrical phenomena, but their knowledge stops there. The time was when scientists gazed at the brilliant illumination in the north, gravely said that it was light refracted from the icebergs and all the world believed them. But this is now an exploded theory.

It is fortunate that these epidemics of sun spots and "earth currents" are rare. The last one in the traditions of the telegraph offices, and according to scientific records, occurred in 1882. During the winter of 1881-82 the "earth currents" completely demoralized telegraphy. The "northern lights," as the aurora is styled, were very brilliant in that year and operators in all the Northern cities admired the grand spectacle in their minutes of idleness during the long night. There has not been a very noticeable aurora during the present disturbance, and this to many has been a puzzle. Prof. Henry S. Pritchett of the Washington University explained this in this way: "The aurora is an electric discharge which occurs in almost perfect vacuum in the higher areas of the atmosphere, and it therefore resembles the very beautiful phenomena of electrical discharges in vacuous tubes. But at the present time the atmosphere contains so much moisture that the air is a good conductor."

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CITY HALL NEWS.

The Forest Park Observatory—Mrs. Butler's Child Sent to the House of Refuge.

There is considerable inquiry made at the Park Commissioner's office relative to the Forest Park Meteorological Observatory which was discontinued June 30 last because of the dilapidated condition of Park Commissioner Fechter's funds, or rather because the $1,000 appropriation asked to sustain it was stricken from the appropriation bill by the City Council.

In view of the nominal and comparatively small expense which the city incurs in sustaining this institution, it is thought by many who are in a measure agitating the matter, that the station as a suburban observatory is of sufficient value to warrant the small expenditure, and that Uncle Sam should therefore shoulder the expense.

The observatory was put in Forest Park several years ago by a former Park Commissioner, who did so without regular authority from the city government, and who devoted a part of the general appropriation of his department to its sustenance.

Sent to the House of Refuge.

The Mayor yesterday afternoon instructed that Nellie Butler, the unfortunate 7-year-old child of the Butler woman who was struck and killed several days ago by Lawrence Noonan, with whom she was living in concubinage, be committed to the House of Refuge. After its mother's tragic death the child became the charge of its grandmother Mrs. Noonan, who was adjudged unworthy of its custody because of her dissipated habits. The grandfather, who is also living, is said to be a cripple and not able to support the child.

City Hall Notes.

Henry Gulvor, Superintendent House of Refuge, was granted leave of absence yesterday for four days, and Chas. P. Higgins, Superintendent of Fire and Police Telegraph, three days.

Allen & Vieths were yesterday awarded the contract for reconstructing Commercial street, from Vine street to Washington avenue with granite, for $8,576.25, and the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. the contract for reconstructing Chestnut street, from Twentieth street to Jefferson avenue with asphaltum, for $28,129.70.

Missourians Sail for Europe.

Normania, July 14, for Southampton—Mrs. M. Schafer, Miss Anna Bareuther of St. Louis.

Spree, July 12, for Southampton — Mrs. Broesell, Miss Ida Broesell, St. Louis; R. R. Goldbeck, St. Louis; David F. Kaime, Mrs. Lee, St. Louis; Louis Nordman, St. Louis; Mrs. M. Wyeth Smith, Miss Bernice Wyeth Smith, St. Joseph; P. B. Weltner, St. Louis; Mrs. W. M. Wyeth, St. Louis; Mrs. Weltner, St. Louis.

Rotterdam, July 13, for Amsterdam—Wm. Shafer, St. Louis.

City of New York, July 13, for Liverpool—Dr. J. A. Campbell, St. Louis; Russell Monro, Mrs. Monro, St. Louis.

Free Entrance to the Eads Bridge.

In accordance with their charitable custom, the management of the Eads Bridge yesterday issued an order giving women and children free admission to the bridge between the hours of 7:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. This order will remain in force until Sept. 15. This is an opportunity to get fresh air very generally used by mothers during the warm evenings of midsummer. At present, however, the weather is so delightful that there is no need of hunting cool places.

VEXED QUESTIONS.

Some of Them Presented to Financiers of Wall Street.

EFFECTS OF THE SHERMAN ACT ON THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Why Foreign Bankers Are Drawing on Our Government's Gold—Weak Spots in the American System Which Lawmakers Seem Unable to Discern—Yesterday's Transactions.

WALL STREET, July 16.—The present offers the opportunity of a lifetime to him who with a mind fit to grasp the unprecedented condition of our National finances, can by deed, tongue or pen hasten a satisfactory solution of the vexed questions arising therefrom. One of the chief peculiarties of the present situation is that no man has yet appeared who seems capable of at the same time perceiving the weak spots and pointing out practical remedies.

Here are a few of the leading points of the situation: Counting, as it is right that we should, the operations of the National Bank redemption fund, the disbursements of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892, were greater than the revenues. The excess was $4,500,000. If this has happened before in the history of our Government it was so long ago that there would be no advantage in ascertaining the exact year.

During the ten years between 1880 and 1890 there was an annual surplus of about $100,000,000. Customs revenues fell off $42,000,000 last year as compared with the year before that. Internal revenues showed an increase, but nowhere nearly enough to make up for the loss of the customs revenues. The cash balance at the end of the year was $126,000,000 against a balance two years ago on the same basis of calculation of $245,000,000. The Government now holds $114,000,000 net gold against $190,000,000 in 1890. As is well known, the great loss in our gold during the past two years has been due to heavy exports to Europe, and as we pointed out in a previous article to hoarding by the banks of this country, which have accumulated during the same period between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 gold.

The heavy exports of gold to Europe have taken place in spite of unprecedentedly heavy exports of grain. It seems a fair statement to make that had it not been for the intervention of Providence, which gave us the greatest grain crops on record this, country would have been plunged into a panic during the past year. What has caused this steady decline during the past two years in the national gold holdings and in spite of all the blessings of nature in the national prosperity? Not the bearing panic, for the situation has been growing steadily worse instead of better. Not the fears of silver coinage, not any one of a half dozen other things which have been suggested. These are concomitant, but not casual.

There is just one reason for the whole trouble. It is as plain as the sun in the heavens, and its logical processes are the simplest possible. The iniquitous act of 1890, which bears the name of Senator Sherman, alone has depleted our National Treasury, has paralyzed our industries and has finally brought us to such a condition that the dullest must see the danger. This law adds to the circulation of the country $50,000,000 or more per year.

The law was passed at a time when in consequence of the overspeculation which had prevailed throughout the world in the preceding period, there was, or seemed to be, an actual demand for more money in this country.

Interest rates were remarkably high. For this reason the issues of the treasury notes under this law were for several months readily absorbed by the country. Then, the saturation point having been reached, the accumulation of idle money in the reservoirs of the country began. Then by the simplest of natural laws the trouble began to correct itself, but in an unpleasant way. In spite of our remarkably heavy exports of grain, gold began to leave us, and nearly $40,000,000 net has gone to Europe since Jan. 1. There has been no heavy demand for gold abroad.

Money is very easy in all the foreign financial centers. Why, then, has this gold gone? Simply because the extreme ease of money has advanced sterling exchange rates to a point so near the gold exporting point that the foreigners, who know a good thing when they see it and have a chronic mania for collecting gold, have paid small premiums and held out small inducements to get it. But why, if we have too much money, should we not let the foreigners have some of it? Herein lies the root of the whole difficulty, the fatal weak spot which our lawmakers have seemed unable to discern.

The Government, in accordance with its avowed policy, refuses to draw distinctions between the two classes of money. A gold dollar is in the eyes of the Government no better than a 67½ cent silver dollar. But in the eyes of the foreigners and of our own bankers it is just 48 per cent better. Hence, not being fools, the astute gentlemen have profited by the Government's policy, and have been drawing away and locking up our gold just about as fast as they have been able to do so without creating undue apprehension. There is no reason to think that these foreigners and local bankers will suddenly lose their wits. Hence there is every reason to believe that they will continue to draw away our gold just as long as we have any for them to draw.

Synchronously the condition which has enabled them to do this will steadily grow more aggravated. The Government will continue to pour out $50,000,000 or more per year, on a commerce not eager and absorptive, but enfeebled and demoralized from previous pourings out. The situation must grow constantly more intolerable, not by steady degrees, but by an arithmetical progression. Occasionally some one will say where are the great inflation of values and the speculative activity which were to have followed the inflation of our currency and which, political economy teaches, should follow an increase of the circulating medium. Here, again, is the fatal weakness of the situation brought out for those who will look for it. An inflation of currency undoubtedly means an inflation of values, and ultimately an era of activity, if the currency is sound. But if the currency is not sound, it means a contraction of the circulating medium, due to the withdrawal of the sound currency, just as long as it is interchangeable with the debased, and demoralization of commerce, due to the withdrawal of the sound currency and the uncertainty as to the future. An inflation of currency due to fresh discoveries of gold would cause the inflation of values. An inflation of currency due to enforced purchases of silver has just the other effect. What, then, is the remedy?

There is one and every thoughtful financier of the country, headed by Senator Sherman himself, is crying for it. It is to repeal the act of 1890, the cause of the whole trouble. Then it will be time to think of further steps. The first one will probably be the International monetary conference, which, unless the Sherman act is repealed, will be the most amusing of farces. The diplomats of all Europe will politely snicker in their sleeves at the sight of this country trying to draw them into its trouble while it continues to make a false market for silver and help keep up the value of the debased silver coins of their own countries. Should the purchase of silver be stopped the conference would be a necessity, for the value of silver must decline. But it would be a necessity to other countries as well as our own. Hence a speedy solution of the whole question must follow.

Broad thinkers are bending their energies to effect the repeal of the law, and to these men the efforts of our bankers to right the situation by placing small restrictions and harrassments on the operation of natural law seem as well meant and as inadequate as the efforts of Mrs. Partington's broom against the Atlantic Ocean.

It would necessitate a considerable amount of research to find in the annals of the New York Stock Exchange the record of any two hours' trading that would eclipse for dullness to-day's short session. Speculation bordered on stagnation, and it would be extremely difficult, indeed, to imagine a more aggravated state of inertia than that which prevailed. Many proofs might be presented in evidence of the lifeless condition of the market, but only one is needed, namely, a recapitulation of the sales of stocks.

In the first fifteen minutes of trading the transactions in regularly listed properties footed up the insignificant total of 2,500 shares, and in the hour 10,500, while for the two hours the dealings amounted to 24,000 shares. Included in the total were 2,500 Reading, 2,400 St Paul, 1,900 Burlington & Quincy, 1,800 Minnesota & St. Louis, 1,700 General Electric, 1,400 Minnesota & St. Louis preferred, and 1,200 Richmond Terminal. The remarkeble spectacle was presented of St. Paul and some other leading stocks figuring in the transactions until after 10:30 a. m. The chief cause for this extreme quietude was perhaps the fact that the attendance at the board was unusually slim. Only those brokers who were actually forced to having put in an appearance. Outside centers likewise caught the stagnant fever and few, if any, orders were received therefrom.

London did nothing in our securities and an electrical storm in the West interfered with telegraphing to Chicago. The prominent railway shares that participated in the sales held firm in the face of all this inactivity, and in a number of cases a slightly higher level was attained, the best figures having been reached when the bank statement came out with the unexpectedly good showing of a gain in reserve of $4,680,125, but even this gratifying exhibit failed to arouse the speculative interests and dullness prevailed to the end.

The only features of the day were found to abide outside of the usually active railways. General Electric was conspicuous for an advance of 2⅝, selling up to 111⅛ on the active transactions than of late. The stock has been listed at Boston, which will give it the advantage of two markets. Minnesota & St. Louis was dealt in to a larger extent than most of the prominent stocks, and rose ¾@⅞ for the common and preferred, but the latter subsequently reacted ¼. Sugar Refining, common, also made a display of animation, but the stock was very erratic and moved backward and forward several times within a range of ½, closing unchanged.

The extent of the rally that took place in the more promintnt railways was equal to a half a point in Lackawanna, Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific preferred and Wheeling & Lake Erie, and something less in the balance of the list. The movements in all the other shares traded in, whether in the industrial or railway list, may be dismissed in a word, as they were made up merely of small fractional variations either up or down and were of course unattended by active dealings.

MONEY.

The feeling in the money market is gradually becoming firmer. The demand for the movement of the wheat crop is being felt, and the shipments of currency to the country is gradually reducing the large surplus of the banks. But as yet it has not been large enough to advance rates of interest, while all loans can still be obtained at 5 per cent and time discounts at 6 per cent on good collaterals. Banks and money-lenders are not compelled to seek borrowers, and are in a better position to dictate rates than they have been for the past year. Country banks and outsiders have taken advantage of the ruling low rates while local borrowers have been only using limited amounts. When the stocks of grain begin to accumulate, as they are more than likely to do during the next two weeks, bankers will become more independent and no doubt be able to dictate higher rates.

THE MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Noney on call nominally 2 per cent. Time money during the week has developed an easier feeling. The day has been light. Rates, 2½ per cent for thirty days, 3 per cent for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent for five months, 4 per cent for six months. Mercantile paper has naturally increased in demand during the week. The supply has been good but not large. Rates 3@3½ per cent for endorsed bills, receivable, 4@5 per cent for other grades and dates. Call money on the London ½ per cent; short and three months bills ¾ per cent. Clearing-house exchanges to day $108,751,696; balances, $7,819,126; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $603,708. The exchange market for sterling was quiet to-day with the posted rates unchanged at 487½@489. The rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, 487; demand, 488¼; cables, 488½; commercial bills were 486¾@⅞. Continental bills were as follows: Francs, 516⅞@517½ and 515⅝; reichsmarks, 95⅜ and 95¾; guilders, 40¼@40½.

Silver bullion on deposit with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., 2,087,206 ounces. Certificates outstanding, 2,087.

THE "POST."

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Post's* financial article says: Business on the Stock Exchange was to all practical purposes suspended today. The majority of stocks were virtually not traded in at all, and the record of shares was less than 40,000.

The actual attendance on the board was the smallest in several years. Comment on the movement of prices would be superfluous. One or two efforts were made to excite speculative interest in quarters of the market, but without success.

NEW YORK MINING MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There was no demand for mining shares on the Consolidated Exchange to-day. Following are the latest quotations. Alice, 65; Bodie, 15; Belmont, 64; Deadwood Terra, 215; Eureka Consolidated, 160; G. & C., 100; Leadville Consolidated, 12; Standard, 150.

LONDON FINANCES.

LONDON, July 16.—Market for American railways firm to-day, and prices in several instances advanced fractions from yesterday's final figures here. Speculation, however, very quiet. New York Central sold up ⅝ to 113⅜, Louisville & Nashville 12 to 70¾, Northern Pacific preferred ½ to 56⅛, Reading ¼ to 31, Norfolk & Western preferred ¼ to 41¼, Union Pacific ⅛ to 38⅛, St. Paul ⅛ to 84½, and Pennsylvania ⅛ to 55⅝; Ontario & Western close was lower, having reacted ⅜ to 18⅞; Lake Shore sold at 135¼, Erie at 26⅝, Atchison at 36¾, Kansas & Texas at 14¾ and Wabash preferred at 25, all unchanged from yesterday. New York equivalents for most part were just on level with New York first bids of yesterday, although in few cases they were slightly above those quotations. Mexican Central 4s declined ⅛ to 71, and Mexican ordinary ⅞ to 21⅛. In open market money rate was unchanged at 1 per cent.

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Hubbard & Price's cotton letter says: The statistical position, as made up this morning, is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Visible supply	3,158,243	3,274,073	2,105,746
Of which Am'c'n	2,605,408	2,692,873	1,589,746
Crop in sight	8,951,360	8,933,650	8,223,887
Came in sight during week	17,718	17,819	17,249
Plantation deliveries	7,328	4,794	7,004

Early cables from Liverpool this morning reported a decline of 2-64, which, however, was fully recovered before the close, final prices being very steady and a shade over yesterday's figures. Spot sales were 5,000 bales, a fair amount for Saturday. A feeble response was made at the opening at the steadier character of foreign advices, and during the day the net gain in values had expanded into an advance of from 3 to 4 points on last evening's price. The improvement, however, was not held, and the market closed at a gain of only 1 or 2 points for the day. August contracts have been relatively the weakest of the list, and it is becoming evident that there is a large long interest in that month.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

You are courteously invited to place your orders for Templar cards in time for the conclave. All the latest at lowest prices, or any special design can be engraved to order in the most artistic manner.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Broadway, cor. Locust.

Wilhelmina Doepfing Again.

Wilhelmina Doepfing's last case of begging was called in the First District Police Court yesterday and the Judge fined her $50, but stayed the fine on good behavior. She promised to quit begging and Judge Morris thought it best to give her a trial. Mrs. Doepfing is the old beggar woman whose child died at her home last Saturday night while she was locked up at the Four Courts.

Steinway Pianos.

Large stock in all cases and styles.
BOLLMAN BROS. CO.,
Western Representatives,
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Growth of the Smelter Interest—Work on the Silver Cord—Shipments From the New York—Rich Strike in the Montana—Local Mining Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 16.—Leadville is fast becoming the leading smelting center of the West. Hundreds of tons of Leadville ore are being treated daily and, in addition to this, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho and other States have already commenced shipping ores to this camp for treatment. There are at present in operation in Leadville four large smelting plants, which have greatly increased their capacity within the past year, another just fairly inaugurated, while another is now nearly completed and will be in full operation in a few weeks.

THE SILVER CORD.

The Silver Cord has a large sized force of men at work and a deal of development is being done. The new mill is running steadily, and is treating 75 tons per day of a good grade of sulphides.

The Mike and Stark people who a short time ago began work on their incline to the Silver Cord tunnel, have delayed the work for a time, as they have encountered a good ore body which will first be developed.

From the New York shipments now average about 175 tons monthly of a very good class of mineral. The workings are very pockety, and frequent finds of very rich silver ore are reported.

The Horse-shoe Mining and Milling Co. is a new corporotion which filed articles of incorporation this week. The capital stock is placed at $2,000,000. The Board of Directors is composed of Jas. N. Porter, Jno. B. Wardee, Henry Todd, Edgar M. Ray and Jesse H. Waters.

At the annual meeting of the Walcott Mining Co. yesterday A. Walcott was elected President; J. A. Ewing, Vice-President; R. B. Estey, Treasurer; B. F. Stickley, Secretary.

A large body of very excellent iron ore was opened up recently in the Montana property and shipments averaging fifteen tons daily are now being made.

The new concentrator at the Berdelia has been finished, and is now in operation handling a good amount of the ore from that mine daily.

The workings of the Reed National property have been repaired and active development work was resumed this week.

WORK ON THE GRIFFIN.

The Griffin company, in which St. Louis capital is heavily invested, completed arrangements this week to resume operations and the plant was started up Thursday. The first work will be to complete the upraise, begun in the property some time ago, and after its completion work on both tunnels will be resumed.

The Ben Butler people at Red Cliff have largely increased their force, having made a most excellent strike of mineral in that property recently.

St. Louis capital is being invested rather extensively right now in this State. The Keystone mine, an extension of the King property at Silverton, was this week sold to St. Louis parties for $25,000. A one-third interest in the Thunder was also purchased for $10,000. The Silver King people near the Keystone now have their cross-cut finished and have three feet of $50 mineral in sight.

The mill of the Quartz Creek Mining & Milling Co., is nearly completed. It will have a capacity of sixty tons per day and will cost when completed $50,000.

Missouri Mines.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 16.—Thos. Connor, W. H. Phelps and some St. Louis gentlemen have taken a lease on a forty acre tract of the Connor land at Centerville and will begin sinking a shaft soon.

The big concentrating plant built by F. M. Sharp on his forty tract were leased from the Rex Mining Co., was started last Thursday.

The Rex company broke its record for lead production last week. The total was 73,250 pounds. Gregory alone produced 56,060 pounds.

The Goff mines, north of Joplin, have been drained, and miners were put to work last week.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers have decided not to hold its autumn meeting in this district.

Hon. J. R. Gwynne, Executive Commissioner for the Missouri World's Fair Commission, was in Joplin Friday accompanied by Mr. Hovey, the mining expert, who will have charge of the Missouri mineral exhibit.

Rich developments continue to be made on the Maj. Perry land near Carterville. An eighth interest in a new prospect on this land sold a few days ago for $2,500.

The Snyder Bros. mines are to be reopened soon. Some of these mines have been in litigation, but all suits have now been compromised.

The Local Market.

There was more trading than usual on the Mining Exchange and prices were firm.

The stock most in demand was Pat Murphy, which has lately been showing a marked upward tendency. Trading opened at 6, and 1,000 shares were sold. The price then rose to 6½, at which figure an equal amount changed hands, and the market closed with a transfer of 700 shares at 7.

Granite Mountain was slightly higher, no offers below $11 being made, but there were no bids.

Silver Belle was in demand, 16¼ being freely bid, but sellers held out for 21¼.

Little Albert was offered at 4, but the best bids obtainable were at 2.

The following quotations were made on call:

	Bid.	Asked.
American	55	......
Eureka	7	......
Granite Mountain	......	11
Leo	2	7
Little Albert		4
Pat Murphy	6	6½
S. Belle	16¼	21¼

Trading was brisk and prices were steady.

$9.00 to Pittsburg and Return

Via the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. Tickets good going on both morning and evening trains of July 18, good for return until July 26 inclusive. For tickets and information call at O. & M. offices, 105 North Broadway, and Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. LYTLE,
General Western Passenger Agent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

The Business of the United States Court for the Past Year.

District Attorney George D. Reynolds has completed his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. In the department of criminal cases the number of cases terminated during the year was 184. The number of convictions was 76; of acquittals, 13; of cases nolle prossed, dismissed, or in which the indictments were quashed, 45. This last includes twenty cases in which the accused were not found. On June 30 the number of cases pending was 105. Fines and penalties were imposed to the amount of $1,245, and of this sum $2,128.42 was realized by the Government. Fines imposed during former years were collected to the amount of $798.97. In the civil department 111 cases to which the United States was a party or in which it had an interest were terminated. In sixty-four cases judgment in favor of the United States was given, and in six cases a contrary verdict was rendered. The number of cases dropped, discontinued or dismissed was forty-one. There were pending on June 30 fourteen cases. Judgments in favor of the United States to the amount of $6,391.16 were rendered, of which amount $2,641.96 was actually realized. The judgments against the United States aggregated $1,564.95. The sum of $141 was collected from judgments of former years. Of cases in which the United States was not a party and had no interest 123 were terminated during the year. The verdicts for plaintiff aggregated 42, those for the defendant 27. The number dismissed, discontinued, or otherwise disposed of was 55. On June 30 the number of cases pending was 183. The aggregate amount of judgments obtained was $263,898.26. The number of cases brought before the United States Commissioner was 96, in 70 of which the defendants were held, and in 28 of which they were discharged.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Men's coats and vests as low as 49c to the finest, $10. Silk coats and vests at $6.85.

GLOBE, 708 to 713 Franklin avenue.

CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

Mrs. Forster's Suit Against W. L. Hockaday to Be Dismissed.

To-morrow the suit brought by Mrs. Jennie E. Forster of Farmington, Mo., last Tuesday, to restrain W. L. Hockaday from collecting $3,165, on deposit at the Third National Bank, in this city, will be dismissed in Judge Valliant's court. Mrs. Forster is a wealthy lady of Farmington, and Hockaday, who is a son of an intimate lady friend of Mrs. Forster, acted as Mrs. Forster's agent in conducting an electric plant at Farmington. The plant was in his name, it is stated, and he was also interested in a projected electric railroad, to be built from Farmington to connect with the Iron Mountain Railroad the power to be supplied by the Farmington plant. There was nothing unusual in the interest taken by Mrs. Forster in young Hockaday because of the difference in their ages, and also he being married, but Mrs. Forster's brothers George and Philip Cole objected it is stated to their sister allowing Hockaday to use her money. It is stated that they called on him and compelled him to assign the property held by him to Mrs. Forster. Hockaday and one of the Coles then came to St. Louis, leaving Farmington by different routes. The impression was given out, it is stated, at Farmington that the money on deposit at the Third National Bank was the cause of their visit. When Cole arrived here he engaged Attorney I. N. Orr and had an injunction suit filed. Hockaday, whose wife was in St. Louis, when called on by Attorney Orr, gave him a check for the amount in the bank, stating the money belonged to Mrs. Forster and he had no idea of keeping it. Hockaday's mother, it is stated, was visiting Mrs. Forster when the suit was filed. Attorney Orr stated that there was nothing tending to show that Hockaday had wrongfully used any of Mrs. Forster's money. Hockaday, Attorney Orr stated, conveyed the electric plant to Mrs. Forster by deed yesterday a week ago.

SUIT ON CURATOR'S BOND.

Terence Cummiskey, curator of Mary O. Cummiskey, filed suit yesterday against Joseph M. Ghio and John M. Sellers, sureties for James Cummiskey, formerly curator for Mary O. Cummiskey, for $7,013.22. James Cummiskey it is alleged was appointed curator of Mary O. Cummiskey in 1886, she being 12 years old. In 1888 it is stated James Cummiskey resigned the curatorship and Terence Cummiskey was appointed in his stead. James was indebted to the estate of his ward at the time of his resignation, it is alleged, in the sum of $713.22, which amount, it is alleged, is still due. Judgment for the amount is asked and interest at the rate of 6 per cent from March 9, 1887.

OTHER SUITS FILED.

Solomon J. Quinlivan, John R. Quinlivan and James F. Quinlivan, trading as Sol. J. Quinlivan & Sons, filed an attachment suit yesterday against Oliver Ferguson & Son for $1,575.37.

James F. Labadie brought suit yesterday against Charles O. Ambs and William Ambs, trading as Jacob Ambs & Co., for $900, balance alleged to be due on a note for $1,000.

Barbara Koehler began a suit for divorce yesterday against Conrad John Koehler, on the ground of desertion. They were married Feb. 15, 1887, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and lived together until August, 1888.

Fred Vincent filed suit yesterday against Claus Vieths for $500. Vincent alleges that he and one George Steffen had the contract of wrecking the Planters' House, and that he sold out his interest in the contract to Vieths for $500, which he alleges is unpaid.

Johnson R. Bowman began an attachment suit yesterday against William Hughes for $504.

A. H. St. Clair filed suit yesterday against the Savings Co. for $1,485.90, money alleged to be due him for salary as a soliciting agent for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

Hermine Deuper was granted letters of administration yesterday on the estate of Adolph Deuper, which is valued at $5,000.

The Mound City Parlor Furniture Manufacturing Co. filed articles of incorporation yesterday with a capital stock of $5,000, all paid. Joseph Rauer owns thirty shares of the stock, and Peter Herberger and George A. Steinbriegge ten shares each.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN SAENGERBUND.

It Will Give a Saengerfest at Salem M. E. Church July 26-28.

A musical event of more than common interest will come off in St. Louis July 26-28. It is the second annual Convention and Saengerfest of the American Christian Saengerbund. This is an organization whose object is the improvement of church music and singing in the German Protestant churches. It originated in Germany, and the American branch, which is now but two years old, embraces eighty-one singing societies and 1,400 members. St. Louis has twenty-three of these societies and 485 members.

The convention will meet in the Salem M. E. Church, Fifteenth and Wash streets, on Tuesday evening, July 26. The session will be taken up with the discussion of matters of interest to musicians.

On Tuesday evening a reception will be tendered the delegates at the German Y. M. C. A. in South St. Louis. On this occasion the united choirs will sing several selections.

The Saengerfest consists of two concerts—one on Wednesday evening and one on Thursday evening. On the morning of each day there will be a rehearsal at Music Hall. At the Saengerfest the stage will be occupied with a mixed chorus of 600 voices, and a children's chorus of 400. The music will include children's choruses, one united male chorus, five mixed choruses and an organ solo. On Thursday evening the St. Louis United Chorus will sing Mozart's "Gloria."

Mr. H. H. Jacoby of St. Louis is Secretary of the Saengerbund. A meeting will be held at his residence next Monday evening to make arrangements for the convention.

In Capt. Price's Interest.

The race for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner is attracting considerable attention in this city. The following petition in the interest of Capt. Wm. W. Price, which is being circulated on 'Change, is receiving a large number of signatures:

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner:

We, the undersigned, grain dealers and receivers, feel an interest in the nomination of the very important office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner to be made by the Democratic State Convention at Jefferson City next week. The duties of that board are so closely interwoven with the vast grain interests of this State, and of this market in particular, because of its position as a grain distributing center to a large scope of the country, and of its great importance as an export point, on which hinges the values of grain, that a selection of an officer should be on the grounds of personal merit. The nominee should be one possessing a practical knowledge of the grain business, because the warehouses and inspection departments are directly under the control of the board. We trust that the delegates to the convention will consider how deeply concerned are the grain interests of the State as to a selection, and that the mere question of political preferment be of secondary consideration.

For the above reasons we urge the nomination of Capt. Wm. M. Price, who has had twenty-five years of active and practical experience in the grain business. He is thoroughly conversant with the grades and the requirements of the grain trade. His selection would meet the approval of all identified with the grain trade of this market, irrespective of party affiliations. This applies to dealers, receivers, millers, exporters and, we believe, to all of these classes, as well as farmers all over the State where he is known. Besides his consummate knowledge and fitness for all the duties of the office, Capt. Price is a gentleman of unsullied character and integrity, and in selecting him the convention would reflect honor upon the entire State and would do a great favor to the grain trade.

BILLINGSLEY & NANSON COMMISSION CO.,
A. T. HARLOW,
ANNAN, BURG & SMITH,
LANGENBERG BROS. & CO.,
COLE COMMISSION CO.,
SAXONY MILL, BY E. W. LEONHARDT, PRESIDENT,
E. O. STANARD,
ORTHWEIN BROS.,
FLANAGAN CO.,
FUNSTON COMMISSION CO.,
WOOD-MAUDE MILLING CO.,
CHAS. P. BURR & CO.,
REGINA FLOUR-MILL CO., PER LOUIS FUSZ, PRES.,
M. R. KENARD,
CHRIS. SHARP COMMISSION CO.,
DANIEL CARLISLE,
P. J. J. O'CONNOR,
P. BROCKMAN COMMISSION CO., PER P. BROCKMAN, PRESIDENT,
HUGH J. BRADY,
MELTON BARRET COMMISSION CO.,
SELLS & CO.,
P. G. GERHART,
GEO. BAYHA,
MICHAEL MCKENNIS,
JOHN MCALLISTER,
GEO. P. PLANT MILLING CO.

THE SUN WILL DIE.

IN 10,000,000 YEARS THE EARTH WILL BE COLD AND FROZEN.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Our sun, like all the other stars in the succession, is destined to become extinct. If the sun should continue the process of his condensation at the present rate he would be reduced to one-half of his present diameter in 5,000,000 years at the latest. He will then have become liquid and his temperature will begin to decrease, so that at the end of 10,000,000 years his heat will not be sufficient to maintain a condition of life on the earth analogous to the present one.

We picture our earth frozen and depoplated by cold, the last human family lost in final sleep, the sun gradually obscured by the formation of a solid crust on his surface, the whole planetary system deprived of the light and heat which have given it life during so many centuries. We see our sun, an enormous black ball, pursuing his path through space, carrying his planets with him, dark, deserted, perambulating tombs, continually gravitating around him in the eternal darkness.

What is to become of these worlds? Matter, like force, being indestructible, will they eternally continue to gravitate in space, in the condition of cosmic skeletons? To solve this question we are driven from the domain of pure science to enter that of hypothesis. But even here we must forget the rigorous principles of scientific induction.

If such were the definitive end of the worlds, if they passed from existence forever, if suns once dead were reillumined no more, there would no longer be stars in the heavens.

And why?

CHANGE THE LAW.

Because creation is so ancient that it may be considered as eternal in the past. Since the time of their formation the innumerable suns in space have abundantly had time to become extinct. Relatively to past eternity it is only the new suns which are shining. The first ones have been extinguished. The idea of succession in life is borne in then upon our minds.

Let us, moreover, interrogate nature directly and listen for her answer.

What is taking place around us? The same molecules of matter enter successively into the composition of different bodies. Bodies change, matter remains. In the interval of a month our own body is almost entirely renewed as to material. A perpetual interchange is carried on between the air, water, minerals, plants, animals and ourselves. There is incessant interchange during life and a no less incessant interchange after death of organisms. The matter which constitutes living beings is not immobile, but reenters into the circulation of life. That which we breathe, eat and drink has already been breathed, eaten and drunk thousands of times. We are made of the dust of our ancestors.

This is what passes around us. There is neither great nor small in nature. The stars are the atoms of the infinite. The laws which govern atoms also govern worlds.

The same quantity of matter is always in existence. After having been employed in the formation of nebulæ, suns, planets and living creatures, it does not fall into activity; it re-enters a new circulation. Otherwise, the world would come to an end. Otherwise, the day would come when all the worlds would be dead, buried in night, falling aimlessly through the black desert of space, an eternal solitude which no ray of light would ever illumine throughout eternity to come. That is a perspective which affords no satisfaction to the most elementary process of logic.

THE RESURRECTION OF DEAD WORLDS.

But by what natural process may dead worlds re-enter the realm of the living? When our sun shall be extinguished (and there is no doubt that such is to be his fate), how will he again enter the circulation of universal life?

The study of the constitution of the universe, which is only in its beginnings, already offers us two replies to this question, and it is very probable that nature, who is so chary of imparting her secrets, holds still better ones in reserve for the science of future centuries.

Two dead heavenly bodies may live again and enter on a new era of activity by coming together in accordance with the simple laws of gravity.

When, then, our sun shall have become extinct, and shall roll, a darkened sphere, through space, he may, like a new Phœnix, rise from his ashes, by meeting with another extinct sun, and by thus relighting the lamp of life for new worlds, which the laws of gravitation shall separate from the nebula formed by the shock of this meeting, as those same laws detached our own earth and her sister planets from the nebulous system to which we belong. At this moment the sun is traveling with great speed toward the stars of the constellation of Hercules. Each star is animated by its own movement which carries it, with its system, through space. Many of these movements are rectilinear. There is nothing impossible then in supposing that two stars may meet in space, and perhaps there lies the secret of the resurrection of worlds.

Perhaps it enters into the general destiny of the universe that the sun should be traveling toward precisely the goal which he will reach only after his death, and this may be the final cause of the proper movement of all the suns through space. But at the same time we can conceive of a second process of destruction and resurrection, of which the meteors, falling stars and comets may be the tokens.

THE CHILL OF AGES.

How is it possible that a world should fall into fragments? We cannot tell. The facts seem even contrary to the laws of gravitation. But what is gravitation in its essence? Is that force of attraction absolute? May not bodies reach a certain physical or chemical state in which gravitation will lose its power over them? Then let us grant for an instant that in consequence of the chill of ages of solidification, of dryness, our globe may one day fall into particles, and that later on its constituent materials may cease to obey the force of aggregation which now binds them together. Our globe, strong to its center, would then consist of materials simply juxtaposed, which would no longer be restrained by any central force—like a corpse which, abandoned to the workings of destruction, leaves each of the molecules which compose it at liberty to leave it forever, in obedience thenceforth to new influences. What would happen to that dead planet, to that corpse of a world? The attraction of the moon, if it still existed, would be sufficient of itself to demolish it by raising a tide of morsels of earth, instead of a liquid tide. To this let other planetary perturbations be added, and in a few centuries behold our poor disaggregated world losing its spheroidal form to become scattered imperceptibly over its orbit. Behold the planetary system in fragments. Every particle of this material must be drawn to fall pell-mell into the sun. And if such is also the final destiny of the sun, behold that dead and blackened orb disaggregated himself, and all the constituent particles of the solar system carried apart into space, destined to be disseminated through the wastes of the heavens. The dust of worlds, it will float in the void until some day, coming into the regions of a new resurrection, it shall be again thrown into the crucibles of creation, brought together by a common fecundating center, and from all sides analagous cosmic dust shall be reunited in seeking this same center to form by their universal fall a new nucleus of incandescence and of creation.

TYNDALL AND HELMHOLTZ.

"As surely," says Tyndall, "as the weights of a clock descend to their lowest position, from which they can never rise unless a new energy be communicated to them, so surely, as the ages pass in succession, will the planets one day fall one after another into the sun and there produce several thousands of times as much heat as would give out in burning masses of coal of the same dimensions. Whatever fate may finally fall to this theory, it sets up conditions which would certainly produce a sun, and it exhibits in the force of gravity acting on blind matter a source whence all the stars may proceed."

The mathematician and physiologist Helmholtz admitting that the nebulous matter of which the solar system has been formed was in the first instance of extreme tenuity, has determined the quality of heat which must have been engendered by the condensation to which we owe the existence of the sun, the earth and the planets. Assuming the specific heat of water to be that of the condensing mass, the elevations produced by the mechanical formations of the sun must have been above 28,000,000 of degrees. The ultimate condensation of cosmic dust disseminated in space is then amply sufficient also for the creation of new worlds.

We may rest assured then that nature holds in reserve the causes of resurrection as she holds in her hands the causes of destruction. To her time is nothing. An act which requires 100,000 years for its accomplishment is as definitely determined and shaped as an act which requires but one minute. To speak absolutely, eternity alone exists and time is only a relative form.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

History of the Title Under Which Young William Struts.

On the 12th day of January, 1871, while the headquarters of the Prussian army was located at Versailles, Bismarck discussed with a coterie of officers the restoration of the German Empire, and explained to them that, strange as it may seem, the title of "German Emperor" was entirely new and had never had a place in history, despite the fact that throughout centuries there had been a German Empire. Charlemagne called himself "Imperator Romanum," and his ancestors enlarged upon this by adding "semper augustus" to the "imperator romanum."

The old German kings were not known by the name of the country over which they ruled, but by that of the people whom they governed. There was no "Rex Franciae," King of France, but a "Rex Francum," King of the Franks, and the Merovingian kings found no fault with this application even after they had extended their power beyond the boundary lines of the ancient Gallia, and a permanent change was made only after the Frankish crown passed into the hands of the Carlovingians. This dynasty, born of serviiity, endeavored to obliterate as much as possible the fact of their usurpation by adopting a title which gave to the new lineage a kind of legitimacy which it did not possess by birth. Pippin was too shrewd and plentifully forewarned by the fate which overtook the ambitious major domi of the previous century to base the fortunes of his race upon the fealty and love of his people. He re-established the somewhat strained relations with the Vatican, and made the empire a close ally of the Papal See. When the Pope of Rome crossed the Alps to crown the new King of the Franks an immense change occurred in the domestic aspect of German history, and Pippin's great son, Charles, added to the title of "King of the Franks" the words "Dei gratias," by the grace of God. this latter form underwent many changes during the following centuries, the most popular of which was "divina famenta clementia." The alliance with the papal chair which struck a death blow to the republican principles of the early kings of the Franks, who were crowned by the people, reached its climax when in 800 Charles was crowned with the Imperial crown by Pope Leo, and created for himself the pompous title, "Carolus Serinissimus Augustus, a Deo Coronatus Magnus Pacificus Imperator, Romanum Gubernans Imperium, qui et per Misericordiam Dei Rex Francorum et Langobardorum" (Charles, the shining Augustus, whom God has crowned the great and peace-loving Emperor, ruling over the Roman empire, and who by the grace of God is also King of the Franks and the Lombards). Charles' son Louis was more modestly inclined. He confined himself to the title of "Imperator Augustus," dropping the name of the people and also the Roman title. The subsequent kings of the Eastern empire, the Austria of to-day, down to Otto I. who restored imperialism, were satisfied with the title of "Rex," adding thereto the name of the people whom they governed. Otto III., the fanatic adherent of the "Golden Rome," resolved to call himself once more Imperator Augustus Romanum, and Henry V. adopted this latter title for his royal power as well. Since the time of Otto III. history knows only of Roman Emperors, while with Henry V. it begins to speak of "Kings of the Romans." The official and documentary language knows absolutely nothing of a King of Germany or a German King, as was so lucidly demonstrated by Prince Bismarck on that memorable occasion in the chateau of Versailles. The Salic code begins to count the names of its rulers and also their line in power. The last Salic King was known as Henry V., while as Emperor he was the fourth Henry.

New changes were introduced with the dynasty of the Hohenstaufen, the title "augustus" being not only used with the imperial power, but with the royal as well, and to it were added "et semper," (forever). When other local titles were added, as in the case of Henry VI. and Frederick II., who possessed no less than six crowns, the imperial, besides the crowns of Germany, Burgundy, Lombardy, Sicily and Jerusalem, the "et" before the semper was dropped.

After the period of the interregnum the Latin language, which was the official one in Germany, was superseded by the German, and the name of "Augustus" appears translated in the documents of that period as "Augmentor" of the Empire, from the word "augere," and as such it became a fixture in the style of title of the subsequent kings. At the close of the middle ages the Hapsburg kings, who owned many lands, had attached to their names a string of titles so formidable that it could not be pronounced in several breaths. This rule holds good down to the present day. The humble and solemn "Divina Favente Clementia" had been discarded long ago, and the "Dei Gratia" came in favor again. The hereditary right to the crown by the grace of God suffered no relapse, as little as the title "Roman Emperor," although it depended no longer upon the crowning ceremony of the Pope of Rome. Napoleon regarded himself as the chosen Roman Emperor, and his progeny followed in his footsteps. On the 6th of August, 1806, the ancient title of Roman emperor, or Roman King, was forever buried with the extirpation of the "holy Emperor of the German nation," as it is last recorded in the annals of history. With the elimination of everything reminidful of the Roman power and the imperialism of the middle ages, the rulers of the restored German empire will be known for the first time in history as "German Emperors."

THE STOVE-PIPE HAT.

Its Varied Career in Europe During a Century.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

This is an age of jubilees and anniversaries for men and things, and right in line with the rest comes the stove-pipe hat, the swell head-gear of the age, to celebrate its hundredth birthday. Historians are of the opinion that the stove-pipe hat had its origin in the tall and pointed head-coverings of the ancient Assyrian and Egyptian priests; common mortals ascribe it to America, and base that belief upon the fact that it was first seen in the Old World, covering the venerable head of Benjamin Franklin as he appeared at the royal court of France in the capacity of Ambassador of North America.

At that time the stovepipe was a clumsy affair, called "Quaker-hat," and its ungainly proportions were not to the tastes of the ultra-fashionable dudes of Paris. It was hooted at and derided, and nothing in its reception indicated its sudden future popularity. Then as now, the French were always on the lookout for novelties, and as they cast their eyes on Benjamin's formidable tile they decided to adopt it in a modified and Frenchified form. In a twinkling of an eye it spread all over Paris and throughout France. Germany would not at that time allow it to pass its borders, and it was tabooed there as the insignia of revolution and insurrection. But it traveled all over the Continent and penetrated even to Russia, and the bigoted Russians sacrificed their ancient national headgear upon the altar of the new-fashioned god. The Czar interposed his veto, however, and decreed that whosoever was seen on the streets with a stove-pipe hat should be promptly arrested.

But the new hat was born to become the ruler of the world, despite all obstacles, and its fate was written in the stars. Modernized and modified, beribboned and bespangled, it assumed at last that respectable size and generous weight which seemed to make it the very mark of pious thought and tranquil godliness, and clothed in the color of innocence it could not fail to command universal approval. After the July riots in Paris it became more than ever the head-covering of the Royalists, while the much-feared Carbonari of that day would not tolerate it, but adopted the soft and broad-brimmed hat instead. Under the persuasive influence of fashion it grew so tall that its enemies nick-named it variously. By some it was called the "anxious pipe," and the Berliners, who permitted it to be worn only at funerals, ridiculed it as the "Bibi," "Bibifax," "Jackdaw," "Ramrod" and "Dosser." Not satisfied with villifying it, its life was threatened in Hungary, and the dangers to which it was exposed in Austria and other Southern lands caused it to take flight across the channel to England, where it enjoyed at last life and liberty.

There it grew once more slender in proportions, and sacrificed a generous slice of its brim. During the forties the brim of the stove-pipe hat was not wider than a finger. Prince Trautmanshof, who was at that time the Austrian Ambassador to the court of Great Britain, saw it in London and was captivated by it. He brought it to Vienna, created a furore with it, and won for it the high favor of the gay Viennese. A Vienna coachman "comme il faut," would as soon appear on the street without his coat as without his stovepipe. Sneers and gibes were forgotten, and for the last forty years at least it has enjoyed an existence of cloudless serenity. It has become the acknowledged king among hats, and various amusing and interesting anecdotes are told of it.

"A young Government official," writes the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "who was very much enamored of the daughter of his chef in office, used the latter's stove-pipe hat for the receptacle and means of conveyance of his clandestine correspondence with the object of his love pending the paternal interdict. Between the outside felt and inside lining the effusions of their hearts were carried back and forth, until in the course of time the missives grew so bulky that they were discovered by the irate father.

In this case a storm brewed within its slender confines, while in another it played the role of tempest alleviator with equal success.

"During a vehement quarrel which had arisen between several deputies in the French Chamber, the President decided to adjourn the session. He knew that in the deafening noise which prevailed this could be done only if he covered his head. As his own hat was not within reach, he seized a stove-pipe hat lying near by, which was much too large for him. The spectacle of a slender, slim-built man, with a hat that fell almost to his shoulders, was too much for the festive Frenchmen. They broke out into boisterous cheers, and the storm-clouds were dispelled by the general merriment."

Another incident relates the stove pipe hat to one of the greatest inventions of the age. In 1876 Thomas Alva Edison paid a visit to one of his patrons in New York. During this visit he sat with his stove-pipe hat, hole turned upward, on his knees. The fingers on his right hand were laid against the brim, and those of his left rested against the bottom of the hat. Somewhat shy of nature, Edison frequently sat with his eyes downcast during the conversation, thus talking into his hat. Every word he spoke caused the top of his hat to vibrate, and it dawned upon the great scientist then and there, that if the top of his stove-pipe could receive and transmit the sound waves of the human voice, the possibilities were unlimited, if a sensitive metal plate were introduced instead. Thus the stove-pipe hat gave the first cue to the invention of the phonograph.

Two Serious Cases of Assault.

Police Clerk Keating issued summonses yesterday for Maggie Murphy, a 15-year-old girl, living at 321 South Fourteenth street, and Joseph Hilderbrand of 221 Chouteau avenue. The Murray girl is accused of having thrown Johanna Finnegan down a flight of stairs and having broken or badly wrenched one of her arms, and Hilderbrand is charged with having beaten Lillie Moore, a young lady of who lives next door to him. The trouble between Hilderbrand and Miss Moore grew out of a quarrel between some children.

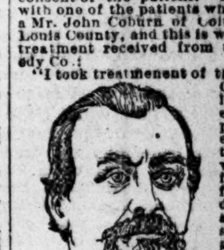
WHAT A REPORTER SAW.

An Important Witness for the Public—Judge and Jury Agree.

At the present time, when there are so many quack medical concerns, unprincipled physicians and vile patent nostrums, it is a positive relief to know that in the very heart of our city is an institution, colossal in its scope, humane in its intent, and honorable in its treatments and methods. The institution referred to is the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., situated at 1010 Olive street. This medical institute is probably familiar to the masses who daily pass along Olive street, but not one out of a thousand thoroughly appreciate its magnitude. The place is elegantly furnished in oriental grandeur, and they have all the latest inventions in apparatus, appliances and instruments for medical and surgical operations. All physicians will admit that great changes and improvements have taken place within the past few years in the manner of treating diseases, and the new inventions in apparatus, medical and electric machinery, etc., have made cures more rapid, and that diseases are now readily cured that were formerly considered incurable. If you ask the ordinary physician to show you the latest appliances, etc., he will be obliged to admit that he has not got them, and will tell you that they are so expensive that they cannot afford to purchase the late inventions. Therefore, their patients lose the opportunity to get well because the doctor is not supplied with the means necessary to effect a cure. Here comes the necessity of a medical and surgical institute, such as that conducted by the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., a company of physicians and surgeons, each experienced in his own specialty, and under the direction of consulting physicians, supplied with every remedy, appliance, apparatus, electrical machine, etc., used in the medical world. While the reporter was inspecting the place there were fully twenty people in waiting, men and women, apparently representatives of every walk in life. Physicians were busy in private offices diagnosing each case.

In response to a question by a reporter, the manager of the company said: "The central thought of this institute is to strip every expense from medical examinations. Any person, rich or poor, old or young, is welcome here to the best advice of eminent physicians. No pay is wanted; none will be accepted. No matter how difficult the case is, no matter how much of the physician's time it may consume, the diagnosis will not only be thorough, it will be absolutely free. More than that, there is not one atom of obligation, either expressed or implied, for the visitor to take 1 cent's worth of medicine of any sort. We do not urge people to go under our treatment. The visitor can take our medicines or not, just as he or she pleases.

The reporter saw many evidences of the truth of these statements. At the institute there are thousands of testimonials on file from grateful patients who have been cured, and who have cheerfully allowed the company to use their names. No names are published, or given as references, without the consent of the patient. The reporter had a chat with one of the patients while visiting the institute, a Mr. John Coburn of Columbia Botton Road, St. Louis County, and this is what he said regarding the treatment received from the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.:



"I took treatmenent of the Chinese Herb Remedy Co. three months ago for long continued and general malaise and was approaching a condition of extreme nervous prostration—was greatly troubled with insomnia and general feeling of ill health, in fact, my symptoms were dizziness, dimness of sight at times; bad dreams, seminal weakness and general feebleness of nervous system. Aside from this I had severe pains in my kidneys and bladder and in the groins; would pass small stones in my urine and was in every respect a sick man. My insomnia is gone, the symptoms above described, nervous debility, pains in the kidneys and bladder disappeared, and to-day, under the skillful treatment of the physicians at the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., I am feeling strong and robust again. I have gained in weight, and believe I am thoroughly restored to a condition of sound health. I take pleasure in recommending the Chinese Herb Remedy Co. to any who may be afflicted as I was."

The Chinese Herb Remedy Co. treats with unprecedented success all blood, skin and nervous diseases. Catarrh positively cured. Cases that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians solicited. Consultation, examination and advice free, and invited.

The Chinese Herb Remedy Co.,

1010 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Out-of-town patients successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank to fill out and a letter explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free. Office hours 9 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9; Sunday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.

WON ITS FIGHT.

History of the Great St. Louis Council Combine.

FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS IT REMAINED INTACT AND BELLIGERENT.

How It Was Got Together and How the Members Stuck to Their Agreement—The Combine Organized in 1883 Against Mayor Ewing—History of the Protracted Struggle.

The great Council Combine is at last a thing of the past. After fifteen months of battling with Mayor Noonan it has succeeded in coming out victorious. Holman's nomination Friday evening coming as it did three months after the Lindsay appointment gave the obdurate Councilmen all they wanted, and henceforward the Mayor and the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly will be on better terms. It was a long, tedious, up-hill fight, but the combine won, and every one of the eight Councilmen have reason to feel jubilant over the result. Every one of them wore a smile yesterday, but not one of their number was more jubilant than Water Commissioner Minard L. Holman, for whom they made such a gallant battle. Mayor Noonan himself seemed to feel pleased that the long fight was over and his final capitulation did not seem to disturb his equanimity in the least. He was at the City Hall several hours yesterday and told his friends that he was well pleased with his action and that he did not feel that he had made any surrender of policy or principle in submitting Commissioner Holman's name.

AN EVENTFUL FIGHT.

The Council combine will long be remembered in this city. It was the second combine, formed within a period of nine years, and it was the longer of duration. The first of these was formed in 1883, when Mayor Ewing tried to oust Fire Chief H. Clay Sexton and put certain of his henchmen in offices where the combine did not want them. It was then that two Republicans and five Democrats got together and organized the "Solid Seven." Ed Devoy, who took such an active part in the formation and management of the last combine was one of its most active members. As an organizer of combines Ed Devoy has reasons to claim the championship. When Mayor Noonan's slate was submitted towards the close of April, 1891, a howl of indignation went up because he named Michael Hester for Fire Chief instead of the old reliable Chief Lindsay and everybody thought that Lindsay's name would go in and the Mayor had helped encourage this idea. There was also much feeling because Holman's name had been left off the slate. Instead of naming Holman his Honor submitted the name of Chas. J. Brown. It then developed that Col. W. H. Swift, the head of a big contracting firm interested in city contracts, was fighting Holman. There were other names sent in on the Mayor's slate that did not give satisfaction. The slate was received by the Council without any comment on the part of the members. Before the next meeting was held, however, there was a conference in Councilman John A. Sloan's office on Fourth and Washington avenue. In that celebrated meeting when the combine was organized there were present Councilmen Sloan, M. M. Flesh, William M. Anderson, W. H. Horton, Col. Nelson Cole, Charles James, Albert Arnstein, E. F. W. Meier and President C. P. Walbridge. The conference went over the slate, and the Lindsay and Holman men decided to make a fight. Councilman James refused to go into any combination to hold out for Holman on the ground that certain of his constituents in North St. Louis wanted a change in the management of the Water Department. Councilman Arnstein said he liked Lindsay but had promised to vote for Hester. It was in this condition of affairs that the conference adjourned. Councilman James waxed wroth when he heard that eight of the Councilmen had agreed to fight any nomination the Mayor might make for Holman's place, so he quickly got in line with the opposition. This made the combine stand, Sloan, Arnstein, Walridge, Meier, Horton, Cole, Flesh and Walridge. The Anti-Combine was composed of Councilmen James, Hoolan, Bensiek, Cullinane, Wehner.

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES.

One of the first appointments taken up was that of Dr. William N. Brennan, the Mayor's brother-in-law, who was appointed for Health Commissioner. His nomination was rejected and ex-State Senator James McGrath, nominated for Building Commissioner, was the next victim. All the Democrats in the Council, regardless of "push" and "pull," voted for McGrath excepting Cullinane, who for personal reasons voted against him, together with the six Republicans.

When Hester's nomination was reported by Chairman Cullinane of the Fire Department Committee, the Council Chamber was crowded to the doors. Arnstein of the combine had promised to vote for Hester, and he kept his word. The vote on the subject of confirmation stood 7 to 6 against Hester. Arnstein, James, Cullinane, Hoolan, Bensiek and Wehner voted in the affirmative, while Sloan, Horton, Walridge, Meier, Flesh, Anderson and Cole took the negative side. In the meanwhile the friends of Lindsay, who stood up as solid for him as a stone wall, were not inactive. Backed up by such tireless workers as Ed Devoy, John B. Clements and others, they got the real estate men to declare for Lindsay and the next step was the presentation of a petition from all the bank presidents for the old Chief's retention. The significant move came next when the fire insurance men, regardless of politics, made a powerful and eloquent plea for Lindsay. This part of the programme was managed by the best-known fire underwriters in the city. All these terms in the warfare added strength to the backbone of the combine.

Rumors were frequently started that the combine was going to pieces and the Lindsay and Holman men spent many hours and days running down such reports, but the combine held out.

When the Council rejected Brown for Water Commissioner the Mayor named Mr. Charles Ledlie, a most competent hydraulic engineer, but the combine was loaded for the fray and Ledlie fared no better than Brown. The vote on his nomination was 8 to 5.

TABLED BARRY.

When Hester was knocked out the Mayor sent in the name of Assistant Chief John F. Barry, one of Lindsay's most loyal friends. This nomination was tabled and remained on the table the balance of the session. Ledlie's rejection was followed up with Brown's name. While all this excitement was going on in Council circles a movement for a reorganization was started. Wm. Little was the Secretary, drawing $175 a month, and Douglas Crothers assistant at $100. Both were Democrats and the six Republicans saw a chance to get these offices. Besides John A. Sloan, the most enthusiastic of all the combine members was the Vice-President of the Council. Through the seven Democratic votes in that body, the Republicans, aided by Councilmen Cullinane and Wehner, Democratic members, who were bent on suppressing ousted Sloan, Little and Osmer. Little was succeeded by W. H. Osmer and Crothers by Gus Gundlach, both Republican politicians. Sloan took a philosophic view of the situation, and swore that he was as much of a combine man as ever. Time wore on and the big string of appointments held up by the combine were all confirmed except the nominees for Fire Chief and Water Commissioner. Dr. Brennan was allowed to go through last spring, and so was Building Commissioner Reid. The Barry appointment remained on the table until a short time before the Democratic primaries last spring when Mayor Noonan sent in Chief Lindsay's name and it was very promptly confirmed. About the same time when the Council session expired he again sent in Mr. Brown's name. It was promptly laid on the table where it rested until Friday night when the Mayor concluded to put a stop to the trouble by appointing Holman.

There are few instances on record where a legislative body made such a determined and protracted stand against an executive and the record made by the combine of 1891-92 will go down to posterity as one of the peculiar features of the government of a great municipality.

PAID TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

A Citizen of Joplin, Mo., Who Carried a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon.

Yesterday notice of an accident to William H. Dake, a well-known citizen of Joplin, Mo., who carried at the time a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, was received at this office with the requisite certificates and a check for $25 was forwarded to him at once.

The certificate and letters tell the story of the accident as follows:

JOPLIN, Mo., July 14.

To the Sunday Post-Dispatch:

This is to certify that I, Lillian E. Dake, wife of Will H. Dake, found the inclosed coupon, signed as it now appears, upon my husband's person after the accident of breaking his left arm had occurred. I witnessed the accident at the time, together with a friend, Mrs. J. Rinehart of Webb City, Mo. The accident occurred at home. LILLIAN E. DAKE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1892. My term as Notary Public expires March 10, 1894.

THOMAS F. CALVIN, Notary Public.

The following letter was received from Mr. Dake:

JOPLIN, Mo., July 14.

Sunday Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.:

I will here briefly state the accident of breaking my arm, which occurred at our home last evening, July 13, 1892. I was standing upon a chair endeavoring to remove a book-shelf from over a doorway. I pulled the book-shelf loose, still retaining my hold upon it, when the chair tilted backward and I fell, the shelving coming down upon my arm with full force. My wife and her friend, Mrs. J. Rinehart of Webb City, were present at the time of the accident. Occupation, insurance agent. WILL H. DAKE.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 14, 1892.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

GENTLEMEN—Mr. Will H. Dake is personally known to me, is a gentleman of integrity and of high standing. He is Deputy Supreme President of the Order of Ægis, of which there are about one hundred and fifty members in Joplin. I believe every one of whom joined through Mr. Dake's influence. Respectfully, C. H. HAVEN.

The following medical certificate accompanied the letters:

JOPLIN, Mo., July 14.

The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—This will certify that Will H. Dake called on me yesterday, July 13, at 6 p. m. He was suffering from a fracture at the junction of the middle and lower third of the radius.

W. J. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1892. My term as Notary Public expires March 10, 1894. THOMAS F. CALVIN, Notary Public.

A check for $25 was sent on its way to Mr. Dake at Joplin within an hour after the receipt of notification of the accident.

A WORD OF THANKS.

The following letter of thanks was received yesterday from Mrs. E. Lyons:

JULY 16, 1892.

To the Post Dispatch:

Please allow me to express my thanks to your valuable paper for the benefits enjoyed by me as the holder of a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, on which I was given $25 when my arm was broken a few days ago. Please publish this letter so that my friends will know of the kindness of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to one of its subscribers. I am thankful to say that I am gradually recovering from my accident. Respectfully, MRS. E. LYONS.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Bishop Spalding's Vigorous Pamphlet on the Columbian Exhibit.

The managers of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, to be made at the World's Fair, are widely circulating just at present an interesting pamphlet on the subject, prepared by Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill. The writer goes over the subject thoroughly, and shows just wherein the exhibit will advance the cause of Catholic education. The paper is written in Bishop Spalding's usual vigorous style, and it contains some strong passages, particularly in defense of the Catholic system. Under this head he writes in this strain:

"Our school system is an organic part of our ecclesiastical constitution. It rests upon principles as wide as human nature, as immortal as truth. We cannot if we would, we would not if we could, recede from the stand we have taken. We hold that the common-school system is radically defective, though we have no disposition to interfere with those to whom it commends itself. We concede to others, as we demand for ourselves, religious and educational freedom. Our convictions on this point are unalterable; and since here there is question of vital temporal and eternal interests, there can be no compromise which conflicts with the principle of religious education.

"The Catholic Church is irrevocably committed to the doctrine that education is essentially religious, that purely secular schools give instructions but do not properly educate. The commemoration of the discovery of America, by holding an Exposition which will attract the attention and awaken the interest of the entire world, offers an opportunity such as we cannot hope to have again in our day, or in that of our children, to give public evidence of the work we are doing. In the four hundred years which have flown by since the stars of heaven first saw reflected from these shores the white man's face, beside his white sail, there has been no such occasion for such an advertisement, and when the fifth centenary shall be here there will be no need, we may confidently trust, of special efforts to commend and uphold the cause of religious education. Catholics assuredly have a right to a prominent place in this great celebration. Juan Perez, Isabella, and Columbus, to whose lofty views and generous courage the discovery of America is chiefly due, were not only devout Catholics, but they were upheld and strengthened in their great undertaking by religious zeal and enthusiasm. Their faith was an essential element in the success of their enterprise. There should be no desire to ignore or obscure this fact, even on the part of the foes of the church, and it is a duty which Catholics owe to the honor of the name they bear to see that the part which their religion played in opening to the Christian nations a new hemisphere, thereby extending and quickening the forces of civilization through the whole world, shall not be misunderstood or passed over in silence at this time, when the eyes of all men turn to America to behold the marvels which have been wrought here by strong hearts and awakened minds.

"To this end the Catholic Educational Exhibit, if rightly made, cannot but contribute; and since it will be the only distinctively Catholic feature in the Columbian Exposition, every honorable motive should impel us to leave nothing undone to make it worthy of the event commemorated and of our own zeal in the cause of Christian education. We shall thus place before the eyes of the millions who will visit the Exposition a clear demonstration of the great work the church in the United States is doing to develop a civilization which is in great part the outgrowth of religious principles, and which depends for its continued existence upon the morality which religious faith alone can make strong and enduring. There can be little doubt that many are opposed to the Catholic School system from the fact that they have never given serious attention to the principles upon which it rests, or to the ends which it aims to reach. It is the fashion to praise education, and hence all declare themselves favorable to it; but those who love it enough to make it a matter of thoughtful and persevering meditation are, like the lovers of truth, but few. But those who do not read seriously or think deeply, may be got to open their eyes and look; and what they see may arouse interest and lead to investigation. Opinion rules the world, and the Catholic Exhibit offers a means to help mold opinion on the subject of education, which in importance is second to no other; and in an age in which the tendency is to take the school from the control of the church, to place it under that of the State in such a way as to weaken its religious character, nothing which may assist in directing opinion to true views upon this subject may be neglected by those who believe that education is essentially religious."

The movement to secure a creditable exhibit for the Catholic schools has been taken up in nearly every State in the Union and the management promise a big display.

"A Brand New Idea."

A whole year's subscription to a beautiful illustrated household magazine given away absolutely free to all customers who buy goods amounting to $10 during the next two weeks at A. Withmar's China Store, 902 Olive street. Closing out entire stock by Aug. regardless of cost.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

A TENDENCY TO HIGH VALUES IN OLD TENEMENT DISTRICTS.

The Increase Occasioned by Prices Paid for Property in New Improving Sections—Building Progress of the City—Agents' Sales in Various Localities.

While there has been a very decided falling off in the weekly volume of real estate business, as will appear from the appended report, the sales of the year are $12,406,222 in advance of the record of 1891 at this period. Up to the present summer season the agents have had a very lively time of it this year, and now a great many of them are away taking their vacation with the intention of returning by Sept. 1, in time to conduct an active fall campaign. In the meantime there will be a lull in the market, and although the dull season has set in there has been no weakening in values.

In fact it is generally conceded that it is more difficult now to get real estate at what would be considered low figures than it has been during any summer season in many years. Ordinarily owners are anxious, but having failed to make spring sales, can be induced to sell at lower prices at this season, but that is not the rule this year and the exceptions to it are few indeed. There are fully five times as many dwellings in course of construction at the present time between Laclede and Page avenues than ever there was in any two years put together.

MANUFACTURING SITES.

Along the railway lines, well out toward the city boundary, it is difficult to purchase a site well adapted for manufacturing purposes at less than $100 a foot, and double that price is asked for a great deal of ground. This condition of the market has created a stronger inquiry, and consequently higher prices for old tenement property near the business center which may be used for manufacturing purposes, and that class of realty, dilapidated as it may be, however disreputable the locality, is advancing amazingly. In that locality north of Poplar street and east of Twelfth there was any amount of property that might have been had at $100 a foot or less two years ago, whereas now it would be a rare thing to find a parcel that could be purchased at less than $300 a foot, and some of it could not be had for $1,000. Numerous sales have been made through there lately at $300 a foot, up to as high as $700 for corners.

Pretty much the same state of affairs exists north of Franklin avenue from Seventh street east. All that part of the city south of Cass avenue has undergone a wonderful change in values recently on account of the North St. Louis railway terminals.

And in the old commercial district east of Third street there is no longer the talk one used to hear about values tumbling down, for now there is a growing opinion that the demand for wholesale warehouse buildings near the business center and adjacent to railroad tracks will make this property as valuable as it ever was.

VACANT HOUSES SCARCE.

Last year new buildings in this city occupied a street frontage of thirty-five miles. Since the first of this year fully 3,000 new houses have been commenced and most of them completed. These occupy a street frontage of over twenty miles, and the work of opening excavations for more new buildings goes on all the time.

Notwithstanding this remarkable building growth the house-renting agencies say they have fewer vacancies than ever during the month of July. The demand for dwellings west of Grand avenue being greater than the possibility to supply it with new houses, applicants have been compelled to take what they could find in the older residence section east of Grand avenue where there are now very few houses to rent. Speaking on this point the firm of M. A. Wolff & Co. said that out of a total of about 3,300 tenements on their rent roll, they have only 250 vacancies, and out of these not more than fifteen empty good houses. Gleason & Co. say that they have only fifty vacancies out of a list of 700 tenements. Rutledge & Kilpatrick say they have 3,000 tenements and only twenty-five vacancies. Cornet & Zeibig have only eight houses and fifteen flats vacant out of a total of 800 tenements, and this ratio of vacancies would most likely hold good with all the other agencies.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

The following are the number of conveyances filed for record during the past week and the considerations named therein.

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	46	$149,821
Tuesday	42	101,641
Wednesday	31	66,896
Thursday	34	169,204
Friday	40	162,191
Saturday	48	144,957
Totals	241	$794,710

Compared with the previous week it is a gain of twenty-five transfers and loss of $302,158 in sales; compared with corresponding week of 1891, gain of twenty-seven transfers and an increase of $113,600 in sales; 1890, gain of twelve transfers, loss of $487,710 in sales; 1889, gain of sixty-five transfers and an increase of $382,034 in sales.

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB PURCHASE.

A very fine building is to be erected on the north side of Lindell boulevard by the Columbian Club, a new organization that has grown out of the Harmonie Club, located at Olive and Eighteenth streets. The property bought for this purpose has a frontage of 150 feet, and extends through the entire block, with a frontage also on McPherson avenue at a point 130 feet west of Vandeventer avenue. The property cost $20,000. It was purchased through Nelson & Mersman's Agency, from Samuel Kennard and Esther Collins.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report seven sales, aggregating $25,500, among which are the following:

Dickson street—North side, between Elliott and Leffingwell avenues; a two-story ten-room brick dwelling, arranged as flats, with 25x118 feet of ground, house numbered 2727, renting for $45 per month, the property of Thomas Kitchell; sold to J. T. Wallace for $5,000.

Grand avenue—A vacant lot, 90x120, on the southeast corner of Lee avenue, the property of A. J. Crancer, sold to Michael McLaughlin for $55 per front foot. Mr. McLaughlin will improve this ground with three three-story buildings, stores and flats above, at a cost of about $20,000.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

Lafayette avenue—Nos. 1719, 1721 and 1723, being the northeast corner of Second Carondelet avenue, three two-story six room brick dwellings, with lot 51x125; renting for $900 per annum, owned by the heirs of Stephen Cornish; sold to Thomas M. Page for $8,600.

Cherokee street—Northeast corner of Michigan avenue, in Minnesota place; lot 35x122, owned by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., trustee, sold to Charles Meyer for $24 per foot.

The Mathews Sharp Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

Lucas avenue—No. 2737, a twelve-room brick house and 6 x159 feet of ground, from John C. Hall to Joseph E. Fruitt, $9,000.

Chestnut street—2614 and 2616, two eight-room stone front dwellings, three-story each, occupying a 40x80 foot lot for $15,500, from Wm. Hezel to F. A. Barr.

Joseph Hackmann sold a farm of twenty-seven acres in Macon County, Mo., from James McDermott to William Handel for $1,000.

Naughton & Bergfeld report the following sales:

Patton place—A five-room two-story frame, north side; lot, 25x130, from Jacob H. Flower to W. A. Benjamin, for $1,800. A two-story frame adjoining the above, with lot 25x130, from Jacob H. Flower to Arthur Benjamin for $1,800.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

Blair avenue—Houses numbered 4805 and 4807, northwest corner of John avenue; a new double one-story brick dwelling containing six rooms, basement and cellar; lot, 155x110 feet; sold for $3,750 from Matthias Loch to Joseph Mollman, who purchased for investment.

Newstead avenue—House numbered 3222, between Ashland and Labadie avenues, a two-story brick residence containing nine rooms, bath room, laundry and cellar; lot 30¾x105 feet; sold for $4,500 from Michael B. Scanlon to J. T. Foley, who bought for investment.

Charles H. Gleason & Co. report the sale of the premises No. 208 North Eighth street for $81,500 from Charles Fink to John P. Herman, Jr., who bought the adjoining property numbered 206 for $25,000 on the 26th of last May.

The realty purchased from Mr. Fink has a frontage of 22½ feet by a depth of 88, and embraces a three-story stone-front store and tenement building, renting at $2,400 a year. This purchase gives Mr. Herman a frontage of 43 feet.

Greenwood & Co. report the sale of 50x150 feet of ground on the northwest corner of Taylor and McMillan avenues from the Lewis Real Estate & Investment Co. to Given Campbell, who is going to improve the site with a $15,000 dwelling. Mr. Campbell is going to build a fine structure for his residence and office for his son, Dr. Given Campbell, Jr.

Stoble, Moore & Co. report the following sales:

Vernon avenue—Southwest corner of Norfolk, a five-room house and 25x100 feet of ground from Wm. A. Mohr to Philip Johnson for $1,600.

Lorain avenue—North side, between Marcus and King's highway, lot 40x107½, at $10 per foot, from George Papin to L. B. Wright.

Chas. Dunnerman reports the sale of 88x165 feet of ground at the northeast corner of Evans avenue and Pendleton street for $4,700, from Wallace Zimmerly to Fred W. Folk, who will build up the vacancy with dwellings.

The Nicholls-Ritter Real Estate & Financial Co. report the following sales:

Fountain avenue—North side, 150 feet east of Aubert avenue, 30x170 feet of ground at $35 a foot from John Armsby to S. S. Pomeroy, who purchased for a home site.

Bayard avenue—No. 742, one of the three new nine-room brick houses built by John Reardon, with 30x180 feet of ground for $5,000, to L. J. Evans.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Kansas street—A lot 35x125 feet, with a five-room frame dwelling, south side, between Michigan and Virginia avenues, from Eugenia C. Creley of Fort Worth, Tex., to Miss Marie L. Creley, for $2,700.

Tenth street—East side, between Elwood and Filmore, lot 25x125, with a three-room frame cottage, from Thomas Sales to Henry Sales, for $600.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Newstead avenue—Two four-room one-story brick houses No. 1414 and 1422, lots 25 feet front each, from Samuel Simmons and others to the Imperial Investment Co. for $3,500.

North Fourteenth street—House No. 2923 and 2925, a double two-story brick, with lot 77x95, from Otto Brinkmeyer to William Wollbrink for $3,600.

Vest avenue—Nos. 3732, 3732½, 3734 and 3734½, four flats, occupying 35x145 feet of ground, at the southeast corner of Vest and Farrar avenues, renting for $60 a month, property of James J. Little, sold to F. A. Barr of Ohio.

North Market street—No. 3110, a six-room brick dwelling, lot 17½x85. $2,625 cash, from B. F. Day to James Patterson.

Morgan street—North side, 355 feet west of Sarah street, a vacant lot, 30x195; the property of George W. Wilson; sold to Mrs B. S. Thompson at $90 per front foot. Mrs. Thompson will improve this lot with an $8,000 dwelling.

Warne avenue—A vacant lot, 25x160, on the east side, 200 feet south of Emily street, the property of Jos. Steinmetz, sold to A. Boschert, for $25 per foot.

Finney avenue—South side, east of Vandeventer avenue, two story seven-room front dwelling, with 25x155 feet of ground, house numbered 3826, the property of Theodore Dreidel, sold to F. F. King for $4,800; purchased for a home.

Blair avenue—West side, between Ferry and Bissell streets, two two-story brick dwellings, five rooms each, with 50x128 feet of ground, houses numbered 4423 and 4425, the property of Mrs. P. Dowling; sold for $4,200 to J. R. Kleinfeldt.

Evans avenue—North side, between Whittier street and Pendleton avenue, a two-story six-room brick dwelling, with 25x155 of ground, house numbered 4225, the property of D. D. Fitzgerald; sold to W. Cassidy for $3,000; purchased for a home.

Park avenue—Southeast corner of Nebraska avenue, lot 65x125, owned by John L. Williams, sold to Mrs. Margaretha Stumborg, for $55 per foot.

Virginia avenue—East side, between Shenandoah and Powhattan streets, lot 25x158, owned by Mrs. Emma L. Alexander, sold to James M. Kennedy, at $25 per foot.

Minnesota avenue—No. 334, between Cherokee and Utah streets, a one-story four room brick dwelling with lot 96x130, owned by J. G. Zimmer, sold to Mrs. Maria Wurzinger for $2,225.

Cherokee street—North side, between Minnesota and Michigan avenues, in Minnesota place, a lot 25x125, owned by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., sold to George Meyer at $21 per foot.

Indiana avenue—House No. 2804, between Lynch and Pestalozzi streets, a one-story brick residence containing four rooms and cellar, with lot 23x124 feet; sold for $2,0.0 from John C. Scott to Henry William Steinmever, who bought for a home.

South Ninth street—House No. 831, between Chouteau avenue and Gratiot street, a two-story brick residence containing seven rooms and lot 18½x110 feet; sold for $3,541 from Joseph H. and Mary R. Timmermann to John W. Salmering, who bought for an investment.

Semple avenue—House No. 2622, between Easton and Saint Louis avenues; a new, one-story frame cottage containing four rooms, closets and cellar, with lot 50x180 feet; sold for $1,600, from Frank Ehrenberg to Adrian Hauser, for a home.

Westminster place—Lot 50x142½ feet, on the south side, between Sarah and Whittier streets; sold for $4,000; from Mrs. Isabella Douglass to A. M. Ford, who will improve.

Sarah street—Lot 30x106, on the east side, between Cote Brilliante and Garfield avenues, sold for $600; from Thomas Denny to Mrs. Catherine A. Patterson, who will improve.

Ohio avenue—Lot 39½x117 feet, on the east line, between Osage and Gasconade streets; sold for $633, from Ignatz Scherzinger to Thomas W. Shelton, who will improve at once with a two-story brick residence.

North Market street, No. 3110—A six room two-story brick dwelling and 17½x85 feet of ground for $2,625 from D. F. Day to Jas. Patterson.

Greenwood boulevard—A 60x160 foot lot, 200 feet east of Sutton Station on the Missouri Pacific from J. J. Little to John C. Hall with improvements for $4,500.

Alsace avenue—South side, between Marcus and King's highway, lot 40x107½, at $10 per foot, from C. W. Moore to L. B. Wright.

Real Estate Transfers.

SEMPLE AV.—50 ft., city block 4523. Frank Ehrenberg and wife to Adrian Hauser—warranty deed	$ 1,600
SUTHERLAND AV.—50 ft. Shrewsbury Park Land & Improvement Co. to Edw. H. Holthaus—warranty deed	400
NORFOLK AV.—Near Mount Vernon av., 172 ft. 6 in., city block 3976. Laura S. Dutro to Perry McCarthy et al.—warranty deed	13,000
OREGON AV.—Bet. Osage and Gasconade, 25 ft., city block 2601. Eleanor Schwalle et al. to Frederick Arendes—warranty deed	250
McMILLAN AV., 60 ft., bet. Marcus and Taylor avs., city block 5053. Lewis R. E. & Investment Co. to Given Campbell	3,500
BAYARD AV., 30 ft., bet. Fountain and Delmar avs., city block 3762. Ganenies Schon and wife to Thos. A. Russell—warranty deed	750
CABANNE PL., 50 ft., bet. Clara and Bell avs., city block 3804. Leslie A Moffett and wife to Chas A. Kunz—warranty deed	1
CABANNE PL.—50 ft., bet. Bell and Clara avs., city block 3864. Chas. Kunz to Harriet R. Moffett—warranty deed	1
OREGON AV.—25 ft., near Osage st., city block 2601. Frederick Arendes and wife to Frank X. Schetaller et al.—special warranty deed	250
MORGAN ST.—30 ft., bet. 16th and 17th sts., city block 541. Salena Curtis and trustee et al. to Gustav Rosenberg—warranty deed	7,125
GARFIELD AV.—25 ft., bet. Goode av. and Whittier sts., city block 3679. Clerks & Mechanics' Building & Loan Association to Fred'k Hagen—warranty deed	1,300
FOREST PARK BOULEVARD—100 ft., bet. Boyle and Newstead avs., city block 3905. Jerome B. Legg and wife to Sam T. Rathell—warranty deed	8,000
HICKORY ST.—184 ft. 10 in., bet. Armstrong and Missouri avs., city block 2267. Margaret Morrison to John Mahon—warranty deed	30,000
FOREST PARK BOULEVARD—Near Cabanne av., city block 3918E. John M. Pohlman and wife to Gustav Koch—warranty deed	2,532
WESTMINSTER PL.—50 ft., near Goodfellow av., city block 3812. Isabella Douglas to A. M. Ford—warranty deed	4,000
11TH ST.—25 ft., bet. Linn and Barton sts., city block 806. Auguste Ketterer et al. to Jacob Fritz—warranty deed	3,700
BAYARD AV.—25 ft., bet. Delmar and Fountain avs., city block 3762. Chas. Williams and wife to Geo. K. Buckle et al.—warranty deed	2,900
NORTH MARKET ST.—55 ft. in city block 4973. Woerheide Realty & Improvement Co. to Thos. Cosgrove	2,200
PENNSYLVANIA AV.—295 ft. in city block 2757, near Itaska av. Anton P. Houst to Chas. M. Trefny—warranty deed	3,280
WESTMINSTER PL.—60 ft. in city block 4581. N. T. McBlock and wife to Frank Block—warranty deed	7,000
EUCLID AV.—31 ft. bet. Fountain and Page avs., city block 3770. Ennis T. Elkington and trustee et al. to Nellie Wenke—warranty deed	300
SCHOOL ST.—25 ft. near Channing av., city block 1050. K. P. Tobeas et al. to John F. Stone—warranty deed	5,200

SADDLE HORSES.

POINTS OF THE FINEST ANIMALS AND HOW TO TEACH THEM.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I read an interview with Mr. Dinks Parrish on the saddle horse. It contained some errors, which, since Mr. Parrish has not corrected, it is fair to assume, are the views held by him. Some of these errors I will discuss (with the friendliest of feeling toward Mr. Parrish, whom I esteem as a friend, and I know he will accept the criticism in the spirit I make it). So far as Mr. Parrish being an authority, I presume he is to those who understand less of the subject than he does. As to being an authority by reason of being an expert judge of horseflesh, and a master of the art of horsemanship, I am sure he is not so conceited as to claim. I will begin with the statement that the saddle-horse is bred from as clear a strain as any thoroughbred. This certainly means one of two things. It either means that the saddle horse is possessed of as pure and traceable a lineage as any thoroughbred, and independent of any mixture with the thoroughbred. In fact, a pedigree going back for several generations, to strictly saddle bred animals on both sides. Or that the saddle horse is from as clear a strain as any thoroughbred because he goes back to the thoroughbred. This is an error from either standpoint; for the following reasons, there is probably not a saddle animal in the country that goes back six pure saddle crosses on both sides, very few of them have three crosses on both sides, and a great majority of them are like some of the aristocracy in this particular that they have not a grandfather. While some of the thoroughbred can go back as many as twenty crosses and then end in the Arabian horse, the fountain head of pure equine blood. Then again, if he means that the saddle horse is of as pure blood as the thoroughbred because some of them go back to the thoroughbred, the statement is still incorrect, as there is always a mixture of cold blood, consequently not so pure. As to the points of a good saddle horse Mr. Parrish says: "He must be a finely drawn animal in whose makeup strength is subservient to beauty and style." Now, a horse may be as good as it is possible for a horse to be, and still be as ugly as a mud fence. He may go all the gaits be sure-footed, possess endurance, intelligence, etc. And then be a flea-bitten gray or some other bad color, rat-tailed, lop-eared, have a hip down, marked all over with brands or cuts from a barbed-wire fence, have an eye knocked out and other defects too numerous to mention. What Mr. Parrish probably intended to describe was a high-class fancy saddler. But for this class of horses there are exceptions to be taken to his description, for he says: "He must be narrow across the jaws." Now narrowness across the jaws is a defect in a saddle or any other kind of a horse. He states that "the tail should arch out." The tail should arch up and out. As to having strength subservient to beauty there is no reason or necessity for that. The ideal saddle horse should have substance and length in proportion to his height. The substance should be so distributed to each part that when viewed as a whole there is present that purity of anatomical outlines that gives to the observer the impression of plastic beauty, and this, combined with a gracefulness and nobleness of attitude, grace and vigor of his movements, showing strength and ability to carry his rider with ease and safety, the expression of the countenance denoting docility, etc., together with fineness of integument, are qualities a horse of this class should possess. Mr. Parrish says: "The high school gaits are the most difficult to teach," but claims to have taught one horse the trick by means of a three-foot stick, with a ten-penny nail driven through it. The high school gaits cannot be taught by the one means that Mr. Parrish used. He might make him lift his feet in the air and follow him around as he states. But that would fall woefully short of a high school education. What Mr. Parrish describes is the horse just learning to march. The A of the high school education and from A to Z is a long, weary way for a poor animal if he falls into the hands of a brutal trainer. During this time he will have to learn (assuming that he knew nothing at the beginning, but the straight saddle gaits, viz., walk, running walk, fox trot, swift trot, canter and rack) the following, the march, the high or Spanish trot, shoulder in, contra shoulder in, pironette, travers, renvers, volts and demi volts, backing in a circle, plaff, the passage, pesade, the croupade, bolotade, the capriole, etc. These figures are not mentioned in the order in which they are generally taught. In view of the foregoing it is not necessary to state that Mr. Parrish did not quite teach the horse the trick of the high school gaits. As to the high school gaits being the most difficult to teach, they are not if the teacher is competent and the pupil has had the proper preliminary education.

Mr. Parrish does not believe in the theory of kindness, notwithstanding kindness, combined with firmness, is the keystone of easy and successful training when these are practiced by a person having a practical knowledge of the means used to indicate to the horse what is wanted of him. Of course, no one but the veriest simpleton can imagine any benefit is to be gained by allowing a horse to have his own way contrary to what is wanted of him. In fact it is cruelty to a horse to allow him to become wayward through mistaken kindness, for the horse is sure to fall into some hands that won't have an intelligent appreciation of the fact that the horse became wayward through the mistake or ignorance of some former handler, and consider it all due to the animal's perversity and treat him with unnecessary and spiteful severity. A horse should be taught implicit obedience, but it must be remembered that the horse is naturally a timid animal and as a rule is willing to yield to man as far as he has been taught. So when he hesitates or refuses to do what is required of him we should ascertain whether it is through wilfulness or ignorance he refused, and then deal with him accordingly. Mr. Parrish says the best trainers have their horses so that they do not want to disobey. A horse in the condition that Mr. Parrish mentions, of being afraid of his life, would make mistake after mistake, unintentional, of course, but they would make them, and mistakes mar an exhibition. As to horses sulking while being exhibited in competition, it is generally the opposite condition that causes the trouble, viz.: nervousness; and it is not always the horse that is to blame. In fact, it is often the case that the rider gets a little rattled and, of course, blunders on the part of the horse naturally follows. I join Mr. Parrish in the wish that saddle horse interest will grow in St. Louis, and indications are that it will.

HORSEMAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE.

Carmen to Hold an Open Meeting in East St. Louis.

C. C. Shoenberg, Charles Hilt and John Sharp composing a committee of the Car Inspectors' Protective Association, and J. D. Stevenson, Conrad Fath and Edward Carroll, in behalf of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, have called an open meeting of employes of the car departments of all local railroad works, to be held at Flannigen's Hall, July 21. The object of the meeting is to discuss the labor situation.

Justice Wyatt yesterday dismissed the cases against William R. Tipton, the Lebanon man who was charged with having assaulted Attorney William F. Dore of East St. Louis, during the course of a trial at Lebanon. Attorney Dore failed to appear to prosecute.

The Republican Campaign League lately organized here met last night and made arrangements for the establishment of permanent headquarters. The Democrats of the city meet Tuesday night to organize.

Rev. S. P. Groves of Cairo, who is here visiting his son, M. S. Groves, will preach to-day at the M. E. Church, of which he was formerly pastor.

The Junior Epworth League will give a concert this afternoon at the Summit Avenue M. E. Church. Friday the Senior League gives another entertainment.

City Treasurer Philip Wolff leaves to-morrow on a pleasure trip to Denver, Salt Lake City and other Western places. His daughters, Misses Emma and Lillie, accompany him.

Rev. J. D. McCord, the Chicago evangelist who is now holding nightly meetings here, will lecture at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon.

Mrs. B. Nolan and two children have gone to Crystal City, Mo., to remain until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Hite have returned from Potosi, Mo.

Joseph Luecke, a St. Louis teamster, was arrested by the police yesterday for driving an unlicensed wagon. Justice Wilson fined him $5.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Majors of St. Louis were the guest of H. M. Wilson and family yesterday.

Misses Agnes Kerrigan, Birdie Healey, Lou Almon and Fanny Krrigan are visiting at French Village.

Rev. Samuel Buchanan will conduct services to-day at the Presbyterian Church in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Temple, who is away on a vacation.

Mrs. C. O. McCasland leaves this week for Denver to visit friends.

Mrs. W. P. Hughes left last night for Indianapolis to visit friends.

J. W. Bartholomew returned last night from New York.

Miss Nannie Norton of St. Louis was the guest of Mrs. J. Johns yesterday.

Miss Hannah Holt of Carpenter, Ill., is the guest of friends here.

Mrs. D. D. Anthony left last night for Waterloo to visit her daughter.

The City Council meets to-morrow evening.

Local branch, No. 2, C. K. of A., will hold a meeting to-day at St. Patrick's Hall.

C. D. McCasland is visiting at Decatur.

W. A. Melbourne has returned from Swanwick, Mo.

Belleville.

The Western Nail Mill, otherwise known as the Valley Mill, will resume operations after a shut down of two weeks. As announced in the POST-DISPATCH last week, the scale was signed without any trouble or wrangling, and the employes return to work satisfied with the fair treatment they have received at the hands of the liberal management.

Frank Daeum, residing in South Belleville, was struck by a locomotive in the Cairo Short Line yards yesterday and badly hurt. One of his arms was fractured and he sustained two broken ribs.

Lafayette and Missouri Councils, A. L. of H., of St. Louis, will hold a picnic at the Fair Grounds here to-day. A number of athletic events, including foot races and bicycle races, will be run off during the afternoon.

To-day's base ball game at National Park will be between the Clerks and the Diehl Emeralds of St. Louis; This will be the third appearance of the Emeralds in Belleville. The club is very popular here.

Luther Brown of Lebanon, who was stricken with paralysis a short time ago, is reported to be gradually sinking. It is said there is no hope for his recovery.

Mrs. J. J. Barnes, who was the guest of Philip Weber and family, has returned home to Omaha, Neb.

J. A. Willoughly and P. J. Koercher left yesterday for the Wisconsin lakes. They will be joined at Chicago by S. L. C. Starkel and S. C. H. Starkel.

Up to date eighty-two new cases have been filed for trial at the September term of the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Tax Equalization meets Monday, July 18, to equalize this year's assessments.

Mrs. Wesley Kirk and daughter Hazel of Louisville, Ky., are the guests of Mrs. A. L. Dawson.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Starkel have gone to Chicago to visit his parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Starkel.

The real estate of the late Michael Schultz was disposed of at public sale yesterday by the administrator, Frank Kerchner.

The anual picnic of the Presbyterian Sunday-school takes place next Wednesday at Queen's Lake.

About Mound City.

MOUND CITY, Ill., July 16.—The farmers of this county and of Southern Illinois generally are threshing the best wheat crop taken as a whole the section has ever had. Twenty bushels per acre will be the average yield. Some crops will make thirty bushels per acre.

The Ohio River is approaching the danger line, and it seems probable that the water will again get out of the bottoms, but from present indications no great damage is feared. Cairo is getting a second installment of seep water.

The grape crop of Pulaski County—one of the principal fruit crops of the section—is quite seriously affected by rot. But at least two-thirds of a full crop is expected.

The work of constructing the graveled road from Mound City to Mounds Junction, on the Illinois Central Railway, will be commenced next week. The work will be paid for by the United States Government, the sum of $10,000 having been appropriated for that purpose.

Pulaski County people are becoming wide-awake on the subject of good county roads. Highways thrown up above the ordinary high water stages are what is needed to fully develop the rich natural resources of the county. The farmers and merchants and professional men, and the citizens generally, are evincing quite an interest in the matter of roads that will prove serviceable the year round. Several miles of substantial graveled roads will be made in Pulaski County before it freezes again.

FLYING THROUGH SPACE.

A New Yorker's Wild Ride—Caught in an Electric Light Wire.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It will be many weeks, so the doctors say, before Samuel Platzman will be out of bed. Platzman is the man who had such a thrilling ride through the air two days ago, entangled in the meshes of an electric light wire, one end of which became fastened to the wheels of a moving elevated train.

To a reporter to-day Platzman gave the following account of his experience:

"That trip I had through the air not only shook the life almost out of me, but it seems it shook the name off me, for all the papers call me Joseph to-day. My name used to be Sam before I was caught by that wire, yanked against elevated railroad posts, buffeted against swinging signs, whipped over street cars and other vehicles and finally landed in a cable line trench.

"I saw the two electric light men pulling a heavy wire over the railroad tracks at Houston street. All of a sudden one end of the wire fell from one of the men, the wire got tangled in the train and one end of it kept coiling off along the street. It was when I dashed toward a woman and child to get them out of the way that the wire caught me. First it twined around my legs. Then it slipped up around my body under my arms. That was lucky for me, for if the wire held me by the legs, my head would have been dashed to pieces undoubtedly against some of the numerous things I gave love taps to. I felt as if I was darting towards the sky in a balloon when the train moved fast and I was whipped off my feet. I was, I suppose, like a kite at the end of a string when there is not wind enough to lift it over the houses.

"To the onlookers it must have looked like a drag hunt. In a drag hunt a horseman gallops off with a dead fox tied to a cord dangling behind his horse's hoofs. The crowd below, shouting and yelling, could be compared to the hounds in full tally. It's all very fine now, but I did not feel so funny yesterday. When I knocked against the swinging sign I thought my hour had come. I was half stupefied. The tugging and jerking all seemed to be at my heart. As long as I had full consciousness I imagined that my heart was about to be pulled out every moment. It was a strange sensation, but that is how I felt.

"The torture of the uncertainty of what my fate was to be was dreadful. It was only after I was dragged with a crash through a show case on the sidewalk that the engineer of the train which was towing me along found out that he had me in tow. Just before the train was stopped, though, the wire broke and I was flopped into the new cable line trench near Fifth street. That was a heavy flop, but it was a pleasure to me to fall into that trench under the circumstances. I never want to experience again the misery I endured during that short voyage through the air, through show cases and other things. One man told me when I was picked up that he thought I was a flying 'ad' for a dime museum. I was too weak to hit that man."

Drink Lebanon Magnetic Water.

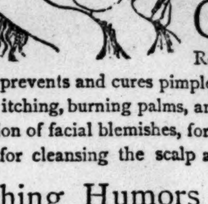
SPANISH EXPLORERS.

Their Greed of Gold Peopled the Great Southwest.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—The history of the Spanish explorations in this country is interesting and full of romance. It reveals all of the natural traits of these people, their love of conquest and greed of gold. These things were a passion with them and caused them to venture far into forbidding wilds in the acquisition of new lands and in the hope of finding new fields of gold and silver. From San Augustine, Fla., to the City of Mexico and still onward to the south there stretched a trail made by adventurous Spanish explorers through a trackless wilderness infested by savage beasts and still more savage men. Along its long and tortuous route they encountered many dangers, but led on by the phantom of gold they faced death in almost every conceivable form. This trail wound through the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains, where of late years have been found abandoned shafts and the ruins of crude smelters. Around them were bleached masses of human bones—mute evidences of the fate of the bold prospectors of other days. San Augustine was the base of supplies and a gentleman living on Red River, too, is the possessor of an old map which shows the trail followed by these old Spaniards. It led through the counties of Northwestern Texas that border along Red River. It meandered with the river to a point near where Clarksville, in Red River County, now stands, and thence bore south, passing the present site of the village of Sylvan in this county. It then turned northward again and wended along the river through Fannin and Grayson Counties. Then turning southward to Trinity it followed it some distance and again turned west to the Colorado. The reason for following these streams so closely is an obvious one; it was to obtain water. From the main trail there were numerous branches leading into the mountains, the object of which was to search for the El Dorado and the Fountain of Youth.

LUXURIANT HAIR

With a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by the CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes and heals irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with energy and nourishment.



CUTICURA SOAP

Restores the oil glands and tubes to healthy action, and thus prevents and cures pimples, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and fissured hands, with itching, burning palms, and removes the cause of shapeless nails. For the prevention of facial blemishes, for giving a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion, and for cleansing the scalp and invigorating the hair, it is without a peer.

Itching Humors Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases are speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Price: CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES" mailed free.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in St. Louis by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av. and 12th and Olive.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

SORE THROATS.

Sore throat is the cause of more than half the trouble that comes from contagious diseases. The germs of these maladies such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, mumps, measles, smallpox and the like float in the air. They can be taken into the human system without danger, if they do not find an abraded surface. If they do, they enter the blood and swarm in millions. It is well known that diphtheria can be taken from a wound on the skin on the body. It is particularly noticeable that when such a malady as diphtheria rages it always attacks people after they have caught a slight cold. When you take cold, therefore, and your throat is sore get a bottle of REID'S GERMAN COUGH & KIDNEY CURE at once and take it freely. If your druggist will not order it for you write to us. Small bottles 25 cents, large ones 50 cents.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

STRICTURES

Positively cured, by safe, easy methods. For description of treatment in book form, for strictures, strangury, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges and weakness of manhood, call upon or address DR. GEO. C. PITZER, 1110 Chambers St., St. Louis, Mo. Books and consultations, in office or by mail, free of charge.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch is read by 40 per cent of the English speaking people of St. Louis.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17–24.

Put your want "ad." in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. Everybody sees it.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1892.

The Record of Good Work Done.

This Pyramid is formed of Beneficiaries of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Coupon, on which assistance was given as advertised in the following list:

The Loss of a Leg	$50.00
The Loss of an Arm	50.00
The Loss of an Eye	50.00
The Loss of a Hand	50.00
The Loss of a Foot	50.00
A Broken Leg	25.00
A Broken Arm	25.00

IT COSTS NOTHING to get one of these Coupons. It goes FREE with each copy of

The Sunday Post-Dispatch.

CONDITIONS:

1. That the Coupon, when found, shall be signed in ink with name and residence of party.
2. Prompt statement of accident.
3. Affidavit of party finding Coupon.
4. Certificate of attending surgeon.
5. Benefit of one coupon only.

Presented to the Patrons of the Post-Dispatch.

☞YOU Should carry a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon. If you met with an accident, your name would be another block in this pyramid of benefits enjoyed by "Post-Dispatch" subscribers. See page 2.

$50.00. CHAS. MILWARD is a brickmason, residing at 4225 Natural Bridge road. He fell from a building on Mullanphy street, May 11, and broke his arm and leg. He received $50.

$25.00. GEO. BECHAM had a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon on his person when he broke his leg, May 19. The "Post-Dispatch" redeemed the coupon. Mr. Becham resides at 2206 Farrar street.

$25.00. THOS. SCHELLER, a young man employed by the Postal Telegraph Co., broke his arm May 20. He received $25 for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon found on his person.

$25.00. W. J. SIMPSON of 3018 North Grand avenue broke his leg May 20. He was thoughtful enough to be provided with a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon and received $25.

$25.00. A "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon signed by VAL SLATER, 1136 South Seventh street, was worth just $25 to him when he broke his leg in a fall at the old Planters' House.

SEE PAGE 2 OF THIS ISSUE.

$25.00. The sixth beneficiary of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon was ALBERT BOARDMAN of 3661 Sarpy avenue and a worker at Scherpe & Koken's Iron-works. He received $25 for a broken foot.

$25.00. FRED ENGLISH, a youth residing at 2105 Lynch street, fell from a ladder at Reuss & Co.'s planing mill. He broke his arm, and the "Post-Dispatch" gave him $25 for his Coupon.

$25.00. In a street car accident THOS. H. GOODERICH of 2833 Wisconsin avenue sustained a broken arm. Gooderich carried a coupon and received $25 from the "Post-Dispatch."

$25.00. Mrs. ANASTASIA WINN of 824 North Twentieth street received $25 on a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon, carried by her husband, a teamster. Winn broke his left arm.

SEE PAGE 2 OF THIS ISSUE.

$25.00. Mrs. EMMA NORRIS of 1631 O'Fallon street was thoughtful enough to provide her 9-year-old son with a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon. When he broke his arm, June 6, his mother received $25.

$25.00. Three fingers were amputated from the right hand of WM. HALE May 30. His "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon stood him in good stead. He was given the sum of $25.

$25.00. Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH received $25 from the "Post-Dispatch" on the coupon carried by her son, who broke his leg June 11. Resides at 1109 South Thirteenth street.

$50.00. A giant firecracker exploded in the hand of EDWARD HANLEY of 137 Convent street, June 13. Hanley's hand was so badly mutilated it had to be amputated. He received $50.

$25.00. Jumping from a window caused GEORGE SHINKOSKY of 2013 North Ninth street to break his leg, June 16. He was provided with a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon and received $25.

$50.00. DANIEL RICHARDS of 411 East Espenschied street sustained an accident from which death resulted. He carried a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon, and his widow received $50.

$50.00. W. F. BRADY of 2336½ Carr street was killed by a falling rock June 26. His mother, Ellen Brady, received $50 on the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon found in her son's pocket.

$25.00. The first female beneficiary of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon was Mrs. EMMA LYNES of No. 2 South Jefferson avenue. As a result of her forethought she received $25 for a broken arm.

$25.00. THOMAS GREENWOOD of 113 Elwood street works at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. He broke his thigh July 7 and received $25 on his "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon.

$25.00. W. H. DONOVAN was accidentally shot in the thigh. Donovan lives at No. 9 South Sixteenth street. He carried a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon and received $25.

$25.00. JOHN MANN, a porter at the Simmons Hardware Co., and residing at 707 South Seventeenth street, broke his arm while at work July 14. He had a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon; was given $25.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Unenviable Record of an Expensive Session.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The session of the Ottawa Parliament which has just closed will be remembered in Canada as a barren and unprofitable one. A crude and ill digested criminal code has been passed, which will be tinkered with at many a future session. An iniquitous gerrymander bill was introduced, which the Liberals resisted and denounced with such persevering energy that the Government felt bound at last, for very shame's sake, to amend it considerably. New burdens have been imposed upon the people by the granting of $5,000,000 to constituencies under the form of bonuses to railways, and nothing has been done to lighten the burden of taxation caused mainly through a high tariff, which is now oppressing the producing classes of the country. An organized attempt was made by the ministerialists to increase the members' sessional indemnity by $500, but the Liberals secured its defeat by exposing it in time. This is the record of legislative work which it took the members of the Ottawa Parliament four months and a half to accomplish.

On the eve of prorogation Finance Minister Foster introduced several tariff amendments the principal alterations being the admission free of materials out of which kid gloves are manufactured, and the imposition of a duty of 5 cents a dozen upon eggs imported to the Dominion. The farmers and the workingmen may be pardoned if they do not feel intense gratitude towards the Tories for the boon of cheaper kid gloves thus conferred upon them. Mr. Foster declared that he believed that the tax of 5 cents a dozen upon eggs would increase their price in Canada. Farmers will soon find out that it will do nothing of the kind. No eggs are imported into Canada in those months when our farmers have any to sell, with the exception of a small quantity into British Columbia, and it will not pay to ship eggs from Quebec or Ontario to that distant province. The total value of the eggs imported into Canada last year was only $96,916, whereas our exports of eggs to the United States alone that year aggregated 7,354,235 dozen, valued at $1,074,247. Canada sends to the United States ten times as many eggs as she imports from that country, and it is only in the winter months, when supplies cannot be obtained at home, that she imports any at all. Under these circumstances it is only a Tory Minister who would have the hardihood to express the opinion that a duty upon eggs will benefit the farmers.

It is characteristic of the Conservatives in the Province of Quebec that, while professing an ardent desire to pursue a policy of economy, they in practice strain every nerve to make as much money, individually, out of the public purse as they possibly can. I will take a few instances illustrative of this. The present Tory Premier of the Province, Mr. de Boucherville, retains his position as Senator at Ottawa, which brings him in $1,000 a session. As President of Executive Council, he gets $4,000 a year, as Legislative Councillor he obtains $800 per annum and as Premier $1,000. The present Sheriff of Montreal, Mr. R. Thibandeau, is a Dominion Senator and, although his retention of both positions has been adversely criticised several times, he clings to both, for the sake of the bawbees. A member of the Quebec Legislature has secured for himself the office of Clerk of the House, and announces his intention of continuing to occupy his seat as well. A legislative system which permits the gratification of individual cupidity by this plurality of public positions clearly needs amendment.

The party which advocates annexation to the United States continues to grow in number and influence. A strange fact in this connection is that the annexation movement is strongest in the otherwise ultra-British Province of Ontario. In an editorial entitled "The Duty of Loyal Citizens," the Toronto *News* says: "There are at least a dozen journals in Western and Central Ontario, that, if not advocates of annexation, are certainly far from being strong in loyalty to Canada. This is evidence of feeling among certain sections of the community to which many are wilfully blind. There is no use in playing the ostrich act. An annexation party is either in existence or in course of formation, and it is the duty of loyal men to line up, without regard to previous party affiliations, in opposition to it."

Two interesting religious centenaries have been recently commemorated in Canada. One was the hundredth anniversary of the first Methodist Church built in Canada. The building, which was erected at Adolphstown in 1792, is still in existence, but for the past thrty-one years it has been used as a dwelling house. Now it looks solid and substantial at the end of its century of existence, and it is proposed to re-purchase it, with a view to repairing it, and that done it may stand for many years to come as a memorial of early Canadian Methodism. The other centennial was that of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Built a hundred years ago, St. Mark's has had the remarkable record that it has since had but three rectors. The first rector, Rev. Mr. Addison, went to Niagara as the pioneer missionary in that section of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was incumbent for thirty-seven years, dying in 1829, aged 73. Rev. Thomas Green succeeded him and remained at his post for twenty-seven years. He died in 1864. The present rector, venerable Archbishop McMurray, has completed the remaining thirty-six years. Hale and active at the age of 82, he bids fair to live to celebrate his own centenary.

THE DUKE OF JAPONSKY.

A New Englander Who Became a Hermit on an Island Off the Coast of Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—The visitors to Alaska this year miss seeing one of the most famous characters in the Territory, the Duke of Japonsky. The Duke, whose title, like that of many a Western colonel, was granted by courtesy, dwelt a hermit on the Island of Japonsky in Sitka harbor, and on his frequent trips to the town he was always an object of deep curiosity to strangers. The real name of this eccentric man was Michael Travers, and he was born in New England, where he still has relatives living. A brother, C. C. Travers, is said to be a Boston newspaper man.

Michael Travers was a Union soldier during the Rebellion, and in the latter part of the war he was struck on the head by a bullet. From the wound he never fully recovered, for he became subject to severe headaches, and though he did not display signs of insanity his manner grew more reserved. For several years succeeding the war he taught school in one of the Western States, but finding the work monotonous, he returned to Boston, where his boyhood had been spent. There he enlisted in a marine corps, which was assigned to duty in Alaskan waters. The life in the Territory proved so much to his taste that when his time had expired he determined to remain there.

For a while he made his headquarters at Sitka, and spent his summers at prospecting. Thirteen years ago he took up a claim on Japonsky Island in the harbor of Sitka, and built himself a hut. He lived alone at first, subsisting on what game he could kill and the vegetables from a small piece of land he cultivated near his cabin.

In 1881 he left his island home and, in an Indian canoe which he had learned to paddle as expertly as a native, he went to Fort Wrangel. From there he passed to the mountains of the interior, where he remained for several months, engaged in his favorite occupation of hunting for gold mines. This trip was an eventful one for him, for just as he was setting forth from Wrangel again on his way home his canoe was upset by a terrible gale. He would have drowned had it not been for the efforts of the daughter of an Indian chief, Katlahan. Travers was so pleased with the girl that he took her to Sitka with him and married her.

The Indian woman kept house for him on the island for three years, and then Travers, tiring of life with a squaw, sent her back to her people. During the period while she was with him he was inclined to make friends of the residents of Sitka, but after she had gone away he turned hermit in earnest, and his visits to Sitka became more and more infrequent. The idea that he possessed great literary genius entered his head, and he stocked his hut with copies of Byron, Shakspeare, Dante, Virgil and other poets. He wrote any quantity of wild verse, which was now and then printed in the Sitka weekly papers.

His solitary life on the little island won him the title of Duke of Japonsky, and by this name he was commonly known in Sitka. The story is related of him that once when the marine corps was away from Sitka the Indians threatened to storm the town. Trouble was prevented, however, by the appearance of an English vessel in the harbor. The people of the place, in a fit of enthusiasm, were about to put the English flag on the staff at the fort. The crowd was in the act of lowering the stars and stripes, when Travers, wild with excitement, rushed in among them, and declared he would kill the first man who touched the American flag. The mob was afraid of him, and the old flag remained in its place.

Last fall the Duke of Japonsky became violently insane. He would turn somersaults and stand on his head in front of his cabin whenever a boat or canoe would pass the island; and one day he was seen stark naked, carrying a torch to destroy the few trees on Japonsky. Finally the United States authorities decided that to leave him longer alone was unsafe. Since there is no asylum for the insane at Sitka—or at any other point in Alaska, for that matter—he was brought to Seattle and sent to one of the Government asylums in the East. His appearance here excited not a little comment, for he is a tall, finely built man, with long gray hair falling over his shoulders. His cabin, when searched, was found to contain several chests filled with manuscript of rhymes on Indian and Esquimau life, and on Alaska history.

DERVISHES HOWL "TA-RA-RA."

Their Worship Consists for the Most Part in Shrieking That Air for Hours.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The howling Dervishes sing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay." It was a most surprising experience to come up out of interior Turkey, where "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" had been heard once each week at the Dervish worship, and find it the rage of all London and then to hear it whistled, groaned and hummed at every turn in St. Louis. A meaningless combination of syllables in English, originally it is the hymn which the most devout sect on earth use to put their bodies and souls in harmony with their crude idea of worship.

A Howling Dervish.

The song as sung by the Dervishes is a prolonged wail, lasting from one to two hours—a continued repetition of the words "Ta, ra, ra, boom, de, ay." There is not a better or safer place to see the worshipers than at Scutari, the ramshackle old town across the Bosphorus from Constantinople. They usually gather Thursday afternoon in a deserted house or harem in some byway or hidden street. The walls of the old place are covered with tambourines, and at the back of the man who for convenience is here called priest hangs a collection of relics, trophies given by the warrior members of the band and religious devices and trappings. Around the top of the low room is a gallery, so near the floor that a man can barely pass beneath it. The front of the gallery is covered with grill, through the minute interstices of which gaze the women from the harem upon their masters worshiping below. Around the sides of the room sits a row of howlers, each upon a rug as fine as his means will allow. Apart from these sit one or two more prosperous Dervishes. These have given up the hard work of the sect. They howl mildly and do the "Ta, ra, ra" movement sitting upon luxurious tapestries and dressed in the finest of Oriental fabrics.

The howling begins at a word from the priest or chief dervish. The swarthy howlers, some yellow, some black, all wild-eyed, arise. Mildly they begin to beat their bodies with their hands, chanting an unintelligible mumble of Turkish words, where the proportion of consonants to vowels is one to twelve. Gradually the men get wrought up, until their entire bodies are brought into action. The movements are all in unison, the column swaying, plunging, bowing as a single man. With the "Ta, ra, ra" they bow their heads almost to the ground, quickly bringing themselves erect again. With a tremendous accent on the "boom" they turn their heads to the right and bend their bodies as much as possible, the motion only lasting during the "de, ay." Again they howl "Ta, ra, ra," bowing to the front, and on the "boom" this time turning the head to the left and bending their bodies in the opposite direction. Back and forth, up and down they move, as swiftly as is possible. Gradually the outer garments are removed, and when the meeting is over it is not an uncommon thing to see them entirely nude, save their girdles. After these two movements they begin others, until one by one they become temporarily insane from mere fatigue. The priest from his pulpit watches the worship with cool indifference, and rewards the prostrate men by stepping twice upon their bodies as they lie before him. This exercise having been gone through, little children come in, lie flat on the floor in front of the pulpit, while the leader walks down the line, stepping squarely upon each one. He returns to his pedestal in the same way, turns about, blows his breath upon the prostrate worshipers, and then the exercises are over. Christians or Europeans, which to them are one, are not welcome guests, and are only admitted because their liberal fees help to pay the rent. Twice the writer was the only unbeliever within miles, and to be penned up with sixty or seventy fanatics was a sensation not at all pleasing, especially as the spilling of Christian blood is a sure guarantee to the Dervish or to any Mohammedan of a high place in heaven.

ELECTION LAWS.

The Regulations Governing the Selection of a President.

Now that the campaign is on and arguments arise over questions of the laws under which elections are held, it is timely to give a synopsis of those laws.

THE LAWS.

The laws governing the election of the President and Vice-President are definitely set forth in the following syllabus:

The next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of the present year.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the States now the Presidential electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people, in some States by Congressional districts, but in most on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

> The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

> The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "electoral count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

> No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

The "electoral count" act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

PUBLIC COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

A Scheme Which Is Being Fostered by Well Known Citizens.

Music-loving people will be interested in a proposition emanating from a well-known lady of St. Louis, a music teacher, to found here a public college of music in honor of the fourth centennial of the Columbus discovery. The idea is to establish a musical institution in order to give the people generally, but especially the young folks in the public schools, an opportunity to study and hear first-class music and to assist in the performance of the same. The nucleus of the college would be a first-class orchestra of fifty or sixty professional musicians and their most talented pupils as performers, who are to be taken as a general thing from the public schools, although those attending private schools would be privileged to participate should their talent justify. There would be a series of concerts during the school year, and while the price of admission would be very low, there would be on each occasion a distribution of perhaps 1,500 free tickets so that every pupil would have an opportunity of hearing good music several times during each season. A chorus of school children might appear occasionally.

To further this project the Public College of Music Protection Society is in process of organization. The following, among many others, have authorized the use of their names: Adolphus Busch, Capt. H. C. Haarstick, Col. I. H. Sturgeon, Dr. T. G. Comstock, N. O. Nelson, J. B. Case, Maj. J. B. Harlow, Joel Swope, M. J. Steinberg, W. M. Horton, J. C. Somerville, Wm. J. Lemp, W. D. Orthwein, L. Methudy, Joseph Specht, Maj. M. J. Murphy, Isidor Bush, John S. Moffit, Wm. Drake, Dr. Kossuth Morgner, J. H. Trorlicht, W. T. Haydock, Hugo Muench, J. A. Schultz, H. J. Spaunhorst, C. L. Bernays, J. C. Kupferle, Claus Vieths, W. A. Hobbs, Henry Duncker and Col. J. O. Churchill.

Upon receipt of sufficient subscriptions to insure the success of the scheme, a meeting will be called for permanent organization. It is hoped to inaugurate the college upon the opening of the school year.

Chicago's Population.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—According to an estimate based on the canvass made for the city directory just issued Chicago now has a population of 1,300,000, an increase of about 300,000 over the school census of 1890.

Drink Lebanon Magnetic Water.

BROTHERLY LOVE IN POLITICS.

How Col. Edward Seay Defeated His Distinguished Republican Brother.

Mr. E. A. Seay, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, was in the city last evening and spent most of the evening in company with his friend and political rival, Speaker Tuttle, who testifies to Mr. Edward Seay's true Democracy. Mr. Seay is a brother of Gov. Jeff Seay of Oklahoma, one of Missouri's most distinguished Republicans. A brotherly love exists between them in all things but politics. Many years ago Gov. Jeff secured the Republican nomination for the Legislature in Crawford County and the Democrats put up an old farmer known as Uncle Billy—a good farmer, but not very good material for a legislator. Gov. Seay saw his advantage and challenged Uncle Billy to joint debate. In his alarm Uncle Billy applied to Col. Edward Seay, who is an able lawyer. That gentleman immediately wrote a letter appointing himself representative of Uncle Billy and instructed the candidate to go back to his plowing and just as soon as he was through plowing to go to the woods, so that the plea in the letter that the Democratic candidate did not have time to personally conduct the debate should stand good throughout the campaign. Uncle Billy followed instructions and the volunteer took the stump against his brother. When they got Uncle Billy back out of the woods it was to give him his certificate of election. Col. Ed had won the battle from his Republican brother for the old Democratic farmer. Years rolled by and Col. Ed Seay was called on to make the race for State Senator. Jeff Seay hastened to find a Republican candidate, Capt. Green, who came out of Gov. Seay's command in 1866. The Republican majority was 283, and rather triumphantly Gov. Jeff called on Col. Edward to ask him what he was going to do. The latter said he had beaten his brother for another man and now fighting for himself against his brother's man he beat him worse still. He was as good as his word, swinging the district nearly 1,700 votes. After this Gov. Jeff proposed to Col. Edward that in future they would not allow their close relationship to cut such a figure between them in politics. It was agreed, but Col. Edward still regrets that Gov. Jeff has gone wrong. When asked how it happens that the brothers differed in politics he said with a twinkle in his eye: "Well, I don't know, mother and father were good Democrats."

IN COURT THIRTY YEARS.

Settlement of a Case Begun in 1862—Its Death Roll.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The case of Palen vs. Bushnell, a matter of litigation that has attracted unusual attention, has at last been settled, and Bushnell wins on all points. The referee had a hard time of it getting the facts, and once in possession of what was obtainable he gave the decision in favor of the defendant. The suit has attracted widespread attention, particularly on account of its age. It was begun in 1862, and has been before two referees, John P. Crosby and ex-Judge E. L. Fancher, the latter having heard it twice. It was for the recovery of the value of 200 tons of pig iron, at $19 a ton, the transfer of which, it was claimed, was illegal. The chief point to establish was the price of iron at that time. As that was during the war, there was great fluctuation in prices, and as thirty years have passed since the suit began, it was difficult to find witnesses at the last hearing. The most prominent men were witnesses, among them Fayerweather, Hoyt, Schultze, Loring, Andrews and others.

The most remarkable feature of the case is the death-roll of those concerned. The Terry brothers are dead, but no trace or clue of the place or time, when or where they died, could be discovered. Edward D. Bushnell, the defendant, who bought the iron of Henry Bange, is dead, as is also Bange. The bondsmen of Mr. Palen, the receiver, are dead, and if judgment is rendered for plaintiff there is nobody living to whom Palen, as receiver, can pay it, as Terry brothers left no heirs. Referee Crosby is dead, as are also Judges Brady, Barnard, Clarke and Folger, who heard the case in the Circuit, General Term and Appeals courts. The case went to General Term three times and to the Court of Appeals twice.

Of the witnesses—of whom there were forty-eight—all but two are dead. There was great difficulty in securing testimony. Finally an old stenographer was found in the Kings County Poor-house who had taken testimony. Some of his notes were lost, however, and the testimony had to be pieced out in other ways. This stenographer has since died, and his chief, Mr. Warburton, who took some testimony, is also dead. Of the many lawyers concerned John H. Strahan and Sanford & Woodruff are dead. Nelson Merrill, for plaintiff, is still living. He commenced the suit. Wm. C. Holbrook is counsel for plaintiff, and H. M. Whitehead for defendant. The costs so far paid greatly exceed the original sum involved.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

St. Ann's Foundling Asylum Building Fund—Other Church Matters.

St. Ann's Foundling Asylum, at Tenth and O'Fallon streets, is gathering a building fund to erect a large asylum in the western part of the city for the accommodation of the many homeless infants whom the present asylum cannot find room to shelter. Archbishop Kenrick has given $3,000 to establish the fund and has given the sisters his authority to collect money for their enterprise. St. Ann's was opened May 12, 1853, in a small house at Twelfth and Marion streets, and moved to its present location in 1858.

The Executive Committee which have in charge the arrangements for the lecture on "Columbus the Great," to be given by Rev. Nicholas Ward of Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 11, for the benefit of the Passionists' retreat at Normandy, held a meeting Friday evening. Sub-committees were appointed for each parish, and the meeting adjourned until next Sunday, July 24, when the Executive Committee and all sub-committees will convene again at the retreat in Normandy.

Laid Before the Grand Jury.

The Corliss Association of Stationary Engineers are making every effort to have the license laws in regard to licensed engineers enforced and have obtained the co-operation of the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers and the National Association of Stationary Engineers. They claim to have information against thirty-seven owners of steam plants who are alleged to have been violating the law and whom they intend to prosecute. Failing to enforce the law, the engineers say they will try to have it repealed. The Corliss Association have committees out which appeared before the Police Board last Tuesday and asked the board to order the police to go into the different plants and arrest all owners running their places without licensed engineers. Wednesday the engineers' committee called the present Grand-jury's attention to the violations and laid before them other matters of importance against public officials.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

Men's pants as low as 49c, to the finest and $9 Baltimore tailor-made pants at $6.65.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Trouble Enough for One Man.

Frank Wunderlich of 2726 Rutger street was tried in the First District Police Court yesterday for careless driving and was discharged on the evidence. He was accused of having run over a street cleaner on Chouteau and Theresa avenues with a horse and wagon some two months ago. He admitted having run over the man, but claimed that the animal was running away at the time, and that a boy riding with him was thrown out and hurt. It was a borrowed horse and he had never driven him before. It also developed that Mr. Wunderlich was on his way at the time to make arrangements for the burial of one of his children, and that his wife has since died, and also that he fell down stairs some four weeks ago and broke a leg. Yesterday was his first day out on crutches.

The Oppressive Heat

For the past week has been the means of causing a large exodus of tourists to Colorado. THE MISSOURI PACIFIC is in the field with a rate of $37 FOR THE ROUND TRIP, St. Louis to the leading Rocky Mountain resorts. ONLY LINE OFFERING CHOICE OF TWO THROUGH CAR ROUTES.

THE POST-DISPATCH BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.

CLARK AV.—2136 ..... Chas. P. Ochsner
FRANKLIN AV.—1600 ..... C. Kilpstein
FRANKLIN AV.—1737 ..... H. A. Kattelman
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S ..... H. A. Shulte
LUCAS AV.—1700 ..... W. S. Fleming
OLIVE ST.—1400 ..... R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2000 ..... J. S. Proctor
WASHINGTON AV.—1328 ..... Stuart's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 ..... T. S. Glenn

NORTHWEST.

BENTON ST.—1501 ..... Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—2572 ..... A. H. Vordick
BIDDLE ST.—1600 ..... A. Friedberg & Co
BROADWAY—1751 N ..... B. J. Ludwig
BROADWAY—2001 N ..... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY—3625 N ..... W. C. Waldeck
BROADWAY—4101 N ..... W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—4830 N. ..... C. W. G. E. Bachmann
BROOKLYN—1100 ..... V. J. Mueller
CARR ST.—1328 ..... Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201 ..... Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000 ..... Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d ..... H. W. Strathmann
DODIER ST.—2248 ..... F. B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180 ..... F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—3737 ..... J. A. Pfunder
EASTON AV. 4161 ..... Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4966 ..... G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 ..... T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N ..... T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—4201 N ..... H. W. Barkhoefer
GARRISON and CASS ..... Gill Bros
GAMBLE ST.—2631 ..... A. Braun
GRAND AV.—1400 N ..... F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N ..... W. D. Temm
GRAND AV.—3631 N ..... A. J. Hoenny
GRAND AV.—4048 N ..... Wm. Craemer
KOSSUTH AV.—3903 ..... L. W. O. Renker
NINTH ST.—2625 N ..... O. Claus
ST. LOUIS AV. AND 25TH ST ..... J. H. Sewing
ST. LOUIS AV.—2858 ..... Carey's Drug Store
ST. LOUIS AV.—1948 ..... Gustavus Koch
TAYLOR AV.—1827 ..... G. H. Wagner

WEST END.

FOYLE AND OLD MANCHESTER. ..... T. J. Tietze
CABANNE PLACE ..... Arcade Drug Store
CHESTNUT ST.—3201 ..... F. H. Swift
COMPTON AV.—200 S ..... J. F. Cummings
DELMAR AND TAYLOR AVS ..... E. M. Pirner
FINNEY AV.—3837 ..... P. E. Fiquet
FINNEY AV.—4069 ..... Gatewood & Haagen
LINDELL AV.—3575 ..... D. A. Byrne
LUCAS AV.—3341 ..... Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2846 ..... St. Louis Pharmacy
MORGAN ST.—2746 ..... J. R. DeLassus
MORGAN ST.—3300 ..... Model Pharmacy
OLIVE ST.—3201 ..... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3342 ..... E. H. Newland
OLIVE ST.—3500 ..... Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615 ..... W. R. Grant
OLIVE ST.—4101 ..... E. N. Harris
PAGE AV.—3750 ..... H. C. Brenner
VANDEVENTER AND MORGAN ..... C. F. Ruesch
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 ..... J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901 ..... J. E. Hilby

SOUTHWEST.

ARSENAL ST.—1118 ..... Albert J. Funsch
ARSENAL ST.—1961 ..... Chas. P. Ochsner
BROADWAY—1800 S ..... O. F. Heitmeyer
BROADWAY—2613 S ..... E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—2919 S ..... South Side Pharmacy
BROADWAY—3624 S ..... H. W. Clausen
BROADWAY—3907 S ..... F. Hemm
CHOUTEAU AV.—700 ..... Henry Braun
CHOUTEAU AV.—1500 ..... T. F. Hagenow
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801 ..... H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2200 ..... H. F. Helwig
CHOUTEAU AV.—2738 ..... Friedwald's Pharmacy
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837 ..... W. E. Krueger
FOURTH ST.—1128 S ..... Jacob Friesz
GRAVOIS ST.—1948 ..... Henry Fisher
GRAVOIS ST.— ..... B. C. Niemann
GRAVOIS ST.—2946 ..... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800 ..... E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—1100 ..... Lohrmann & Mynders
JEFFERSON AV.—3601 S ..... Fred'k J. Meyer
JEFFERSON AV.—2127 S ..... H. L. Blomeier
JEFFERSON AND GRAVOIS AVS. ..... H. Pockels
JEFFERSON AV.—3403 S ..... Theo. Boody
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 ..... Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 ..... Philip Kaut
LAFAYETTE AV.—2822 ..... Compton Hill Pharmacy
MENARD—1434 ..... G. Weinsberg
MENARD AND BARTON STS ..... C. A. Bendel
PARK AV.—1937 ..... G. H. Andreas
PARK AV.—2600 ..... Theodore F. Feager
SALINA ST.—2870 ..... A. P Kaltwasser
ST. ANGE AV.—1400 ..... R. H. Gaertner
SIDNEY ST.—1956 ..... C. H Zahn

CARONDELET.

BROADWAY—7618 S. ..... A. Knorr
BROADWAY—7631 S ..... L. F. Waibel
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV ..... Benno Bribach

SUBURBAN.

WELLSTON.

WELLSTON PHARMACY ..... U. G. Iles

FERGUSON.

FERGUSON PHARMACY ..... L. B. Yancey

EAST ST. LOUIS.

COLLINSVILLE AND MISSOURI AV ..... O. F. Kresse
FIFTH AND MISSOURI AV ..... G. G. Heller

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

MAIN AND HIGH STS ..... Geo. H. Stolburg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM—Grand Spiritualists' convention, Chatsworth Hall, 1700 Olive st., closing to-day, July 17. Services, 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Interesting spiritual manifestations by G. G. W. Van Horn, Dr. J. H. Wroughton, Mrs. Ackerly, Mrs. Robat and volunteer mediums. Al welcome.

LODGE NOTICES.

CASTLE HALL OF PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P., corner 4th and Locust sts.; meeting Monday, June 27, 1892, at 8 o'clock; work in the rank of Esquire; all Knights fraternally invited. JAS. S. TRUE, C. C. FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P., will meet at their new Castle Hall, corner of Fourth and Locust sts., on Monday evening, July 18, 1892, at 8 o'clock. Nomination of representatives to the Grand Lodge. Work in the rank of Esquire. Members and visitors are fraternally invited. JAMES S. TRUE, C. C. FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

DE SOTO LODGE, NO. 90, I. O. O. F., Havlin's Hall, 6th and Walnut sts., meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. Officers requested to attend next Tuesday evening, 19th. Visitors welcome. By order GEO. W. KELLEY, N. G. Attest: JNO. CLEGG, R. S. 33

HALL OF WINGEMUND LODGE, No. 27, I. O. O. F. Officers and members you are requested to meet at the hall, 9th st. and Franklin av., Sunday, July 17, 12:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our deceased Bro. B. F. Hunnewell. Visiting brothers invited to attend. C. JAMES, Recording Secretary. A. STOLZENBURG, N. G. pro tem. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—By experienced bookkeeper, a set of books to balance at night. Add. B 303, this office. 36

WANTED—An experienced bookkeeper desires books to post and balance; reference. Address C 296, this office. 36

WANTED—Sit. by young man to do book-keeping, general office work and collecting; experienced; reference furnished. Address Y 296, this office. 36

WANTED—A good book-keeper and office man who thoroughly understands mortgage loan business desires position in real estate office; excellent references; moderate salary. Address W 302, this office. 36

Boys.

WANTED—Sit. by a neat boy of 14 years in office or store. Add. Y 298, this office. 42

WANTED—A situation by a boy of 16 years; willing to work. Add. K 297, this office. 42

WANTED—Good boy would like good situation of any kind. Address 12 Vandeventer pl. 42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 16; would like to learn the plumber's trade. Ad. O 303, this office. 42

WANTED—A boy 16 years old, wishes a position; ... 42

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Young man of ability wants position in real estate office; will work. G., 1709 Olive st. 37

WANTED—Sit. by a practical book-keeper; moderate salary; good reference. Address S 300, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation; office work; salary no object; highest city refs. and bond. Address E 303, this office. 37

WANTED—A situation by a young man who has been selling city trade; best city refs. given. Add. W 296, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as office man and collector for a real estate business; can furnish horse and buggy. Add G. 300 this office 37

WANTED—Sit. as clerk or book-keeper; speak German; have had experience and can give reference. Address M 295, this office. 37

WANTED—A young gentleman wishes to obtain employment as a solicitor or salesman between 10 and 2 p. m. Add. K 302, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man wishes sit. in good commercial or manufacturing house; wages no object to start with. Address X 299, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by a first-class office-man, at present employed as book-keeper and cashier. Address, stating nature of business and salary, X 294, this office. 37

WANTED—An intelligent middle-aged gentleman wishes a good, permanent position in bank, office or wholesale house; can furnish good refs. Add. Box 33, Pattonville, St. Louis Co., Mo. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by first-class barkeeper. Call 1329 Park av. 38

WANTED—Situation by a machinist and engineer; machine shop or factory. Add. N. 302, this office. 38

WANTED—Young man wants to learn the sign painting trade; has worked at painting two years. Address D 301, this office. 38

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation as teamster. 2313 Chouteau av. 43

WANTED—Sit. as night watchman by reliable and sober man; refs. Add. T 296, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as porter in store or office of any kind. Address J. T. R., 1427 N. 12th st. 43

WANTED—Position by young married man as porter or drive delivery wagon. Address K 300, this office. 43

WANTED—By man and wife a situation in private family; suburban place preferred. Address T 300, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by young man; understands house, dining-room and garden work. Address L 299, this office. 43

WANTED—Young man 19 years old wishes situation of any kind; gives good ref. Address A. T. Hess, 3246 Olive st., city. 43

WANTED—Situation by a married man at any kind of work; has good education; can keep books. Add. S 295, this office. 43

WANTED—A situation as night watchman in any capacity; strictly temperate; best of references. Add. H 295, this office. 43

WANTED—Young man of 18 would like to change his position; A1 references from present employer. Address C 297, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as private watchman indoors or to drive a delivery wagon. Address W. A. G., Maplewood P. O., St. Louis County. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Young man for book-keeper and office work; some experience preferred; moderate salary. Ad. in own handwriting N 300, this office. 53

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circulars. 53

JONES

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 307, 309 and 311 N. Broadway. The complete business course, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and English branches thoroughly taught; summer school. J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

Clerks and Salesmen

WANTED—A young man to attend grocery store, call at 1106 N. 21st st. on Monday. 54

WANTED—Two first-class building and loan solicitors; liberal compensation. Apply 8 N. 8th. 54

WANTED—At once, young man as grocery clerk; must speak German and English. 4930 N. B'dw'y,

WANTED—Man to travel with me; big money; must have $100 cash; call Monday. 4148 Wyoming st. 54

WANTED—Assistant shipping clerk; one that is familiar with making out dray tickets. Address L 301, this office. 54

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of office with $4,000; manufacturing business. Add. M 294, this office. 54

WANTED—Experienced salesman for Western trade; good salary to the right man. Address W 297, this office. 54

WANTED—Clerk 19 or 20; good penman, educated; advancement sure to right person. Address H 300, this office. 54

WANTED—Young man as stock-keeper in wholesale hat house. Apply Meyberg, Starr & Co., 705 Washington av. 54

WANTED—Men on the road to take our goods as side line; fast sellers, good commission. Address W 299, this office. 54

WANTED—By Trust Fund Loan Association agents in city and country; new plans, good pay. 421 Olive st., room 509. 54

WANTED—You to try our $4 shoes; judge their value by the months they wear. Harris-Bruner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 54

WANTED—Traveling man; also city man for cistern work; satisfaction guaranteed. Add. Scientific Water Purifying Co., 5005 N. Broad'y, St. Louis. 54

WANTED—Traveling salesmen everywhere to sell Hagey's King Heater wood stove as a side line. Our regular salesmen clear $200 a month. Hagey Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo. 54

WANTED—For retail trade a thoroughly experienced traveling cigar salesman with acquaintance and trade; permanent position and first-class opportunity for right man. Address K 298, this office. 54

WANTED—Young man in fire insurance office; must have best references and write good hand; reply in writing, giving age, whether married or single and whether living at home. Add. L 296, this office. 54

WANTED—Several young men on our railroads to learn railroad telegraphing and take positions as telegraph operators, ticket, express and station agents; salary paid monthly; passes furnished. Apply at Railroad Headquarters, northeast corner 3d and Chestnut sts., top floor. 54

WANTED—Salesman on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co. X 15, La Crosse, Wis. 54

GO to Hendricks' Mercantile for your lunch; everything clean and fresh. 213 N. 6th st. 54

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 54

$5 TO $15 per day at home, selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O.

MRS. MACKLIND'S PRIVATE SCHOOL

Of shorthand and telegraphy. 2312 Eugenia st. 54

PERKINS & HERPEL'S COLLEGE,

Cor. 4th and Washington av. Phone 1207. Individual Instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

Hand and Business College; summer school. 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.

Cooks.

WANTED—An experienced man cook at once. 2621 Olive st. 56

Stenographers.

$5 REWARD paid anybody reporting stenographer's vacancy. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 60

When WE make our photos to suit the most fastidious. You can get them at $3. No cheap work. 1631 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH

The Trades.

WANTED—Barber at 310 Chestnut st. 58

WANTED—Peggers. Geo. Sahm & Sons, 1126 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—Good baker as second hand. 3644 Easton av. 58

WANTED—First-class box frame maker at 1423 N. 23d st 58

WANTED—Buhr dresser at President Mills, Bethalto, Ill. 58

WANTED—Ruler and feeder for paper machine. Apply 217 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—Two first-class polishers. Apply Monday No. 415 N. 7th st. 58

WANTED—Four good carpenters; apply at once. H. C. Broadwell, Jennings, Mo. 58

WANTED—Experienced helper on bodies, at Moon Bros.; none other need apply. 58

WANTED—Rock breakers. Apply to Webb & White, Chain of Rocks; $1.35 per square. 58

WANTED—2 machine hands for planer and sandpaper machine 25th and Montgomery sts. 58

WANTED—By Missouri Car & Foundry Co., at 2800 DeKalb st., carpenters and car builders. 58

WANTED—A good No. 1 wood-turner. Apply or address Wilkins & Merritt, Taylorville, Ill. 58

WANTED—Men to stock Goodyear work. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 4th floor. 58

WANTED—Six first-class carpenters at Cabanne pl., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs., Monday morning. 58

WANTED—Finisher in string team; also 1st-class sole-leather cutter. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles. 58

WANTED—Several more machine and floor hands on Corliss engines to go to Sioux City, Io. Apply at 513 Security building. 58

WANTED—The delegates of the Carpenters' Council to attend special meeting at 604 Market st. Sunday, July 17, at 2:30 p. m.; business of importance. 58

WANTED—Lithograph engraver who can do 1st-class commercial work; send sample and state what wages wanted for permanent situation. Combe Printing Co., St. Joseph, Mo. 58

WANTED—Steady, industrious, general jobbing tinner; one accustomed to inside or outside work; to a good man, steady work in city. Address with reference, R 303, this office. 58

ATTENTION—There will be a special meeting of the Mantel Grate, and Tile Setters' Local No. 1 Tuesday, July 19, at Lightstone Hall. All members are requested to attend. 58

ATTENTION Organized Labor, wanted name and address of secretaries of unions not affiliated with Trades & Labor Union; for Labor Day parade. Add. Secretary Trades & Labor Union 418 S. Fourth s. 58

NOTICE—The Missouri Malleable Iron Co. have started up their large new plant in East St. Louis; bench moulders, core makers and metal pattern makers wanted; also experienced flask maker. 58

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 58

PERMANENT positions are offered to competent bench and machine hands for sash, door and blind factory. Wages, $2.50 to $3.50 per day, ten hours' work. Apply to
Duross & Olcott.
Mississippi Planing Mill Co.
Philibert & Johanning Mnfg. Co.
Hafner-Lothman Manufacturing Co.
Huttig Sash & Door Co.
Crescent Planing Mill Co.
Fathman & Miller.
Henry Gaus & Sons.
Phœnix Planing Mill Co.
Lohse Patent Door Co.
Great Western Planing Mill Co.
Central Planing Mill Co.
Mullanphy Manufacturing Co.
Lamitz Petersen.
A. Kneuzel.
Fehlhammer & Schaefer.
Mechanics' Planing Mill Co. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—Laborers. Apply at 2800 DeKalb st. 59

WANTED—25 teams at 8th and Christy av.; 50c per load. John J. Brown. 59

WANTED—25 teams 8th and Christy av.; 45c per load. John J. Brown. 59

WANTED—20 men and 10 teams on Belle av. and Pendleton av. Jas. Carroll. 59

WANTED—Laborers on Cherokee st. and California av. John Price, contractor. 59

WANTED—Two good laborers; apply at once to H. C. Broadwell, Jennings, Mo. 59

WANTED—100 men Monday at Manchester road and Vandeventer av.; railroad work. 59

WANTED—10 wreckers with hatchets, at 12th and Olive sts.; no greenhorns. H. C. Ullrich. 59

WANTED—25 laborers. Call at the works of Laclede Fire-Brick Mfg. Co., Cheltenham. 59

WANTED—100 teams and men on Blair av. and Mullanphy st. Monday morning. J. Stuhr & Co. 59

WANTED—At 7th and Franklin av., 40 men at $1.75 per day, and 40 teams at 40 cents per load. Thos. Mullen. 59

WANTED—50 men with hatchets to take down building on Locust st., between 7th and 8th sts. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—Laborers for inside work. Apply at No. 6 yard, Gravois road and Chippewa st., Hydraulic Press Brick Co. 59

WANTED—Ten teams on Cherokee st. and California av., or apply at 3715 LaSalle st.; steady work. John Price, contractor. 59

WANTED—10 teamsters, dumpers and scraper holders. Call at 4475 Beck av. P. E. DONEVAN, Contr. 59

WANTED—50 teams, 50 cents per load; 45 laborers, $1.75 per day. 7th and Olive sts. Also 50 teams and 50 laborers at Planters' House, 4th and Pine. Laurence Kennah. 59

Boys.

WANTED—Bell boys. Hurst's Hotel. 61

WANTED—Six good strong boys. Apply at 2301 Kosciusko st. 61

WANTED—Boy; must give good references. Address, in own handwriting, X 297, this office. 61

WANTED—Good German boy to learn the drug business. Apply 7631 S. Broadway, Carondelet. 61

WANTED—2 boys to take situations and learn telegraphing on our lines, paying $65 to $75 monthly. with telegraph company. 102 N. 3d st. Take elevator. 61

WANTED—For a permanent situation in a financial institution a bright, active boy not less than 20 years, who lives with his parents, is a good penman and accurate in figures. Address T 298, this office, giving references and stating what wages will be satisfactory. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two drivers for cordwood wagons. Apply at 4601 Page av. 62

WANTED—A hustler for collector; good thing for right party. Add. X 300, this office. 62

WANTED—12 teamsters; apply to-day at stable on King's highway and Maryland. Jas. Carroll. 62

WANTED—A one-legged bootblack. Grand Central Bootblack Stand, Chestnut st., bet. Broadway and 6th st. 62

WANTED—Two men to work 8 hours a day at $15 a week; apply room 43. T. W. Williams, Supt., 210 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—2 good men willing to work 6 or 8 hours a day can make big pay. Call on G. H. Hanson, Room 25, Pope's Theater Building. 62

WANTED—Good man who understands farming and care of horses and cows; small place in suburbs; wages $15; references. Address P 299, this office. 62

WANTED—Harvest time has begun in our serial department. We want three good, industrious and intelligent men to make $40 a week; call Monday. Carson & Simpson, 904 Olive st. 62

WANTED—A live Gen. Agt. for this city; a chance of a life time and a permanant business; for full particulars call at 1424 Washington av., Monday from 1 to 2:30 and 6 to 9 p. m., then add. for 3 days Y 300, this office. 62

WANTED—Five young men this week for steady employment to learn telegraphing on our lines; situations guaranteed by the company paying from $70, $80, $90, $100, $110, $120 to $125 per month. Apply immediately at telegraph superintendent's office, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator. 62

GO to Hendricks' Mercantile for your lunch; everything clean and fresh. 213 N. 6th st. 62

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guarantee to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Situation by young girl who is a good cook and laundress. 712 N. Jefferson av. 40

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—Position as companion to a lady for a trip to New York. Add. D 290, this office. 77

WANTED—A capable, intelligent woman wants to leave the city as a companion or attendant to an invalid lady or child; good seamstress; salary no object. Address C 295, this office. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Situation as copyist in office. Address S 302, this office. 44

WANTED—A position in office to copy and direct envelopes. Add. G 299, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady wishes writing in office or at home; exp. Add. F 298, this office. 44

WANTED—A young girl wants office work; understands typewriting. Add. Y 302, this office. 44

WANTED—Position by young lady in office; thoroughly experienced. Ad. L 298, this office. 44

WANTED—An experienced young lady wishes copying or circulars to address, at home. Add. K 301, this office. 44

WANTED—Lady of six years' experience desires position in office work; fair salary expected. Add. K 295, this office. 44

WANTED—A situation in a laundry office; have had no experience, but willing and quick to learn. Add. X 295, this office. 44

WANTED—Young English lady wishes a position in photographer's reception room; first-class reference. Address H 302, this office. 44

WANTED—A thoroughly educated business young woman wishes a position as city solicitor for reliable wholesale house. Add. B 295, this office. 44

Stenographers.

EXPERIENCED stenographers want work; tel. 431. St. L. T. W. Ex., 710 Olive st.; service free. 45

WANTED—Position by lady stenographer and typewriter; a small salary to begin with. Address X 293, this office. 45

WANTED—An experienced and educated lady stenographer desires a position; salary no object. Address T 302, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Situation to do plain sewing. Address 3410 S. Broadway. 46

WANTED—Family sewing by the day or month. Address 1329 Park av. 46

WANTED—Sewing of all kinds at home or by the day. Add. M 300, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation to do dressmaking at home or by the day. 1322 Washington av. 46

WANTED—A good dressmaker will go out by the day or take work home. C. L., 810 Rutger. 46

WANTED—Sewing in families or at home; children's clothes a specialty. Address K 299, this office. 46

WANTED—Seamstress wants sewing to do at her home or will go out by the day. Add. X 296, this office. 46

WANTED—By competent seamstress, sewing to do by the day or take home. Address Y 299, this office. 46

WANTED—First-class children's and misses' dressmaker; first-class city references; by the day or take work home. 810 Rutger st. 46

WANTED—First-class children's and misses' dressmaker; first-class city reference; by the day or take work home. 810 Rutger st. 46

WANTED—Young widow with a little girl 4 years old wishes a situation as seamstress in some good family. Address S 299, this office. 46

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker wants a few engagements in families; can fit and drape; I guarantee a good fit. Add. W 300, this office. 46

WANTED—First-class dressmaker wants situation in some country hotel or family for few weeks; can do any kind of sewing. Add. E 296, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation by woman with a girl of 5 years as housekeeper. 1322 Washington av. 47

WANTED—A young woman of 23 would like a position as housekeeper for widower. 2841 Morgan st. 47

WANTED—Young lady wants a situation as a housekeeper in an English family. Address 1439 N. 23d st. 47

WANTED—Young widow with a little girl wishes a place as housekeeper for some reliable person. Address R 299, this office. 47

WANTED—Experienced middle aged lady wishes a position as housekeeper for widower or small family. Add. A 303, this office. 47

WANTED—American lady wishes sit. as housekeeper for gentleman of means; not over two children. Add. A 298, this office. 47

WANTED—An American widow lady would like situation as housekeeper, or would board two workingmen. 1503 S. 13th st., upstairs 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by young girl to assist in general housework. Apply 2342 O'Fallon st. 48

WANTED—By an American girl place to do general housework in small family; no postals. 2803 Elliot av. 48

WANTED—A middle-aged woman wishes situation to do general housework in city or country. Call at 818 N. 22d st. 48

WANTED—A girl wishes a situation for general housework in small family. Address for 3 daps, R 297, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation by a neat, respectable colored girl to do housework, nurse or plain cook without washing or ironing. Call or address 4345 St. Ferdinand av. Call 2 days. 48

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation to nurse by American girl of 15. Apply 1503 S. 13th st., 2d floor. 50

WANTED—Young healthy mother with baby six weeks old will take child home to wet nurse; best reference given. Add. O 301, this office. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to do at home. Mrs. Mailaunt, 310 Convent st. 51

WANTED—Experienced laundress wishes work; good refs. 2810 Morgan st. 51

WANTED—Washing by the day or any other work. Address T. 294, this office. 51

WANTED—First-class laundress wants washing to bring home. 1423 Chestnut st. 51

WANTED—Boy of 16 to work in nickel plating shop. Add. C 300, this office. 61

WANTED—Washing and ironing by a German lady to do at home. 3406 Rutger st. 51

WANTED—First-class white laundress wants two days each week. 4432 North Market st. 51

WANTED—Situation to do washing by the day in private family. Call 822 N. 22d, up stairs. 51

WANTED—Washing to bring home by a first-class laundress, colored. Add. 152 Barry st. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home by a German woman. 1903½ Franklin av.; rear entrance. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman wants situation in small family. Apply Monday. 3511 Olive st.; no postal. 52

WANTED—Lady would like work of some kind; home work or by the day; can write a fair hand. Address T 295, this office. 52

WANTED—A middle-aged, reliable colored woman would like furnished rooms or offices to clean. Address P 302, this office. 52

WANTED—A lady wishes a position in a school as matron or teacher; experienced and well recommended. Address Mrs. H., 1412 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. 52

FAMILIES can get girls and girls places and lodging. 1023 N. 10th st. 52

LADIES can get girls and girls places by calling at 4025 Easton av. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—An experienced lady teacher who can command $250 for six months can secure desirable position with good salary; for particulars address M 298, this office. 78

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—A few ladies for either home work or office position. Address in own handwriting, inclosing stamp, Housekeepers' Weekly, Philadelphia, Pa. 63

WANTED—Girl to address envelopes and fold circulars; must be experienced. Address S 284, this office. 63

WANTED—Young lady quick and apt; must write a fair hand and be accurate. Pillsbury Portrait Co., 813 N. 21st st. 63

WANTED—At once, a lady who writes a fair hand to address several thousand envelopes and do some office work. Add. E 301, this office. 63

WANTED—Lady to write and assist in office; must have $150 in cash; salary $50; call Monday, 4148 Wyoming st., South Tower Grove Park. 63

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A housekeeper. Apply at 1103 Franklin av. to-day. 65

WANTED—Old lady as housekeeper for man and three children; call before 10 Sunday. 2145 Adams st., third floor. 65

WANTED—Girl or woman to attend to lady and household during confinement; two in family. Address G 303, this office. 65

General Housework.

WANTED—A house girl. 3536 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for housework. 722 Garrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4006 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3919 Page av. 66

WANTED—A good German house girl. 1820 Kennett pl. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3250 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 5040 Ridge av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 3222 St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2627 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3129 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1209 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2730 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3939 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 1218 Monroe st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2011 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 2303 Eugenia st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1324 St. Ange av. 66

WANTED—A German house girl in family of two. 2875 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call 1232 S. 9th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 4491 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. 500 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A German girl to assist in housework. 500 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. 2645 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; good wages. 4540 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Apply at 4337 W. Belle pl. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 3313 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; no washing. 1437 Blair av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, two in family. 3318½ Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. 3954 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Half-grown girl for light housework. 2617 Gravois av., upstairs. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist in housework. Call Monday, 711 N. 18th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family. 1226 S. 9th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3826 Cook av.; reference required. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; 3 in family. 2125 St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family at 3134 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl from 14 to 16 years old to help about house. 2346 S. 13th st. 66

WANTED—A good, strong girl for general work; no washing. 905 Vandeventer av. 66

WANTED—Nursegirl to assist in light housework; good wages. Apply at 4371 Lindell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; wages $19; German preferred. 2118 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework; small family. 4320 W. Belle pl. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family, right away. 3630 Cook av. 66

WANTED—First-class girl for general housework; good wages to right party. 2013 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A neat girl for general housework; no washing; private family. 1643 California av. 66

WANTED—A middle aged woman for general housework. Please call Monday, 1922 Carr. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; good home; good wages. 2815 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework; no washing. Apply at 4028 Washington av. 66

WANTED—German or Swede girl for general housework; family of 2. Apply 3418A Bell av.

WANTED—A girl for general work in a boarding-house; $4 per week; no washing. 2206 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework in family of two; good city references required. 3013A Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply at 2835 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, washing and ironing, or without. Apply at No. 2807 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, to go to Poplar Bluff, Mo.; wages, $20 per month. Apply 911 Autumn st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework and cooking Apply after 10 o'clock at 1810 Olive st.; private family. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework; small family in the suburbs; German preferred. Address R 282, this office. 66

WANTED—A neat, reliable colored girl for general work; good wages to one competent. Apply Sunday at 4210 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in flat; good wages; with or without washing; call after 9 a. m. 3128 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Good colored woman for general housework; small family; must be good cook. Apply at once 611 N. 18th st. 66

WANTED—At 2345 Park av., girl between 15 and 18 years of age for general housework in family of two persons. Inquire Sunday afternoon. 66

WANTED—A smart young girl to do house and dining room work, a short distance in the country. Apply Monday morning from 11 to 1 at 3310 Pine st. 66

McKINNEY'S GRAHAM BREAD,
MADE FROM
Schumacher Graham Flour.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Good laundress, German preferred. 2814 Pine st. 67

WANTED—Three young girls for laundress, nurse and cook at 5447 Cabanne pl. 67

WANTED—First-class laundress at 4057 Washington av. Apply immediately. 67

WANTED—Experienced ironers; no others need apply. Peerless Laundry, 2131 Clark av. 67

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—No. 1 cook; private family. 1727 Lucas pl. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron in small family. 1309 Taylor av. 68

WANTED—A girl that can cook; with or without laundry. 3734 Finney av. 68

WANTED—A cook to wash and iron; three in family. 3314 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework. Apply 3102 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist in housework; no washing. 2011 Olive st. 68

WANTED—First-class colored woman to cook; reference required. 3418 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A woman cook, at Southeastern Hotel, 304 N. Front st., East St Louis; good wages. 68

WANTED—A good girl, immediately, for general work; no washing or ironing. 521 Whittier (42d st.) 68

WANTED—An experienced cook; no washing; must come well recommended. 3835 Westminster place. 68

WANTED—Reliable girl to cook, wash and iron for small family; good wages. 519 Whittier st. (42d, near Olive). 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron or without washing. Apply No. 10 N. Grand av., 5 doors north of Laclede av. 68

WANTED—A cook and young girl for nurse. 953 Maryville av., first house south of Presbyterian Church, corner of Maple and Maryville avs. Cabanne pl. 68

WANTED—1st-class colored cook and wife to take care of 6 rooms and do cooking, washing and waiting on 3 persons; must have best of references; state where formerly employed and salary expected. Add. H 301, this office. 68

FREE TREATMENT FOR ALL DISEASES.

Small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Separate waiting-room for ladies and children. Dr. Stavard's Central Dispensary. 1528 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Girls to do sewing by hand. 206 Dorcas st. 69

WANTED—A sewing machine girl. 2522 Howard st. 69

WANTED—2 machine girls, 2 basters, 1 to press on vests. 2851 S. 9th st. 69

WANTED—Operators and finishers on fine pants. 1118 N. High st., up-stairs. 69

WANTED—10 experienced hands to sew boys' waists. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—Dressmakers and apprentice girls. Miss McGrath, 2649 Olive st. 69

WANTED—25 hand and machine girls to sew on coats; steady work. 2116 Gravois rd. 69

WANTED—At 2702 Locust st., apprentice to learn fine art dressmaking; wages paid. 69

WANTED—Experienced hand and machine girl on fine pants. Call at once at 2208 S. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced overall and pantmakers; best wages made and factory very cool. Granite Mfg Co., 2205 Chestnut st 69

WANTED—Experienced tailoresses to work on fine custom coats; must be first-class. Call at once, 1611 Morgan st., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—Good sewers, waist and skirt hands; also girls to learn dressmaking and cutting. Call or write. 614 Olive, room 1. 69

WANTED—At once—Seamstress on ladies' muslin underwear for the factory and take work home; none but those that have worked at the business before need apply; from $1 to $1.50 per day guaranteed to 1st-class sewers. S. Grabinsky & Co., 711 to 715 N. 7th st. 69

ACADEMY of dress cutting and fashionable dressmaking. Mrs. E. Neimoeller, 1828 Biddle. 69

NORMAN DRESSCUTTING ACADEMY,

34th and Chestnut, the place to become thoroughly practical in artistic dresscutting and dressmaking; spacious apartments; strictly first-class in every particular; entire satisfaction guaranteed; parties from a distance can be accommodated with board at the academy; terms reasonable; agents wanted. 69

THE LADIES' TAILOR

School of Cutting and Dressmaking, 2020 Olive St.

The only place in the West where a finished course of instruction in scientific dress and cloak-cutting and fine dressmaking, finishing, basting, draping etc., can be obtained.

The lessons include not only plain dress-cutting, but all the novelties; such as seamless waists, seamless bodices, seamless draped princess French bias basques, with straight or French fronts; coat skirts for basques; at least 12 styles of sleeves, 16 styles of collars, 7 styles of skirts, ladies' coats, jackets and wraps of every style. Lessons given by the most competent teachers in German or English.

69 HUGHES & STOREY.

Nurses.

WANTED—Colored nurse at 4010 Westminster pl. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl 14 or 16 years of age at 1611 Missouri av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl immediately. 1106 Second Carondelet av. 70

WANTED—Neat, tidy nurse girl, between 14 and 20 years of age. Call at 3829A Windsor pl. 70

WANTED—A nurse with some experience; call between 12 and 2 for 2 days. 518 Garrison av. 70

WANTED—A nurse for two little girls, one to assist in plain sewing preferred. Call Monday at 2930 Locust st. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good dining-room girl at 1925 Olive st. 71

WANTED—3 girls to pack candies at 419 N. Main st. 71

WANTED—A dining room girl at 1623 Washington av. 71

WANTED—25 girls at the Globe Pickle Co., 1004 Collins st. 71

WANTED—A colored girl for chamber work. 920 N. 21st st. 71

WANTED—A good chambermaid; good wages; inquire at once. 921 Locust st. 71

WANTED—Good girl, with or without washing; good wages. 2520 Taylor av. 71

WANTED—Ten good women for paint cleaners at Southern Hotel. Apply at Elm st. gate. 71

WANTED—Shoe-stitchers and vampers on men's shoe uppers. Alfred Scannell, 310 Market st.

WANTED—Experienced girls to do folding. Flammger & Grahl Blank Book Co., 316 N. 3d st. 71

WANTED—Experienced waitresses at resort hotel in Missouri; $18 per month. Add. F 303, this office. 71

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to wash dishes and assist around kitchen. Apply 1105 Chestnut st. 71

WANTED—A first-class forelady to take charge of fitting-room on ladies' fine shoes. Address O 300, this office. 71

WANTED—A girl to learn metal lacquering; wages $4 a week. Apply Monday at Enterprise Brass Co., 312 N. 8th st. 71

WANTED—A settled woman to do the work for a family of two; must have references. Call at Room 39, No. 506 Olive. 71

WANTED—Stitchers, liningmakers, pasters, beaders and table girls. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 4th floor. 71

WANTED—A capable, progressive woman who is willing to begin at the bottom and work up, the same as the opposite sex. For particulars call Tuesday at 35 Telephone Building, 10th and Olive. 71

WANTED—Young lady 18 to 24, with high school education, or equivalent, for professional work offering exceptional opportunities to educated women. Address, with full particulars, C 293, this office. 71

WANTED—Five young ladies this week for steady employment to learn telegraphing on our new city lines; situations guaranteed by the company, paying from $70, $80, $90, $100, $110, $120 to $125 per month. Apply immediately at Telegraph Superintendent's Office, 102 N. 3d st., take elevator. 71

FAMOUS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Wanted—First-class trimmers for above department; apply Monday. STRAUSS BROS., 801 Washington av. 71

DRESSMAKING.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

DRESSMAKER from Chicago desires the patronage of St. Louis ladies; fit guaranteed; reasonable prices. Apply at 206 S. Broadway. 72

IT is a well-known fact that dress-cutting systems have been far behind the times; we have and understand all the most noted systems, and can prove to anyone that the new ones have been copied from the old without any intention of material improvement; we invite all that are interested in perfect fitting dresses to call and we will prove that anyone can cut all kinds of dresses to fit perfectly with Fountain's Tailor System. Call and it will save you from throwing away your money on inferior methods. Patterns and linings cut to order. J. H. Fountain & Co., 621 Locust st. 72

FINE DRESSMAKING,

From $5; work and fit guaranteed. 614 Olive st. 75

Lace Curtains Cleaned

By Mrs. Kate Healy, 2623 Franklin av., on short notice; satisfaction guaranteed. 72

FINE DRESSMAKING,

Mlle. Claire E. Laeis, modiste, 1515 Olive st. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—In all sections, live men to take hold of a book that has not seen its best day, "Character Sketches;" new and original; sale unparalleled; now running in its No. 58,000; A. E. Faust of Missouri sold eleven in a few hours' canvass; J. W. Hamilton sold 101 copies in six days; J. L. Bost & Bro., in a North Carolina city, sold 289 in ten days' canvass; J. W. Rutherford, Illinois, sold fifty-one in five days; contains fifty-two full-page illustrations; outfit 75 cents, stamps taken. Good general agents wanted in Iowa and Missouri. We are the largest subscription house in the South. Order outfit immediately. Southwestern Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn. 73

WANTED—Reliable men and ladies to canvass city; salary paid. 1310 N. Grand av. 73

WANTED—Good canvassers for Industrial Life Insurance; good pay to the right man; best of refs. required. Apply 810 Olive st., room 300, between 2 and 3 o'clock. H. Finkelstein. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

CAMPAIGN

Badges, Buttons, Pins, Flags, Walking Canes, Cane Rack, Knives and Knife Board Specialties, Notions, Novelties, Stationery, Counter Goods, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Prize Package Goods. Catalogue Free. COE, YONGE & CO., 712 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Miss May R.: Please grant me address or let me meet you to tender apology for last Friday week; you shall never regret indulging this request. C. W., 6th and M. st. 1

PERSONAL—Will the lady with dark, curly hair, who passed south on 18th st. last Tuesday, about 6 o'clock, and looked up at gent on 2d floor, near Pine st., correspond, if so, add. M 302, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Will young lady who wore black silk waist, got off the Wabash train at Main street exit from bridge Saturday morning, July 16, and who noticed gent first at the bottom of the stairs and again on the bridge, kindly send her address. Add. D 296, this office. 1

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner in boarding house with $150 to $200. Add. C 303, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $100 for the fall fairs and campaign. Address D 300, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner by cigar manufacturer; must be good drummer and speak German. Add. L 265, this office. 23

WANTED—A partner in the retail grocery and saloon business; capital about $1,000. Add. B 29, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $300 cash; investigate this; a fortune in the next few years. Address R 302, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $800 cash to manufacture novelties for wholesale milling trade; references. Address O 302 this office. 23

WANTED—A partner with $250; in a novel enterprise. Call Monday bet. 10 and 12 a. m., on La Bird & Tucker, 1030 Market st. 23

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange a 70 acre farm in Missouri for an established business; Confectionery or grocery business preferred. Address F. 300 this office. 24

WANTED—To trade, latest improved new Singer sewing machine for a good second-hand buggy or surrey, or will exchange for furniture. Address M 301, this office. 24

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$300 for six months; will give good security. Add. W 298, this office. 25

WANTED—$3,100 for five years at 5 per cent interest; gilt edge security. Address B 296, this office. 25

WANTED—$700 or $800 at 10 per cent, payable in monthly installments, with good security. Address T 299, this office. 25

WANTED—$4,000 on 853 front feet on Taylor av.; property worth at least $11,000; come quick. HINSON & SCHISLER, 1125 Chestnut st. 25

MONEY wanted in established loan business; large profits; perfect security; references. Add. O 299, this office. 25

$2,200 WANTED—On first-class real estate security; state interest required. Add. F 301, this office. 25

MONEY.

Wanted—$15,000 on first-class real estate security; no commission. Address L 300, this office. 25

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD printer can buy one-half interest in paying office for $250 down. St. Clair, 800 Chestnut st. 2

COPPER MINE—Finest prospect in America, $125,000; another for $25,000; immense fortunes in these. C. C. Barnd, attorney, Fostoria, O. 2

WANTED—A partner with $10,000 or $15,000 to engage in building and selling houses; one experienced. Add. O 295, this office. 2

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 2

$5,000 YEARLY with a few hundred dollars capital; do you regard it gambling to play the races? Write for description of Rowe's infallible handicapping system, and be convinced otherwise; as sound as any business; safer than many; second successful year; references from subscribers throughout the country; terms $25 weekly. For prospectus address C. D. Rowe, Post-office, Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a steam laundry in good running order; state particulars. Address G 295, this office. 3

WANTED—Your circulars, papers, samples, etc., to distribute in Louisville, Ky.; good reference. Address for 3 days G 297, this office. 3

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board by brother and sister on Compton Hill or between Jefferson av. and Grand av. and Chouteau and Lafayette avs. Address E 297, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board for lady with child. Add. F 302, this office. 20

WANTED—Small furnished room and board for young lady; West End. Add. P 294, this office. 20

WANTED—By young lady room and board in private family. Add. stating terms, location, etc. A 300, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman wants room and board on the line of the 4th st. cable. Add., with price, H 297, this office. 20

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, with good board, in private family, in good locality. Add. P 297, this office. 20

WANTED—Young gent wants room, breakfast and supper, near 31st and Laclede av.; state price. Add. S 298, this office. 20

WANTED—By married couple, furnished room with board; neighborhood Taylor and Evans avs.; best of refs. Address K 294, this office. 20

WANTED—Unfurnished room with yard and board for man and wife with infant; West End; will pay $50; ref. exchanged. Ad. N 296, this office. 20

WANTED—By gentleman, second-story room and first class board in private family, West End; near Olive cable; state full particulars. Address B 301, this office. 20

WANTED—A newly married couple would like an unfurnished room with board in vicinity of 26th to Grand, Chestnut to Morgan; state terms. Add. R 296, this office 20

WANTED—By gent and wife nicely fur. 2d-story room, with or without board, West End; private family preferred; state location and price to receive attention; ref. ex. Add. W 295, this office. 20

IF PARTIES wishing rooms and board or rooms for light housekeeping will send their address or call on E. R. Baker, 2329 Olive st., a list of desirable places will be furnished free of charge; no room agency. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished room for gentleman, location, north. Add. F 297, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished room in Cote Brilliante; state price and location. Address X 301, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished rooms, between Jefferson and Grand and Cass and Olive; quiet locality. Address N 301, this office. 21

WANTED—Two rooms completely fur. for light house-keeping; give price and location. Add. Room 1, 3d floor, Equitable Bldg. 21

WANTED—By a young couple, 3 rooms in vicinity of Jefferson av., between Washington and Clark avs. Address J. 1737 Franklin av. 21

WANTED—3 or 4-room flat, with all conveniences, east of Jefferson av., bet. Clark and Washington avs. Address W 291, this office. 21

WANTED—Nicely furnished room, West End, between Olive st. and Lucas av.; for gent; a place with no children preferred. Add. G 301, this office. 21

WANTED—A nicely furnished room between 15th and 18th sts. and Olive st. and Washington av. by a lady fortune teller; state terms and all particulars. Add. M 303, this office. 21

WANTED—Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with carpets, in private family by 2 gents and lady as far west as possible on electric or cable line; state terms; references exchanged. Address E. R. Baker, 2329 Olive st. 21

STORES, STABLES, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Party having a vacant room will store furniture cheap; parties leaving the city can leave fur. in good care. Add. D 295, this office. 81

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Country board, not very far from town, for gent; must be very cheap. Add. P 296, this office.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Five-room furnished flat in good neighborhood, by three adults; for six or seven months; with ... Address ... this office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

I WANT to buy on monthly payments before Oct. 1, a 6 or 7-room house. What have you? Give full particulars. Add. K 296, this office. 22

WANTED—Two-story 7 to 10-room house between Grand and Garrison av., Laclede and Easton av.; must be a bargain. Add. W 279, this office. 22

WANTED—A 25 or 30-foot unimproved lot bet. Jefferson and Grand avs., Pine st. and Lucas av., suitably located for dentist. Address, with price, R 295, this office. 22

WE have purchaser for business and investment property in any good locality; quick sale if suited. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 22

WANTED—A six-room house, detached, modern improvements, from Laclede av. to Morgan st., from Garrison av. to Sarah st.; will pay cash. Address H 296, this office. 22

WANTED—A RESIDENCE

Of about twelve rooms with modern conveniences. Want a good house at $1,000 to $1,200 rent. Address X 302, this office. 22

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Printing press and type. Add. H 298, this office. 26

WANTED—Second-hand ball-bearing bicycle. Ad. F 295, this office. 26

WANTED—100 old feather beds; best price paid in the city. S. Ehrlich, 1127 N. 7th st. 26

WANTED—Lady's tricycle, new or second-hand; must be cheap. Box 179, Carlyle, Ill. 26

WANTED—Safety, 2d-hand in serviceable condition very cheap. Add. Y 301, this office. 26

WANTED—To buy or rent a good typewriter. Ad., stating make and price. P. O. Box 705. 26

WANTED—Furniture and household goods for cash; send postal. A. B. Rich, 3553½ Olive. 26

WANTED—A good 26 to 30 in. bicycle; state price and where it can be seen; must be in good order. Address R 300, this office. 26

WANTED—To buy a thoroughly trained pointer or setter dog; only one that is broken for field work wanted. Address D 303, this office. 26

WANTED—Feather beds and pillows for the new Jewish Hospital; still short; will pay best prices for used feathers; send postal. I. Davis, 806 Biddle st. 26

ASHTON the furniture buyer in large and small lot; send postal. 1421 St. Charles st. 26

BICYCLES—Second-hand in exchange for new. Jordan & Sanders, 1324 Washington av. 26

I PAY CASH for household furniture, carpets and feathers. J. M. Byrnes, 1003 Market st. 26

MEMBERSHIPS—Merchants' Exchange and Cotton Exchange; must be cheap. Add. with particulars, C 298, this office. 26

PRIVATE home for ladies during pregnancy and confinement; first-class in every respect. 29 S. 14th. 26

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Wanted.

WANTED—A horse and wagon in exchange for job of painting. Address M 297, this office. 11

WANTED—Horse and storm buggy; give description and best price. Ad. M 299, this office. 11

WANTED—Two broken down mares to breed from; must be well bred. Add. A 301, this office. 11

WANTED—The care of horse and buggy by responsible party for the keeping during the summer; good care. Address W. Golden, Sutton Station, St. Louis County. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Fine bay horse 6 years old. 910 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—Small open buggy; must be sold to-day at 1243 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Barouche, a good one, at Rutter's, 2807 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—A single seated surrey or Ladies' phaeton cheap. 1313 Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—A new top wagon and one new phaeton, cheap. 801 S. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Horse and harness, cheap; can be seen to-day. 714 Lafayette av. 12

FOR SALE—A 2-seated surrey, $50; lumber wagon, $20. 4110 N. 11th st. 12

FOR SALE—Western horses and mares; broke and unbroken. 2538 Warren st. 12

FOR SALE—New 2 and 1-horse spring stake wagons. Apply at 1552 S. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—Two horses, very cheap. Apply to Jas. A. Sexton, 2723 Utah st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Top-buggy; can be seen at 310 S. 7th st. from 7 to 1 o'clock. 12

FOR SALE—1 secondhanded 1-horse spring stake wagon. Apply at 1552 S. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—A fine driving mare, buggy and harness; $150. 1211 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Covered grocery wagon, cheap. Co-Operative Stables, 612 S. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—$60 will buy a good second-hand phaeton. Address P 301, this office. 12

FOR SALE—Storm buggy and top buggy, harness used a short time. 1409 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—One jump seat surry, nearly new. Call or address Carroll Bros., 2821 Easton av. 12

E. H. NOLTE offers the finest line of phaetons at reasonable prices, at 1623-29 N. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—$25 buys good driving or work horse; this horse must be sold. 1701 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Top and open delivery wagons and sulkyettes at E. H. Nolte, 1623-29 N. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—$145 buys horse, park wagon and harness, all in good order. Inquire 809 N. 6th st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine double seated park wagon, good as new; price $50. Earl's stable, 11th and Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine draft horse; weight 1,400 lbs.; trial given; $80. Apply afternoon, 1439 N. 24th st. 12

FOR SALE—Bay horse, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, city broken; single or double. 1623 St. Charles st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine gray buggy horse cheap at Cupping's Livery Stable, N. E. cor. Grattan and Carroll sts. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Good end spring top buggy; must sell; owner leaving city. Inquire 2100 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—1 gray horse, fine appearance; suitable for carriage or barouche. Apply 2203 S. Broadway, up stairs. 12

FOR SALE—A gentle horse, suitable for all purposes; 5 years old. J. G. Hofling, 12 S. High st., Belleville, Ill. 12

FOR SALE—Or trade good mule teams, wagon and harness, suitable for coal or heavy hauling. 2625 Glasgow av. 12

FOR SALE—Beautiful bay horse 6 yrs. old, 15¾ hands high, kind and gentle driver, suitable for surrey or phaeton. Add. D. 298, this office. 12

FOR SALE—A full line of new and second-hand spring wagons, surreys, phaetons, buggies, carts, etc., at Wm. Dupons, 2208 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Or exchange—250 new and second hand vehicles and harness of all kinds; will save you time and money by giving us a call. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, or Exchange—Storm buggies, jump-seat and side-bar surreys, grocer, baker, butcher, laundry, painter, whitener, carpenter, peddler, gardener, milk and furniture wagons; also good 1-horse truck and a 2-horse truck. John Tobinka, 1400 N. 7th st. 12

CARTS, all kinds, at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

DELIVERY WAGONS, all kinds, at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

DON'T forget E. H. Nolte on surreys, buggies, storm wagons, carts, etc. 1623-29 N. 7th st. 12

GROCER WAGONS at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

MY team will be for sale at Arnot's stable Monday, between 10 and 12; must be sold. John T. Field. 12

PARK WAGONS at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

$65 BUYS a horse 14½ hands high, a storm buggy and harness as good as new. 3502 N. 23d. 12

$20 BUYS a dirt wagon, license, harness and 5-year-old bay horse, sound, suitable for delivery; also top phaeton and harness. 1439 Biddle st. 12

RAPP & MOLLER CARRIAGE CO.

Repairing and repainting of fine pleasure vehicles a specialty; estimates furnished on application. Send postal 2220 and 2222 Pine st. 12

STORM BUGGIES.

12 KINGMAN & CO., 200 S. 8th st.

COME AND SEE US.

Having purchased the stables, 1032 Vandeventer av., will conduct a first-class livery and boarding business and desire the patronage of the public generally. D. H. Hall, proprietor; Wm. Happaugh, foreman. 12

STORM BUGGIES at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

MUSICAL.

A WIDOW desires music scholars at 35c per lesson. 2419 Spring av. 27

A FINE Knabe piano, almost new, for sale very cheap. 1101 Chouteau av. 27

BANJO and mandolin. Charles C. Bertholdt, teacher, 2847 Lucas av. 27

BANJO and guitar thoroughly taught by S. M. Stringer, 318 S. Jefferson; terms reasonable. 27

DECKER BROS.' pianos are the best made; new, stylish designs of uprights and grands just received. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—A good violin. 1322 S. 6th st. Frank Kretsch. 27

FOR SALE—Steinway piano; good order; suitable for lodge or church. 2730 Washington av. 27

FOR SALE.—A fine toned, 7⅓ octave square piano in first-class condition at a bargain. 2814 Olive 27

FOR SALE—Cheap, fine piano, modern gas fixtures, new and handsome typewriter stand. 3838 Windsor place, this week. 27

HEAR the soul of a Krakauer piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

HEAR the brilliant sweet toned Wissner piano at Koerber's. 1108 Olive st. 27

HAVE you seen the new scale Kimball piano? Don't fail to if you are looking for the best all-around bargain in a piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

I HAVE a very large variety of pianos, from the cheapest good piano to the very best piano in America; will satisfy any customer in prices and terms. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

LADY graduate wants few piano pupils; 40c a lesson; refs. Add. L 297, this office. 27

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds; lowest prices. J. Ellicock's Music House, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

PIANO lessons given; terms reasonable. Call or address 1314 Carr st. 27

THE finest new pianos for rent at halfprice at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

THE Krakauer is the best upright piano on earth. Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive st. 27

THE Jewett piano has a reputation of 32 years standing. Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive st. 27

THE world-renowned Knabe pianos; a complete stock of these fine pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, s. w. cor. 10th and Olive st. 27

WOULD like a few more guitar pupils; best attention given to beginners. Call or address Lynn Elliott, 5072 Wells av. 27

$10 PER MONTH will buy a first-class piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

$35.00 Will buy an organ worth $100; 1017 Morgan st. 27

$150 WILL buy a first-class piano on easy payments at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

$165 WILL buy a fine 7⅓-octave upright piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

MUSIC PUPILS.

Violinist and leader of one of the best orchestras in city desires few violin pupils who wish to become musicians; splendid opportunity; position guaranteed when competent to fill the place. Address L 302, this office. 27

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good cigar store. 719 O'Fallon st. 4

FOR SALE—A stationery and cigar store. 3642 Easton av. 4

FOR SALE—Small grocery on Broadway cheap. Ad. S 295, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Good West End route on Republic. Add. R 301, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant at a bargain; good location. Add. A 299, this office. 4

FOR SALE—3-chair barbershop. For particulars call Sunday at 1928 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—Cheap; good Post-Dispatch route, job besides. Inquire at 1015 Russell av. 4

FOR SALE—At a bargain, boarding-house; 30 to 50 good paying boarders. Ad. B 300, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Cheap; Palace Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; lease and furniture. Inquire at 9th and Chestnut sts. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon on Morgan st. Apply at Griesidick's Brewery, Second Carondelet and Lafayette avs. 4

FOR SALE—Drug store centrally located in town of 7,000; satisfactory reasons given. Address Box 559, Washington, Ind. 4

FOR SALE—Ladies' manufacturing business; a few hundred dollars can buy a money maker. Address C 299, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of good cigar and tobacco store; given for one-third the value if sold Monday. 402 S. 7th st. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant in good order, doing good business. Will sell part cash, the other on time payments. Add. G 298, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Hand laundry doing No. 1 paying business; reason for selling, leaving city; here is a bargain. Add. O 296, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Drug store; one of the best paying stores on Chouteau av.; price $4,500; clears $2,000 a year. Address N 303, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant in heart of city, doing a fine, paying business; cheap if sold this week. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Grocery doing a fine business; price, $1,000; this is a good place; West End corner. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Morning paper route with 300 daily subscribers in heart of city; price, $1,250 cash. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding-house; best in the city; must be sold; see us for particulars. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Coal, wood and ice business; no rent to pay; price, $250; fine location. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 established manufacturing business making big money; will stand investigation. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Controlling interest in manufacturing corporation, good and profitable business; cost $15,000; good cause for selling. Add. T 297, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Saloons in all parts of the city, from $500 to $15,000; see us if you are looking for any kind of a saloon. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, with garden, averaging $50 per day, this is one of the best places in the city; long lease and low rent; terms easy. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Drug store on Grand av. doing a fine business; price, $3 800. This is one of the best corners in the West End. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Furnished-room and boarding house, full of good-paying boarders; parties leaving city and must sell; terms will be made to suit purchaser; in West End. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Furnished-room house, west of Jefferson av.; elegantly furnished and full of paying roomers; price, $750; this house is worth $1,500, but must be sold. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Meat and vegetable market; centrally located, fine fixtures, good horse and wagon and doing a good paying business; owner not a butcher, and must sell at once; see this bargain. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—On Franklin av., confectionery and ice-cream parlor and fruit stand; cheap if sold at once; must sell on account of other business. Add. H 299, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A 1st-class stationery, news depot and flower store in the West End; fair trade and good prospect of being an a 1 place, partitioned off with 2 living rooms in the rear of store; selling on account of too much outside business. Add. O 298, this office. 4

RARE chance for a good butcher that can speak German; will sell or rent my meat shop and fixtures; one of the best corner stands in the city; have done a business of over $200 a week; am no butcher and have other business to attend to. 1758 Chouteau avenue.

FOR SALE—Old established grocery store in south-western part of the city, together with house and entire furnishings; store has good trade and will bear close inspection; reason for selling, retiring from business. Address or call on Mrs. R. J. Lauprecht, Hickory and Grattan. 4

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 4

$350 BUYS corner grocery and saloon with good trade. For particulars call or address L. Omer, 1803 N. 18th st.

FOR SALE---A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

A well established business of low priced furnace including patents, patterns and all machinery on hand; will sell very cheap. Address at once, K 298, this office. 4

BREWERY FOR SALE,

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

At public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, Aug. 1, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in front of the County Court-house. One of the finest brewery plants in the whole Southwest, commanding most of the trade of New Mexico, and by proper management can be extended so as to control the trade of Arizona. The property consists of valuable real estate situated in the city of Santa Fe, upon which is erected an excellent brewery, saloon, ice-machine, electric light plant, summer garden, etc., etc.

The ice and electric lighting plant alone cost over $10,000, and the entire property complete over $40,000. Since Feb. 1 last the undersigned assignee has run the business under order of the court and his report to the District Court, in and for the County of Santa Fe, N. M., filed in the Clerk's office thereof, shows a net profit of over 10 per cent per annum on $50,000. The property formerly belonged to the Fischer Brewing Co. The debts against such company aggregate the sum of about $25,000, and the property is sold under vested rights aggregating about $10,000. It is a forced sale and the property will have to be sold to the highest bidder, whatever the price may be. For further particulars apply to J. G. Schumann, assignee, Santa Fe, N. M. 4

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On 16th st., small pocket-book. Return 2325 Carr st. Receive reward. 30

LOST—$25 Reward—Gent's diamond ring; no questions asked. T. J., 3830 N. 25th st. 30

LOST—$25 reward; diamond and sapphire scarf pin. Prof. Louis H. Freligh, 3038 Magazine st. 30

LOST—Saturday, July 16, a brown water spaniel bitch, without collar; liberal reward for return to 902½ Locust st. 30

LOST—A K. of P. charm marked F. C. B., with owner's name engraved; liberal reward if returned to J. H., 520 Pine st. 30

LOST—Ladies' watch on Richmond pl., near Walton av.; initials M. E. on case. Reward if returned to 5130 Ridge av. 30

LOST—Skye terrier dog; changing color, black body, light tan legs, leather collar and red ribbon. Return to 3403 Bell av., and receive reward. 30

LOST—Thursday or Friday evening, at Cave or between there and Dickson st., pearl and gold opera stick; reward if returned to 2912 Dickson st. 30

LOST—$50 reward—Red setter dog answering to the name of Lee. Above will be paid and no questions asked. A. Deane Cooper, 219 N. Main. 30

LOST—Friday evening, July 15, a decorated black gauze fan at Uhrig's Cave or on Washington av. cars. Return to 3736 Delmar av. and receive reward. 30

LOST—A pale colored Irish setter dog last Monday evening; answers to name of Nat; wore leather collar. Liberal reward if returned to 1136 Kentucky av. 30

LOST—On the night of May 11, gold bead necklace; was found when party advertised. Finder please address A. H., care of 2631 Gamble st. and receive reward. 30

LOST—On Fourth of July at Ramona Park station, pocketbook containing valuable papers. $100 reward and no questions asked, if returned to owner, John Lindstrom, 820 Olive st. 30

LOST—Between King's highway and 4th st., on Citizens' Railway Co. car, a copy of Gould's Blue Book; suitable reward can be had and no questions asked. Address E 300, this office. 30

LOST—Scotch collie bitch; dark brown, white ring around neck, shaggy hair, leather collar with license; answers to name of "Collie"; liberal reward for her return. Add. 4407 Washington av. 30

LOST—Between 26th and Washington av. and 26th and Wash sts. a gold and pearl handle of a pair of opera-glasses. Please return the same to 4268 Morgan st. and receive reward, or drop a postal and tell where the same may be found. 30

LOST—On 12th inst., between Clay and Newstead av., on Natural Bridge road, large plain gold ring with initials "P. J. M. to N. F., 1892," on inside. Finder please return to 4117 Ashland av. and receive liberal reward, as it is valued on account of its sacredness. 30

STRAYED—Saturday afternoon, black horse, three white feet and white nose; return to 4345 Garfield av., and receive reward. 30

FINDER of umbrella with monogram M. V. G. in top of handle will leave at 314 N. 6th st. and get reward. 30

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Cash register. Inquire at 1243 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Good cook stove at grocery, 417 S. 4th st. 5

FOR SALE—$75 safety, nearly new, for $30. 3807 Iowa av. 5

FOR SALE—Genuine pug pups. Call at 1406 N. 14th st. 5

FOR SALE—Fine female pug, cheap. 3031 Laclede av. 5

FOR SALE—Very fine breed fox terrier. 3003 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Handsome bedroom set of 4 pieces. 3210 Bell av. 5

FOR SALE—Two-horse coal wagon; call Sunday. 2603 Gamble st. 12

FOR SALE—Bed room set, sofa and wardrobe, 1526 Chestnut st. 5

FOR SALE—Pug pup, inquire Monday morning. 3426 Lindell av. 5

FOR SALE—100 new chairs, cheap. Call and see them. 2341 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—English setter bitch, well trained for field. 4340 Fairfax av. 5

FOR SALE—100 feet of 4-ft. picket fence; whole or in part. 4728 Hammett pl. 5

FOR SALE—Nicely furnished flat of 3 rooms, part or all of it; 2513 Spring av. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture six rooms, price $200; rent $18. Inquire 2622 Wash st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; 3 pool tables in good order. Apply at 2739 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—25,000 good bricks cheap. 8th and Christy av. John J. Brown. 5

FOR SALE—Fine talking parrot; cost $35; will sell for $15. Add. A 296, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One Fritz 6-horse engine and boiler and stack; bargain. 209 N. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE—100,000 finest second-hand brick on the market, cor. 12th and Olive sts. 5

FOR SALE—Saloon fixtures, counter, mirror and pictures, cheap. 3519 N. Grand av. 5

FOR SALE—Second-hand building material, at 12th and 13th and Olive sts. H. C. Ullrich. 5

FOR SALE—One milk cow; call Monday morning at Mrs. Weber's, 5626 Cote Brilliante av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two fine fox terriers, 3 months old. Apply at 603 N. Garrison av. 5

FOR SALE—Solitaire diamond ring, worth $175; will sell for $125. Add. B 299, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, furniture for three rooms, carpet, screen doors, etc. 2330 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—A folding-bed and wardrobe combined; cost $60; sell for $24. 1003 Market. 5

FOR SALE—Tan Skye terrier pups and a mocking bird, sings day and night, at 1716 Mississippi. 5

FOR SALE—Fine Yorkshire silk terrier; male; good watch dog and ratter. 2905 St. Vincent. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; 3 handsome swinging lamps; one suitable for hall. Apply to 2843 Clark av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; a good caligraph and Hammond typewriter. Address S 297, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Fine pointer puppies, 6 weeks old; sired by La Grippe. Rawlings Bros., 817 Pine. 5

FOR SALE—At your own price, a silk plush sofa and patent rocker. Room 601, Fagin building. 5

FOR SALE—One 12-horse power boiler and engine. Joering & Peichmann, 25th and Montgomery. 5

FOR SALE—2 B. & B. pool tables, fine, with rubber covers, all complete; $200. 1800 Chouteau av. 5

FOR SALE—Fresh cow giving 58 pints milk daily; small monthly payments. Call 506 Olive st., office 11. 5

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a Hall's jeweler's safe, equal to new. Apply to L. Tezell's, 617 N. 4th st., up stairs. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture and lease of 8-room house in the West End; no dealers need apply. Address Y 294, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Two fine counter show cases to make room at the great rush for $1 cabinets at Scholten's. 1314 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—A Jersey cow with first calf (heifer). Inquire Prendergast Station, St. Louis & Suburban Railroad, John Lawrence. 5

FOR SALE—Choice young gray African parrots; also white rabbits. A. Bohne's bird store, 104 N. 6th st.; will remove to 710 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of 3 rooms and kitchen, complete; $125 cash takes the outfit, seller leaving city; cottage for rent. Add. E 294, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A handsome rosewood dresser and bedstead, $14; also walnut bedstead, $1.50; two washstands, $1 and $3 each. 2711 Russell av. 5

FOR SALE—3-hole gasoline stove, fine new buggy harness, new walnut bedstead, handsome center table, to-day; your own price; leaving city, 1920 Wright st. 5

FOR SALE—One green parrot, yellow head; and one large Brazilian mackaw; brilliant colors; both splendid talkers and exceedingly tame, with cages. 1141 Park av. 5

FOR SALE—25,000 No. 1 2d-hand brick, $2.50 a thousand, and all building material of Mercantile Club-house on Locust st., bet. 7th and 8th sts. Apply to John A. Lynch. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash; Democrats and Republicans are going to have their hair-pulling scrap pretty soon, but 't aint a patch to that going on between the installment fiends and Mellis, 819 Franklin av., single-handed. The trouble? Oh, prices, of course. Low Tariff Furniture House. 5

BICYCLES—New and second-hand; easy payments. Jordan & Sanders, 1324 Washington av. 5

COAL—Best grades hard and soft; lowest prices. Holschen Coal Co., 1015 N. 10th st. Telephone 3411 or send postal. 5

GAS, gasoline and cook stoves repaired. For shaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

LASAR TYPEWRITER, list $75; reduced to $50; shopworn only. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 5

THOROUGHBRED mastiff, pug, beagle, collie, fox hound and Newfoundland pups. 215 Market st. 5

TYPEWRITERS of all kinds for sale or rent; big bargains in all makes. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 5

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 5

$35.00 Will buy a large mantel mirror, gilt frame; cost $75. 1017 Morgan st. 5

$35.00 Will buy a first-class combination Iron safe. $45.00 will buy a safe that cost $135; $38.00 will buy a double door glass front wardrobe. See Miller, 1017 Morgan st. 5

THAT LITTLE HOLE

Known as the George Cousins Tea Co. has moved to 6th and Market sts., and will sell their celebrated Bonanza Tea at 60c per lb., and give a real common sense tea pot or moss rose quart pitcher with each pound free. 5

Lebanon Magnetic Water

$1.50 for 12 one-half gallon bottles, delivered. 5

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

12 N. 11TH ST.—Large 2d-story front; nicely fur. for light housekeeping. 13

12 S. 17TH ST.—Nicely furnished back parlor suitable for man and wife or two gents in a private family where there is no children. Modern conveniences and rent reasonable. 13

13 N. CARDINAL AV.—Nice, newly furnished, front room in private family; first-class accommodations; terms moderate. 13

14 S. 4TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room for gents; low rates. 13

26 S. 16TH ST.—Two furnished rooms; all conveniences. 13

101 N. 9TH ST.—Furn. front rooms, $1, $1.50 and $2.50 per week; private family. 13

105 S. 16TH ST.—Two rooms for light housekeeping; furnished; second floor. 13

107 S. 15TH ST.—Suite of rooms on 1st floor, furnished for housekeeping. 13

110 S. 14TH ST.—Furnished front room, 2d floor; also suit for light housekeeping. 13

114 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely fur. parlors for gents or the privilege of light housekeeping. 13

117 S. EWING AV.—Second story neatly furnished front room; southern exposure. 13

120 N. 16TH ST.—2 connecting rooms, furnished for housekeeping; first-class parties only. 13

205 S. 15TH ST—1 large furnished room for housekeeping; also 1 hall room. 13

209 S. 15TH ST.—A large, newly furnished room for one or two gents; private family. 13

507½ WASH ST.—Newly furnished rooms. 13

609 N. 21ST ST.—Furnished parlor for two gents. 13

611 N. 21ST ST.—Furnished parlor for two gents. 13

614 S. 3D ST.—Neatly furnished rooms at low rates for man and wife or gents. 13

719½ CHESTNUT ST.—Large well fur. front rooms, $1 and upwards. 13

722 N. 15TH ST.—A very large furnished front room, 1st floor, $3. 13

810 N. 9TH ST.—Furnished room for gents or light housekeeping. 13

810 N. CARDINAL AV.—(31st st.)—One well furnished room, with gas and bath. 13

819 S. 18TH ST.—One 2d-story front room, furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 13

830 S. 8TH ST.—One furnished room for 2; $6 per month. 13

907 S. 7TH ST.—One furnished room suitable to gents. 13

914 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely fur. room for gent; also two rooms for light housekeeping. 13

923 N. EWING AV.—2 2d-story front rooms, furnished for housekeeping; bathroom; so. expo.; near two cables; private family. 13

926 WARE—Front room, unfurnished; $6 per month. 13

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two or three nicely furnished rooms for gents; all conveniences. 13

934 N. 9TH ST.—One furnished front room for one or two gentlemen. 13

1006 VANDEVENTER AV.—One newly furnished room to one or two gents. 13

1006 PINE ST.—Nice furnished rooms, 2d and 3d floors; gents or gent and wife; cheap. 13

1009 CHOUTEAU AV.—Front parlor, also 2d story front room. 13

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished front room at reasonable prices. 13

1015 OLIVE ST.—Large 2d-story room, furnished; southern exposure; large enough for two. 13

1032 PARK AV.—4 rooms, 2d floor. Apply 2023 S. Jefferson av. 13

1033 SELBY PL.—Furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1106 N. COMPTON AV.—Handsome 2d-story fur. room. 13

1106 CHOUTEAU AV.—Neatly furnished second-story room, with all conveniences. 13

1111 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room, southern exposure. 13

1111 N. 23d ST.—3 rooms front, first floor, with all conveniences. Inquire corner store. 13

1112 N. 19TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms for gents. 13

1121 S. 12TH ST.—Two connecting fur. rooms, front, for light housekeeping. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Furnished front rooms, southern exp., $1.50 to $3.50 per week. 13

1123 N. COMPTON—Comfortable fur. front room complete for lt. housekeeping; $10. 13

1126 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished 1st and 2d story front rooms, suitable for 2 or 4 gents or man and wife. 13

1127 S. 10TH ST.—Back parlor to 2 gents, with breakfast and supper. 13

1129 WASHINGTON AV.—Large parlor; suitable for dentist; furnished; also a small room adjoining. 13

1133 WASHINGTON AV.—One large front parlor, 2d floor, nicely furnished; southern exposure; for 2 gentlemen. 13

1205 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large airy front room; furnished; southern exposure. 13

1207 MISSISSIPPI AV., near Lafayette Park—One neat second-story front room. 13

1208 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front room for light housekeeping; all conv. 13

1210 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished room. 13

1210 HICKORY ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for rent. 13

1212 S. 9TH ST.—Three nicely furnished connecting rooms, single or en suite; 1st floor; all mod.; furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1213 WASHINGTON AV.—Two front rooms, fur.; 1st and 2d stories; all conven. 13

1226 MADISON ST.—One large nicely furnished front room, with alcove, for one or two gentlemen; references. 13

1227 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms for gents with conveniences. 13

1228 AND 1230 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly-fur. front and back rooms; cheap. 13

1230 CLARK AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping or gents; everything convenient. 13

1306 WEBSTER AV.—2 unfurnished rooms, hall entrance, 2d floor, light housekeeping, or 2 gents; rent reasonable; take Franklin av. cable. 13

1311 DOLMAN ST.—1 large front room and 1 smaller one; fur. or unfur. 13

1313 PINE ST.—Unfurnished room; cheap. 13

1319 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front room; southern ex.; for 1 or 2 gents. 13

1324 OLIVE ST.—Furnished second-story front room, with folding-bed for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 13

1403 OLIVE ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, cheap. 13

1404 OLIVE ST.—Unfurnished rooms. Inquire there of Dr. Ware, between 10 and 11 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m. 13

1405 GAY ST.—One front room, low rent, neatly furnished, gentlemen preferred. 13

1409 CHESTNUT ST.—One handsomely furnished front room, $6 per month; excellent table board if desired. 13

1418 PAPIN ST.—One front hall-room, furnished, and bath; $4 per month. 13

1437 FRANCIS ST.—Three pleasant rooms, first floor, in best order; dry cellar; latest improvements; quiet neighborhood; one block from Franklin av. cable; rent reasonable. 13

1444 FRANCIS ST.—Three pleasant 1st floor rooms in good order, gas, water, dry cellar; latest improvements; excellent neighborhood; cars convenient; one block from Easton and Grand avs.; rent $12. 13

1504 OLIVE ST.—Comfortable furnished back room; southern exposure; suit for one or two gents; also hall room. 13

1515 CHESTNUT ST.—Hall bedroom, neatly furnished, $1.50, with bath; front parlor, elegantly furnished, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. 13

1601 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, southern exposure, with bath; cheap. 13

1605 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished suite of rooms for gents or with the privilege of light housekeeping; also other rooms. 13

1621 OLIVE ST.—Unfurnished 2d floor front room with alcove and veranda; so. exp. 13

1630 PINE ST.—Front and back parlor, 1st floor; all conveniences. 13

1715 PAPIN ST.—A suit of large first class front rooms on second floor; comfortably furnished for light housekeeping; southern exposure; bath, etc. 13

1721 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms for gentlemen; excellent accommodations; large lawn. 13

1725 GARRISON AV.—Two comfortable front rooms, nicely fur. for housekeeping. 13

1727 SECOND CARONDELET AV.—A neatly fur. room for two gents, front entrance. 13

1741 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Large nicely furnished 2-story front room; gas and bath. 13

1738 CHOUTEAU AV.—Three furnished front rooms; also 2 adjoining rooms; will rent together or separate. 13

1800 N. 20TH ST.—2 rooms, 2d story; water in kitchen; garret and cellar; half squre from park; $6 to small family. 13

1802 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms suitable for 2 gents or light housekeeping. 13

1806 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping, or otherwise. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

1807 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping for young men. 13

1811 WASH ST.—Neatly furnished front room, with alcove, on 2d floor; rent reasonable; all conveniences. 13

1828 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished front and connecting parlors; also second-story front room. 13

1902 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

1905 DIVISION ST.—Four rooms on first floor, with water. 13

1906 HICKORY ST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents; every convenience; southern and eastern exposure. 13

1931 OLIVE ST.—2d-story furnished front room, suitable for gents or couple. 13

2012 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, southern exposure, suitable for one or more gentlemen. 13

2014 OLIVE ST.—Desirable 2d-story front and connecting rooms; also hall room; board if desired. 13

2019 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished and pleasant rooms; all conveniences. 13

2019 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, with bath and conveniences. 13

2024 PENROSE AV.—Nice furnished rooms at reasonable terms; nice location. 13

2024 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story front and back. 13

2025 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished room, 2d-floor; also gentleman room-mate for pleasant front room, s. e. exposure. 13

2100 EUGENIA ST.—Newly furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping or gentlemen; over Boston cash grocery. 13

2118 OLIVE ST.—Cool, nicely furnished rooms; rent very moderate; one large room, suitable for married couple. 13

2121 ARSENAL ST.—A fur. 2d story front room, large, airy, facing Benton Park; gas, bath; private family, to a quiet young gentleman. 13

2125 WALNUT ST.—Two rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; also other furnished rooms. 13

2136 EUGENIA ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for gent or light housekeeping; no other roomers. 13

2206 LUCAS PL.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms. 13

2220 CHOUTEAU AV.—Three rooms down stairs; $9; keys on premises. 13

2223 OLIVE—2 large, cool rooms, nicely fur.; every conv.; rent reasonable. 13

2225 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms; also roommate wanted by gent. 13

2231 CLARK AV.—Furnished rooms, 2d floor, with bath. 13

2308 EUGENIA ST.—Nicely fur. rooms; also pleasant unfur. rooms, with conveniences. 13

2309 CHESTNUT ST.—Three nice unfurnished front rooms, also one furnished; low rent; references exchanged. 13

2315 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

2324 SULLIVAN AV.—2d story, 4 elegant large rooms with closets, water, gas; $16. 13

2528½ N. GARRISON AV.—Large, cool, pleasant room, handsomely furnished; private family; $10 per month. 13

2338 MARKET ST.—One small, cool furnished room, with bath, for gentleman or lady. 13

5344 EASTON AV.—A gentleman will find a handsome furnished room, or suite, in a private family, where there are no other roomers. 13

2600 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; everything convenient. 13

2604 DAYTON ST.—A comfortable furnished room for lady or gents; rent cheap; come and see it. 13

2615 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished, desirable front room; southern exposure; all conveniences. 13

2625 PINE ST.—Unfurnished second-story rooms, single or en suite. 13

2606 MORGAN ST.—3 beautiful rooms completely furnished for housekeeping; bath, gas, closets. 13

2612 LOCUST ST.—Two parlors, first floor, and room on third floor. 13

2614 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished front and adjoining rooms; all conveniences. 13

2616 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, southern exposure; bath adjoining; also hall room. 13

2620 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room. 13

2623 PINE ST.—One 2d-story room, well furnished, $6. 13

2624 OLIVE ST.—Splendid room, fur. complete for light housekeeping; bath; every convenience; cheap rent. 13

2637A OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman; terms reas. 13

2631 BALDWIN ST.—Corner Montgomery, 3 nice rooms 2d floor; all con.; cheap rent. 13

2642 LUCAS AV.—Two furnished front rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2643A OLIVE ST.—Rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2648 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for rent; terms reasonable. 13

2649 OLIVE ST.—One handsomely furnished room; bath and all conveniences; $10. 13

2657 OLIVE ST.—Furnished 2d-story front room for 2 gentlemen or a married couple; all conveniences. 13

2706 GAMBLE ST.—2d floor; 2 large unfurnished rooms; alcove, bath, w. c. 13

2708 JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished front room, cheap. 13

2709 DICKSON ST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; southern exposure. 13

2712 WASH—2d-story front room, unfur.; will furnish if desired; private family. 13

2716 LOCUST ST.—A fine, handsomely furnished room; a light, cool house and good board; 1st-class neighborhood and reasonable prices. 13

2717 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furn'd front rooms; no children or boarders in the house. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—3 or 4 nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; 2d floor; gas, bath and southern exposure. 13

2738 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front, also back room. 13

2813 CASS AV.—2d and 3d-story front room, with southern exposure; all convenience. 13

2822 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished parlor, 1st floor. 13

2825 OLIVE ST.—Two nice rooms completely furnished for light housekeeping. 13

2845 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-floor room; private family; ref. 13

2940 LOCUST ST.—Cool, delightful rooms; comforts of nice home; charming location; private family. 13

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—3 rooms unfurnished for housekeeping; gas, bath, etc. 13

2923 LUCAS AV.—One or 2 nicely furnished rooms in strictly private family; call Sunday. 13

2939 OLIVE ST.—Desirable furnished rooms; all conveniences Call to-day. 13

3031 OLIVE ST.—Cool rooms, nicely furnished, with three exposures, gas and bath. 13

3036B DICKSON ST.—One unfur. room, light housekeeping, for lady employed during day. 13

3106 RAPPAHANNOCK ST.—3 rooms and hall room; front and back entrance. 13

3149 OLIVE ST.—Cor. Compton av.—Room newly furnished. 13

3149 OLIVE ST.—Corner room on Compton av., newly furnished, with gas and bath and breakfast, if desired, for gentlemen; refs. ex. 13

3178 EASTON AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms. 13

3207 KITTENREINER AV.—3 rooms up stairs; $7; keys at 3205 Kittenreiner av. 13

3303 ST. VINCENT. AV.—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms. 13

3311 FRANKLIN AV.—2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping, also 3 unfurnished. 13

3336 WASHINGTON AV.—5 rooms handsomely furnished, complete for light housekeeping; gas stove, bath, all conveniences; first-class neighborhood. 13

3412 FRANKLIN AV.—2d-story front room, furnished, for man and wife or two gents. 13

3421 OLIVE ST.—3 or 4 fur. rooms for light housekeeping; rent, $12; immediate possession. 13

3631 SULLIVAN AV., opp. Sportsman's Park—Water in kitchen, front, side and back entrance, convenient to 6 car lines, only $10. 13

3907 MORGAN ST.—A nice, large second-story front room; southern exposure. 13

3907 WASHINGTON AV.—Two front unfurnished connecting rooms, southern exposure, all conveniences, three lines of cars; also furnished room. 13

4053A FAIRFAX AV.—Nice airy front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 13

4067 FINNEY AV.—One elegantly furnished room to rent to young gent, with private family. 13

4106 FINNEY AV.—Neatly furnished rooms, private fam.; conveniences; moderate. 13

4439 NORTH MARKET ST.—5 rooms and bath. 13

4522 COOK AV.—Five large rooms; new; all conveniences; 1st floor and board the owner or not. 13

FOR RENT—2 rooms and kitchen in rear 2926 Walnut st.; nice place, $10. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

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SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

FOR RENT—Furnished room to quiet transient. Address M 296, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2 handsome rooms; first-class; private family. Add. D 299, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in private family. Laclede av., near Boyle. Add. P 298, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Couple will rent to working lady a room cheap; light housekeeping. Address E 298, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Pleasantly furnished room to quiet transients; convenient to cars. Address C 294, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Party can have a bedroom and use of kitchen in exchange for light sewing. Add. G 302, this office. 13

FOR RENT—In Cote Brilliante, 1 nice fur. room, with or without board to 1 or 2 gentlemen. 4427 North Market st. 13

WANTED—A room-mate by a genteel man, well satisfied with his room and board in the West End Park, Add. A 302, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished room with all modern conveniences, good neighborhood, West End. Add. H 303, this office. 13

FOR RENT—1110 S. 11th st., bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st., 2d floor, 3 rooms and bath; good repair. Key at 1101 same street. 13

FOR RENT—Gentlemen wishing furnished rooms, southern exposure, and families wishing large rooms can find them at 811 Locust st., opposite Post-office. 13

FOR RENT—1 unfurnished and 1 furnished room, 2d floor, for light housekeeping, or 2 gents; rent reasonable; hall entrance; near cable. Address N 298, this office. 13

BEFORE moving sell me what household goods you don't want. Ashton, 1421 St. Charles st. 13

WANTED—Room-mate for gent; nice furnished room: rent $4 per month. 2831 S. 9th st. 13

THE ERICSSON, 2608 Locust. | Apartments for gentlemen. Offices for physicians or dentists. W. C. McCreery, 506 Security bldg

FOR RENT.

701 Morgan st., 3 rooms	$11 00
703 Morgan st., 2 rooms	9 00
709 Morgan st., 2 rooms	9 00
713 Morgan st., 3 rooms	12 00
806 N. 9th st., 2 rooms	10 00
1401 N. Broadway, 3 rooms	11 50

Apply to JOS. X. MURPHY, 821 Chestnut st. 13

BOARDING.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

237 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Board and furnished front room; private family; $4 a week. 18

607 N. 28D ST.—2 nice front rooms, 2d floor; with or without board; convenient to 3 car lines. 18

702 GRATIOT ST.—Furnished rooms with good German board. 18

716 GARRISON AV.—Rooms and board; also table board; excellent accommodations; first-class table; location all that could be desired. 18

1007 N. GARRISON AV.—2d-story front and other rooms; good board; southern ex. 18

1015 S. 12TH ST.—2 front rooms, 1st and 2d floor; board if desired. 18

1102 MORRISON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-floor front room, without board; also other rooms. 18

1103 S. 7TH ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room, for 2 or 3 gents; excellent board. 18

1113 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms with board; all conveniences. 18

1115 S. 9TH ST.—Furnished front room and board for two or three gents; gas and bath; $3.75 a week. 18

1128 LEONARD AV.—With board, 2 handsomely furnished front rooms, first or second floor. 18

1203 CHOUTEAU AV.—Handsomely furnished room in small family, with or without board for two gents. 18

1214 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished second-story room with board for gents. 18

1303 N. GARRISON AV. (cor. Dickson)—One or two finely furnished front rooms; all modern conveniences, with good board, in private family; terms reasonable; reference exchanged. 18

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large, elegant fur. 2d-story front; good German table. 18

1326 ST. ANGE AV.—Four young men with reference will secure newly furnished rooms; with or without board in private family. 18

1405 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences; also excellent table board at reasonable rates; references. 18

1414 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with first-class table board. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Desirable rooms, with board. 18

1520 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable. 18

1618 OLIVE ST.—Elegant rooms, southern exposure; excellent board; hot baths; large yard. 18

1626 LUCAS PL.—An elegant mansion; lovely, cool rooms with bath; first-class board in private family; special rates to gents; transients accommodated; refs. exchanged. 18

1701 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms and board for ladies or gents, from $3.25 to $5 per week, with bath; also table board. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1756 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large front room, with best board in the city; 2 young men, or man and wife, $4 per week. 18

1803 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished back parlor and other rooms, with board; also modern conveniences. 18

1803 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences; also first-class table board 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 18

2013 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, with first-class board; day boarders wanted. 18

2022 WASH ST.—Newly furnished rooms for gents, with bath; also rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

2116 OLIVE ST.—Neat furnished rooms with good table board. 18

2206 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board. 18

2248 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms and first-class board, day or week. 18

2321 OLIVE ST.—Pleasant rooms on 2d floor for 2 gents, with gas, bath and all conveniences, at reasonable terms, with or without board; private family. 18

2329 CLARK AV.—Good rooms and board, $4 per week. 18

2330 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with board, all conveniences, terms reasonable. 18

2433 BUENA VISTA ST.—Furnished room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; with or without board; so. exp. 18

2615 FRANKLIN AV.—One nicely furnished 2d-story front room for one or two gents or couple with board with a widow lady. 18

2617 PINE ST.—Very large well-furnished 2d-story front room; also medium room; all modern conveniences; excellent board; private fam. 18

2618 LAFAYETTE AV.—Room and board for 2 or 3 gents. 18

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—Near park—Large, handsomely furnished front room, gas, bath, good table; 4th st. cable cars pass door; ref. exchanged. 18

2652 LUCAS AV.—Newly furnished rooms; with board if desired, and 2 nice unfurnished rooms for rent; nice location; near best car line. 18

2628 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms with attendance and good board. 18

2630 LOCUST ST.—Finely fur. second-floor front room and room adjoining, with excellent board and all conveniences. 18

2631 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished parlor bed-room, suitable for 2 gents; also other rooms; good board with comforts of a home. 18

2635 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-story front, s. e., with alcove; elegantly furnished; family board. 18

2645 PINE ST.—Front rooms; so. ex.; good board; day boarders accommodated. 18

2658 MORGAN ST.—Elegantly furnished front and connecting room with board, or without; reference ex. 18

2702 GAMBLE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; 2d floor; suitable for two gents or man and wife, with or without board. 18

2723 DICKSON ST.—One or two day boarders wanted. 18

2732 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable rooms, nicely furnished; very reasonable rates. 18

2734 OLIVE ST.—Desirable 2d-story front, furnished, with board; also 2 single rooms. 18

2738 MORGAN ST.—Pleasant 2d-story front, also back room, nicely furnished, with board. 18

2741 GAMBLE ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board. 18

2800 LAFAYETTE AV.—Large pleasant front rooms, single or en suite, with or without first-class board. 18

BOARDING.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

2804 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room, also side room and other rooms. 18

2810 LOCUST ST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms; good board. 18

2814 MORGAN ST.—Neatly furnished room; second floor, southern exposure, with board, for two gents. 18

2815 RUSSELL AV.—Furnished rooms; cool, pleasant; with or without board. 18

2904 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms with board. 18

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—Large furnished front room for married couple or two gents with board. 18

2921 CAROLINA ST.—Elegantly furnished room, with board; modern improvements; good location; reasonable. 18

2937 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board; reasonable. 18

3016-18 LUCAS AV.—Fur. 3d and 2d floor front, with board; also other rooms. 18

3038 LUCAS AV.—Handsome room with first-class board. 18

3103 LUCAS AV.—Newly furnished room for 2 gents or man and wife, very reasonable, with board. 18

3142 LOCUST ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room on the 1st; also one large and airy room, with s. e. ex., on 19th, with first-class board and accommodations. 18

3145 BRANTNER PL.—Elegantly furnished front room, with board; desirable location; terms moderate. 18

3162 EASTON AV.—A nice front room, suitable for 1 or 2 gents, with or without board. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—A cool, airy front room, with first-class board to those looking for the best accommodations. 18

3422 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished 2d story front room, bay window, with board. 18

3540 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable room, with first-class board. 18

3558 LINDELL AV.—A nicely furnished room; first-class table; reference required; also day boarders. 18

3837 DELMAR AV.—Second-story front or suite of 2 or three rooms, with board; ref. exchanged. 18

3907 MORGAN ST.—A nice, large second-story front room; so. ex.; with or without board. 18

4064 FINNEY AV.—Nice rooms, with board. 18

4215A COOK AV.—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board. 18

4266 PAGE AV.—2 beautiful furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen; hot and cold water and bath; terms reasonable. 18

4271 LUCKY ST.—First house west of Ellard pl., elegantly furnished room, with board; all conveniences; cool, excellent location; terms reasonable. 18

FOR RENT—Nice furnished room, with or without board; reasonable charges. Add. P 300, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms with board in suburbs. Inquire for the Linden Terrace, Ferguson, Mo. 18

FOR RENT—In home of widow, handsomely furn. room to quiet couple; board for lady—1st-class. Add. D 294, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished 2d-story front and back room, with board; West End; $50 and $45 respectively. Add. P 295, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Large 2d-story front room, nicely furnished; s. ex.; West End; good table; refs. required. Add. B 297, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent location; first-class board if desired; references exchanged. Add. L 303, this office. 18

FOR RENT—2 beautiful rooms, southern and northern exposure; large yard; first-class board and accommodations; West Pine. Add. F 296, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Near Taylor av., 2 large alcove, so. ex., cool and beautifully furnished rooms, for 3 or 4 adults; first-class board. Add. A 291, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Two neatly furnished front rooms; southern exposure; one room suitable for 3 gents, with or without board. Inquire 3129 Franklin av. 18

HOTEL YORKSHIRE—Handsomely fur. rooms, with board, 2633-35-37 Washington av. 18

WANTED—Young man to room and board in private family. Address O 297, this office. 18

WANTED—A married couple to room and board in private family; West End. Address N 297, this office. 18

WANTED—One or two girls to board, or widower can find good home for children. Add. E 295, this office. 18

WANTED—A room-mate by a respectable man, with or without board; private family. Inquire 1641 N. 18th st. 18

SUBURBAN BOARD.

FOR RENT—Beautiful southern room with good board to two gentlemen, $40. Beaton Station, 6½ miles; fare, 4 cents. Address N 299, this office.

DAY BOARD, $3 per week; furnished room, with board for 2 gents, $4 per week each. St. Clair Restaurant, Belleville, Ill., N. W. cor. of public square.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

410 N. TENTH ST.—For light manufacturing purposes, with power. Apply to ROBT. A. SCHLEGEL & BRO. 17

501 N. CABANNE ST.—Store. Apply to (17) P. G. GERHART & CO.

700 N. 3D ST.—N.e. cor.; the 3 upper floors; good light; well adapted for light manufacturing.

1316 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Good opening for a dentist, near Lafayette Park. 17

1916 N. 15TH ST.—New small corner store, suitable for any business. 17

2947 OLIVE ST.—Nice large store, suitable for any business; cheap rent. THOS. F. FARRELLY. Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 17

3903 MORGAN ST., cor. Vandeventer av.—Store. Apply to P. G. GERHART & CO.

FOR RENT—Stable. 2133 Gano av. 17

FOR RENT—Good stand for job carpenter. 1800 Chouteau av. 17

WANTED—To rent desk room to reliable party. 406 N. 9th st. 17

FOR RENT—A well lighted basement, with power; cor. 10th and St. Charles st.; 34x80. Apply to Robt. A. Schlegel & Bro. 17

FOR RENT—610 Vandeventer av.—One of the best stands in the city for a meat and vegetable market. Apply to G. B. Morgan, 3899 Washington. 17

FOR RENT—Stores—522 and 524 Franklin av., 808 N. 6th st. Apply to TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO., 415 Locust st. 17

FOR RENT—11th and Spruce, warehouse, with track facilities on three tracks, 200 feet by 187 ft., in whole or in parts; will alter to suit tenants. TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO., 415 Locust st. 17

Grocery Store for Rent,

Or for sale—1229 Victor st., cor. 13th st., new house; store on first floor and 5 rooms on second floor. Apply to KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut. 17

LARGE FRONT OFFICES

For rent in building northwest corner Broadway and Market sts. with all conveniences; fast passenger elevator, steam heat, etc. Apply room 19. 17

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—STORES.

316 S. 7th st., with 9 rooms.
308 S. 4th st., with 7 rooms.
10 Walnut st.
2609 Laclede av., with stable.
603 Spruce st., with cellar; $15.
517 Poplar st., with cellar.
1700 Austin, cor. 17th st.; $7.
Also other stores, offices, etc.
17 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished cottage with every convenience; will rent cheap. Address 4044 Easton av. 15

EDUCATIONAL.

BERLITZ SCHOOL of Languages; Odd Fellows' Hall; open all summer.

PRIVATE lessons given in any of the English branches or Latin. Flat H, 108 S. Ewing av. 20

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

English, German day and boarding school for young ladies and children. 949 La Salle st. School opens Sept. 5. Excellent accommodations for boarding pupils. Terms liberal. Ms. B. Kampe, Principal.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

1326 TAYLOR AV.—4-room flat; all conveniences. 83

1521A BACON ST.—Elegant 4-room flat; w. c. and bath; $18. G. H. Boehmer, 621 Olive street. 83

1817 OREGON AV. (Compton Heights) 1 block south of Lafayette, new 4-room flat; hall, bath and gas, hot water. 83 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st

1909½ PENN ST.—Flat of 4 rooms; 1 block from Union Depot yellow cars. 83

2024 AND 2023 MENARD ST.—Near Russell av., 5 and 6 room flats; bath and all modern conveniences; $18 and $20 per month. 83

2345 CLARK AV.—Elegant new 4-room flat; gas and bath. 83

2643 ST. VINCENT AV.—Upper flat, 5 rooms, all modern improvements. Inquire 1327 S. 13th st. 83

2810 WALNUT ST.—Nice new 4-room flat, (83) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

2814 LUCAS AV.—Nice new 4-room flat; hall, bath, gas, etc. 83 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

2823 HENRIETTA ST.—5-room flat with all modern conveniences. 83

2823 CAROLINE ST.—Nice new 4-room flat. (83) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

2828 WALNUT ST.—A flat of 5 rooms, hall, gas and bath, etc., front and side entrance. 83

2940 CLARK AV.—Beautiful flat of 4 rooms, 1st floor; in with owner. 83

3000 OLIVE ST.—5 rooms, hall, gas and bath, on the 2d floor. J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 83 513 N. 6th st.

3309 EADS AV.—New 6-room flat, all modern conveniences; cheap to good party. 83

3419 SHENANDOAH ST.—Four-room flat; southern exposure, with garden and lawn; 75 feet front; $15 per month. 83

3848 LACLEDE AV.—Flat, four rooms and bath and conveniences; rent $20. 83

4245½ EVANS AV.—A neat 3-room flat with basement laundry; rent $13 per month. 83

4534A GARFIELD AV.—Terry Pl.—Adjoining Cora place; 5 fine rooms, gas, bath and all conveniences: new; $18 to good tenant. Apply on premises. 83

5112 WELLS AV.—4 elegant rooms; bath, w. c. and gas on 2d floor; accessible via Citizens' Cable and Washington av. electric; windows provided with shades and screens; owner occupies first floor; cheap to desirable party. 83

FOR RENT—Compton Hill, a handsome new 3-room flat; owner lives up stairs. 3109 St. Vincent av. 83

FOR RENT—Elegant flat; $30; 4464 West Bell pl., six rooms; all modern improvements. Keys next door, 4460 West Bell pl. 83

FOR RENT—FLATS.

New, beautiful and stylish just complete, Nos. 3949 to 3949A Page av.; flat on first floor has four rooms, flat on 2d floor has six rooms, bath, etc.
83 FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st.

FLAT, 2d FLOOR.

2831 Chestnut st., seven nice, large rooms; newly papered throughout; we want a good tenant.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
83 1005 Chestnut st.

REDUCED RENT.

We have reduced the rent 10 per cent of those neat flats, 3125 and 3127 Franklin av.; 4 rooms, laundry and bath; neat and cheap.
McCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE,
83 112 N. 8th st.

FLAT FOR RENT.

907 Ware av., one block east of Grand av., near Franklin av., an elegant 6-room flat, modern in every respect; fine electric light and gas fixtures; also gas stove, screens, etc.; janitor to keep yard and steps clean; we want a good tenant.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
83 1005 Chestnut st.

FINNEY AV. FLATS.

4336 and 4338 Finney av.; 5 rooms, bath, etc.; first floor; $24; choice flats, with cemented laundries and every convenience.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
83 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

RENT FREE.

We will rent to an acceptable tenant that very desirable flat, 1315 Prairie av. (38th st.), just north of Page av., 5 rooms, bath, w. c. and laundry at $23.50 per month, and allow one month rent free; for keys call on SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
83 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

FOR RENT.

3626 North Market st., 4-room flat; gas, closet, bath and finished basement; $25.
4358 Finney av., new 4-room modern flat, on first floor; bath, hot and cold water; $25.
1016 Market st., 5 rooms on 2d floor; $18.
J. W. BRENNAN,
83 1002 Chestnut st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

2947 OLIVE ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor; hall, gas, bath and water closet; in good order	30 00
1710 BACON ST.—Flat, 5 rooms, 2d floor; hall, gas and bath, hot and cold water, only	22 50
2229 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor; just completed	17 00
2229 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor; just completed	19 00
2231 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor; just completed	19 00
2945 CASS AV.—4 rooms, 1st floor	18 00
2736 WALNUT ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
2221 MARKET ST.—5 rooms, 1st floor; hall, gas, bath and water closet	23 00
2111 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor	16 00
2113 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor	16 00

THOS. F. FARRELLY,
83 Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished flat of 5 rooms very cheap, for 2 months. Add. F 299, this office.

3336 WASHINGTON AV.—Beautiful flat; light, cool rooms; or suite; furnished completely; owner.

3951 FINNEY AV.—Handsomely fur. flat, for housekeeping.

BOOKS.

BOOKS, all kinds, bought and sold. A. J. Crawford, 312 N. 7th st., near Locust. 28

DANCING.

GRAHAME'S SELECT SCHOOL, 1522 Olive st.—Waltzing and fancy dancing a specialty; call for terms. 76

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.

1728 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2890 and 4161.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 815 Locust; no slop work. 74

"A" ANDRUS' Electric Belt, 919 Olive st., cures rheumatism, nervous debility, etc.; book free.

ALL kinds of baths given by experienced operators; first-class patronage respectfully solicited. Parlors 1417 Pine st. Mrs. Brooks. 74

ARRIVED—Prof. Taylor, the most eminent medium in the country, can be consulted on all affairs of life, business, sickness, law suits, divorces, pending pension claims, absent friends, missing wills, buried treasures, speculations and love affairs, or anything you may be in doubt of. When in the trance he advises you on all subjects, giving names and dates without asking questions. 2205 Olive. Open daily and Sunday, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. 74

A MEDIUM without a rival! Positively in the lead! Has no equal! Try Adrian B. Ormerod, he is positively the only genuine trance medium in the city. And be convinced of his wonderful powers, and of his ability to assist you in your everyday life. It makes no difference what the trouble is, he tells you all about it, how to succeed and how to be happy. Proper advice on marriage, divorce and all family affairs. The future plainly revealed, lovers united, troubles healed, names of friends and enemies, also the one you will marry. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect; charges moderate. Call or address 2324 Pine street, St. Louis. No sign. 74

BATHS—Mrs. S. Shaw, 1124 Pine st., massage treatment, professional attendants; lady operators.

BATHS—Mrs Werner, late of Philadelphia, gives all kinds of baths, magnetic and massage treatment; skilled operatives. Parlors at No. 902 Pine st. 74

CALL on Dr. J. L. Fitzporter, No. 1516 Chestnut st.; female complaints a specialty. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive; treats all dis. Chgs. only for medicine. 74

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

CARPETS cleaned to look like new. I. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine st Telephone 1187. 74

CHRONIC DIARRHEA and dysentery cured by a simple remedy, which never fails; directions how to make and one principal ingredient sent to any address on receipt of $1. Address John H. Knobelock, 1110 N. Vandeventer av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE—Persons afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, liver complaint, dyspepsia, stiff and swolen joints, nervous weakness, or other accute and chronic complaints, should consult Dr. De Voe, electro-magnetic, 110 S. 14th st. Consultation free. 74

DR. LOTTA REINER—Graduate of 2 colleges; female complaints reliably, skillfully treated, ladies rec'd dur. con.; chgs. reasonable. 120 S. 14th.

DR. MARY ARTHUR, doctor of midwifery, receives ladies in con.; 1st-class accom. at reas. terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st.; strictly con

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' phyician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur. con. Ladies in trouble call or write 29 S. 14th st.

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash. To the intelligent public: Would respectfully invite you to inspect my stock and prices, and only intelligent people can appreciate the difference in quality and price of it and the goods palmed off by the installment dealers. Mellis, 819 Franklin av., Low Tariff Furniture House. 74

GENUINE massage treatment given by Mrs. C. Ames; prof. attendant from Boston. 26 S. 16th st.

HIGHEST price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st. 74

HOME for women before and during confinement, 10 miles from city; regular physician in attendance. Add. O 286, this office. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

MRS. MAY, medium, removed to 1709 N. 10th st. 74

MRS. M. B. PAGE, slate-writing medium, has removed to 110 S. 14th st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 826 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MRS. MABEL EDWARDS gives massage, magnetic and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MME. E., the great European, tells the past, present and future. Chgs. $1. 1129 N. 7th. 74

MRS. H. KINZLE, midwife; ladies can find help and board during confinement; reasonable prices. 914 Chouteau av. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife, recs. ladies during con.; reas. rates; ladies in trouble call or write: take Market st. car. 2305 Market st. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south. 74

MRS. DR. M. DOSSEN, the world renowned female specialist; 25 years' practical experience; skilfully treats and cures all female complaints, with great success; call or write. 1006 Chouteau av. 74

3 CENTS per yard—Steam carpet cleaning. Eagle Works, 1915 Locust; awnings to order; cheap. 74

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 74

GOLD WANTED.

Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver. Call or send to Hy. Loewenstein, 1609 S. Broadway. 74

PENSIONS! PATENTS!

Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut st., St. Louis. Rejected claims a specialty.

DR. LOTTA REINER,

Graduate of two colleges, female complaints; reliably, skillfully treated; ladies received during confinement; charges reasonable. 120 S. 14th st. 74

DR. J. CAMPBELL & SON, DENTISTS,

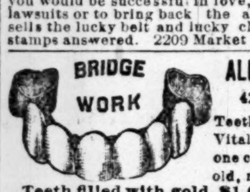
1002 OLIVE ST.

Set of Teeth	$8 00
Gold Fillings from	2 00
All other fillings	1 00
Extracting	50

No extra charge for gas or freezing.

MRS. G. LUBY,

Fortune-teller, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their secrets, gives every prominent event in your past life and future, if you would be successful in love, marriage, business, lawsuits or to bring back the absent friends; also sells the lucky belt and lucky charm. Letters with stamps answered. 2209 Market st. 74



ALBANY DENTISTS.

421 N. Broadway.
Teeth extracted, 25c. Vitalized air free. Any-one can take it; young or old, nervous or delicate.
Teeth filled with gold, $1.00 and up. Silver and other filling 75c. Teeth cleaned, 75c. Best set of teeth, $8.00.
Office always open. Lady in attendance.
74 J. A. SHOBER, D. D. S., Mgr.

Lebanon Magnetic Water

$1.50 for 12 one-half gallon bottles, delivered. 74

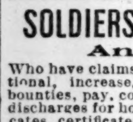
MISSOURI DENTAL CO.,

[Established 1886.]
600 OLIVE ST.
Teeth per Set, $7.00

Gold fillings $2.00 up; other fillings 75c up. Extracting 25c; gas given; gold crowns $5 up; teeth without plate (bridgework) a specialty. None but experienced dentists employed. Open Sundays 9 to 1.
DR. C. H. DUNNING, Manager.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES And Relatives

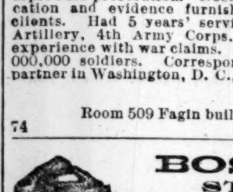
Who have claims against the United States for additional, increase, reissue and rerating of pensions, bounties, pay, commutation of rations, United States discharges for home guards and U. S. R. C., certificates, certificates of service for militia, horses lost in service, remuster and change of record, rejected claims recovered, suspended claims revived, charges of desertion removed. No charge for service if unsuccessful unless specifically stated when claim is accepted for prosecution. Necessary blanks for application and evidence furnished without charge to clients. Had 5 years' service and late Inspector Artillery, 4th Army Corps. Twenty-eight years' experience with war claims. Has records of over 1,000,000 soldiers. Correspondence solicited and partner in Washington, D. C., to expedite cases.
L. D. IMMELL,
War Claim Agent,
Room 509 Fagin building, 810 Olive st.,
74 St. Louis, Mo.



BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

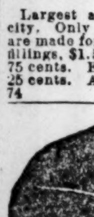
Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.



ST. LOUIS Dental Rooms 618 OLIVE ST.

The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for	$5 00
Best teeth (extracting free)	7 00
Gold fillings	1 50
Platina fillings	75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air	25c

Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.
DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.



PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE

AND COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY
Incorporated.
The only regular institute of the kind in the West.
Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. Female diseases a specialty.
DR. H. NEWLAND,
2203 Olive St.

CENTENNIAL DENTAL ROOMS,

Opposite Post-Office, Cor. Locust and 9th.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TOOTH, FORMERLY ON WASHINGTON AV.
Open at Night. DRS. WICKERSHAM.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

MONEY TO LOAN—$10,000 in small sums, first mortgage, 6 per cent. Add. H 291, this office. 31

TO LOAN—$10,000, $8,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000 and $500, at the lowest rate of interest on St. Louis City and County real estate.
31 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

ANY AMOUNT loaned on first mortgage on St. Louis real estate; money loaned to build or pay loan now due.
Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Co.,
31 4th and Chestnut sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount—on real estate in St. Louis City and County. Lowest rates. Building loans a specialty. No delay in furnishing money if security is ample.
NICHOLLS-RITTER REALTY & FINAN. CO.,
31 713 Chestnut st

Investors--Large and Small.

When you want a perfectly safe 6 per cent investment without one cent of expense to you and without fear of loss, bring your money to us. We have large amounts and small amounts.

$25,000, 5 years 6 per cent, to $150, 3 years 6 per cent.

Better than banks and better than safe deposit boxes. We give you notes for the amount, a deed of trust, a certificate of title and an insurance policy covering the amount of the loan.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
31 513 N. 6th st.

MONEY TO LOAN

IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS ON
ST. LOUIS CITY REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.
RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK,
31 720 PINE ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

DO YOU WANT MONEY

ADVANCED ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS? If so call on us for low rates; no removal. Loans made on installment plan and strictly private.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.
O. C. VOELCKER, Manager, Room 14, second floor.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,
Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS, from one to twelve months, on furniture, pianos, building association books, etc. No publicity, no charge for papers. Monthly payments received thereby reducing both principal and interest. Small short time real estate loans negotiated. J. W. Staley, 108½ N. 8th st., room 1. 31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate John C. King, 814 Morgan.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

Money to Loan.

We have money to loan of any amount from 50c to $10,000 on personal property.
CENTRAL LOAN CO.,
204 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo., next to old Globe-Democrat office. JAMES A. BRICE, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1860. Walker's LOAN OFFICE,

322 Locust St.
Liberal loans at lowest rates made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, etc. Old gold and silver bought.

THE FIDELITY LOAN GUARANTY CO.

Money cheap. FURNITURE LOANS. Money quick.
We loan money on furniture, pianos, etc., under a system that enables you to pay interest and commission only on the actual amount due, and it is your privilege to make it smaller at any time you see fit. We do not require specified payments, and make a specialty of small loans at much less cost than can be had elsewhere. We make loans on all kinds of chattels, allowing you to keep the security in your possession.
619 Pine Street.

FURNITURE LOANS—Money loaned on furniture, real estate, building association books, other good securities; lowest rates. C. J. Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st.

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 218 N. 8TH ST. Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

IF YOU WANT MONEY,

In sums to suit, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without publicity or removal of property, then call on us. Part payments taken and cost reduced in proportion. German-American Loan Co., F. W. Peters, manager, 515 Pine st., second floor.

ALL SORTS.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

GAS burners put on gasoline stoves to burn gas, stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 32

HIGHEST price paid for household goods. A. Mueller, 12 N. Cardinal av.; send postal. 32

J. EMERY, Mechanical Draughtsman, 720 Chestnut st., St. Louis. Designing automatic machinery a specialty. 32

SCREEN doors and windows made to order at lowest rates at Lissier's, 1625 Franklin av. 32

T. H. WHITE, slate roofer, office 812 S. 7th st.; repairing promptly attended to. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

Knost Express & Messr. Co.,

No. 10 N. 6th st., Telephone 3909. Baggage delivered to and from depots and boats. 32

JOHNSTON

He does the work; nails up signs, distributes circulars, papers, samples, etc.; charges moderate. R. H. Johnston, 1608 Franklin av. 32

Lebanon Magnetic Water

$1.50 for 12 one-half gallon bottles, delivered. 32

LOCAL ADVERTISING PAYS WHEN PLACED IN THE POST-DISPATCH.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

1011 N. COMPTON AV.—Six-room house; attic, laundry and bath. Apply at 1009. 14

1523 HICKORY ST.—14, room house, having every convenience; large yard; gas fixtures, range and 2 fine mirrors go with house; cheap.
CHAS. H. TURNER & CO.,
14 304 N. 8th st.

1716 CALIFORNIA AV.—Near Lafayette av.—7-room house, hall, gas and bath; front and back yard; rent $30. 14

1923 DODIER ST.—5 rooms and bath room. 14

1931 BELLEGLADE AV.—6-room detached house, with large hall and water, nice yard, garden and trees; $25. 14

2706 CHESTNUT ST.—A 1st-class 7-room brick house; has hall, gas, bath; large front, side and rear yard; open all day for inspection; $35 per month. Apply to GAY & McCANN, Agents,
14 710 Chestnut st.

2732 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice 10-room house; hall, gas, bath, furnace, etc.; only $55.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
14 812 Chestnut st.

2812 ADAMS ST.—Four-room brick house; hall, water, yard; rent cheap; small family. 14

2914 LUCAS AV.—12 rooms. Apply to (14) P. G. GERHART & CO.

3131A OREGON AV.—Southwest—8-room house suitable for one or two families; rent $22. Apply at 2623 S 12th st. 14

3408 CHESTNUT ST.—Near Grand av.; a new modern, 10-room brick house, has hall, gas, bath, furnace, laundry, nice yard, etc.; open for inspection every day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; rent $60 per month. Apply to GAY & McCANN,
14 710 Chestnut st.

3634 COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—A neat 6-room cottage. Apply 3635 Cote Brilliante av. 14

4019 KOSSUTH AV.—New two-story house, five rooms, yard and stable $15. 14

4732 NEWCOMB PL.—New Q. A. 10-room residence, between Easton and Page; by year to good party. 4737 Newcomb pl. 14

4786 COTTAGE AV.—1 block west of Marcus av.—New 6-room house; hall, bath, hot water. (14) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—4451 Washington av.—New 8-room brick house, beautifully situated; $1,000 per year. R. Park Von Wedelstaedt, 822 Chestnut. 14

FOR RENT—Four room house, large yard, shade trees, in same block with O. H. & C. R. R. Depot on Chippewa st.; $/ per month. Apply 4253 Chippewa st. 14

Dwellings For Rent.

3963 West Belle place, large double house with all modern conveniences; stable and large yard. Apply Phone, 797. P. G. GERHARDT & CO.,
14 104 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

No. 2624 Rutger st., 6-room modern house; cheap to a good tenant.
No. 4358 Finney av., 4-room modern flat.
No. 2911 Atlantic st., 3-room flat; $7.50.
14 D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st.

3100 EASTON AV. FOR RENT.

This elegant 11-room residence, lately put in first-class repair, with all modern improvements, suitable for physician or dentist; rent $800 per year.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
14 211 N. 8th st.

3660 FINNEY AV.

Eight rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, laundry; in good order; $50.

BARADA-GHIO R. E. CO.

14 915 Chestnut St.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1919 Belleglade av., 4-room dwelling; front yard; side entrance; $15; keys next door.
2215 Lucas pl., 12 rooms: furnace.
2616 S. Grand av., 6 rooms and attic.
5702 Cabanne av., 9-room Queen Anne; furnace.
2620 Lafayette av., 10 rooms; front yard.
809 Tayon av., 8 rooms; front yard.
2603 Chestnut st., double brick dwelling, 10 rooms; $40.
2621 Lafayette av., 7 rooms; side entrance, laundry, etc., front yard; cable and electric cars.
419 S. 6th st., 10 rooms; hall, conveniences.
2911 Sheridan av., 6 rooms; conveniences; $25.
117 S. 6th st., 14 rooms.
Also, other dwellings, flats, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 107 N. 8th st.

2632 EUCLID AV., 2 ACRES.

10-room brick house; hot and cold water; good stable; fine fruit of all kinds; possession given April 1; can have premises with carpets on floor; will lease for term of years if desired. For particulars call at
FLORIDA, HAMMETT & CROSSWHITE,
14 821 Pine St.

LESLIE A. MOFFETT. JAS. M. FRANCISCUS, JR.

MOFFETT & FRANCISCUS,

Real Estate Agents, 622 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.
$100—2819 Locust, 15 rooms, furnace, stable.
$83.33—3873 Delmar, 10 rooms, reception hall, furnace.
$50—1620 N. Broadway, 14 rooms, in good order.
$40—1913 S. Compton av., 8 rooms and heater; bath.
$40—3009 Eads av., 8 rooms, bath, w. c.
$40—3444 Park av., 8 rooms, furnished.
$35—5610 S. Broadway, 10 rooms, Carondelet Bluffs.
$30—1401 St. Ange av. (corner), 8 rooms.
$25—1516 Lafayette av., 8 rooms, bath.
$25—1403 St. Ange av., 8 rooms, bath.
$25—914, 916 N. 6th st., 6, rooms.
$16—609 O'Fallon st., 6 rooms.

FLATS.
$28—2753A Lafayette av., 5 rooms, bath, w. c., 1st floor.
$28—2755A Lafayette av., 5 rooms, bath, w. c., 1st floor.
$28—2757A Lafayette av., 5 rooms, bath, w. c., 1st floor.
$27.50—1602 S. Compton av., 5 rooms, 1d floor.

ROOMS.
$50—1137 Washington av., 2d and 3d floor, 8 rooms.
$9—821 Market st., room No. 11, 3d floor.
$8—819 Market st., room No. 5, 2d floor.
$8.50—3747 Gravois av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

COLORED TENANTS.
$9—2313½ Papin st., 1st floor, 3 rooms.
$7.50—2313 Papin st., 2d floor, 3 rooms.
$6—1421 N. 10th st., 2d floor, 2 rooms.
$4—1421 N. 10th st., 1st floor, 1 room.

STORES.
$30—1307 Washington av., store and 1 room.
$16—1903½ Franklin av., store in good order.
$65—2653 Park av. (corner), flats above.
$45—2759 Lafayette av., corner tiled entrance plate glass window; suitable for druggist or grocer—new.
$15—1654 S. California av., next to corner of Lafayette av.
$15—323 Clark av., in good order.

LARGE BUILDING.
Four story stone; passenger and freight elevator; steam heat and power; in excellent order; 6th and St. Charles st.; now occupied by Penny & Gentles; will lease for a term of years. 14

2 LET —BY— LINGENFELDER & BOKERN,

Telephone 859. 814 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.
2501 N. 10th st., 6 rooms, bath, w. c.; $25.
811 N. 11th st., 6-room brick; cheap.
1304 Chestnut st., 10-room brick.
907 S. 9th st., 8-room brick, all conveniences.
1708 Papin st., 6-room brick; $25.

FLATS.
2645 Lucas av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, bath, w. c.; $17.50.
1023 Glasgow av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, laundry; $12.
1438 S. 10th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, bath; $15.
3521 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 1st or 2d floors, separate entrance; each $17.50.
2938½ Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, all conveniences; $25.
2802 Franklin av., 5 rooms, 1st floor, h. and c. water, bath, w. c., etc.; $27.50.
2332 S. 12th st., 6 rooms, 2d floor; all con.; $30.
2308½ Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, $12.
2347 Park av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, hall, bath and gas; $27.50.

STORES AND OFFICES.
18th st., e. s., bet. Chouteau av. and Papin st., 2 new stores, with a 5-room flat on 2d floor, bath, w.c., etc.; possession about Aug. 15, '92; each $50.
355 Missouri av. (in East St. Louis, Ill.), good store, with two rooms; $25.
2800 Franklin av., corner store and 8 rooms above; a most desirable location. 14

HARNEY HEIGHTS,

At the end of Benton Bellefontaine Electric cars. See it and then call on us. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. EIGHTH ST.

We solicit rent collections. No charge for advertising

DWELLINGS.

1423 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, good order	18 00
2624 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath	35 00
1435 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, good repair	18 00
720 N. 11th st., 6 rooms, in good repair	20 00
3943 Finney av., 7 rooms, all conveniences, July 5	40 00
3024 Bell av., 12 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace and good stable	75 00

FLATS.

2923 Olive st., 5 large rooms, 2d floor; all modern improvements	20 00
4340 Evans av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, all conveniences	23 00
N. e. cor. Easton and Hamilton avs., 2 new flats	......
723 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00

ROOMS.

715 S. 4th st., 1 room, 1st floor, rear	5 00
923 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear	4 00
1011 Collins st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	6 00
1007 and 1009 Collins st., 8 rooms each; good order	20 00

OFFICES

Fine offices in the Mermod & Jaccard Building, 5th and Locust.	
213 N. 8th st., large offices, 3d floor	30 00

STORES

2813 Chouteau av., large store	20 00
5 N. 22d st., large store	15 00
706 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	20 00
708 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	23 00
1236 N. Broadway, large store	30 00
1234 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
1250 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
612 St. Charles st., one-half or all of 2d floor, 34x140, well heated, good light, use of elevator; suitable for sample room or office	......
705 S. Main st., 3-story building, suitable for warehouse purposes or wholesale business	......
N. e. cor Easton and Hamilton avs., 2 new stores and flats above	......

FOR LEASE.
208-10-12 N. Broadway, large new 6-story building; location could not be better for any kind of business. 14

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.
920 Ware av., 6 rooms, laundry, all conv.; $30.
1435 Wright, 6 rooms; $22.50.
48 Nicholson pl., 8 rooms, all imp., furnace, etc.; $60.
1823 La Salle st., 8 rooms; all improvements; $40.
McRee av., 1 block north Tower Grove; 7 rooms; all improvements; cheap.
2017 Rutger st., 10 rooms, all improvements; $60.
519 Spruce st., 6 rooms; $20.
1923 N. 12th s., 6 rooms, hall, bath, etc.; $22.
109 S. 15th st., 10 rooms, all improvements; $40.
2669 Chestnut st., 10 rooms, all improvements; $65.
1606 Park av., 6 rooms; $20.
502 S. Broadway, 7 rooms; $36.
1321 Grattan st., 8 rooms, all improvements; $27.50.

FLATS
617 Hickory st., 3 rooms 2d floor; $13.
2101 Walnut st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $16.
2222 Market st., 5 rooms, 2d floor; $20.
iences; $26.
2654 Scott av., 3 rooms; $11.
3483 Franklin av., 6 rooms; all conveniences; $35.
2710 Eads av., 3-room flats; new; 1st floor, $13.
16 N. Leffingwell av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $20.
2503 Spring av., 4 rooms, bath, etc., 2d floor; $15.
2746 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, laundry and all conveniences, 1st floor; $26.

STORES AND OFFICES.
2602 Park av., large store and heater; $35.
618 Pine st., large store and rooms above; $1,500 per annum.
3146 Chouteau av., store and 5 rooms; $40.
119 N. 8th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; for offices; $50.
22 S. 17th st., 3-story building, large basement; cellars for warehouse or manufacturing purposes; $75.
10 S. Commercial alley, 3 large floors.
Small hotel, 901 and 903 S. 4th st., and 900 and 902 S. Broadway, with saloon attached; $125.
Elegant office rooms in Hagan Opera-house, steam heat, elevator, gas and electric light.
Elegant stores in Hagan Opera-house Building. 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

TENTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.
1307 Hickory st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.
1120 Valle av., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms; ready Aug. 1.
2222 Adams st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
2663 Lucas av., 6-room house.
1811 Rutger st., 2-story stone front; 9 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
3822 Delmar av., stone front, 11 rooms.
714 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 8 rooms.
1731 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
3542 Washington av., 3-story stone front; 11 rooms.
2710 Olive st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms.

FLATS.
2708 Locust st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
3220 Pine st., 6 rooms, 1st floor; furnished.
2830 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms 1st floor, 3 rooms 2d floor.

ROOMS.
3679 Manchester rd., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1421 Talmage av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
710 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
2930 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1402 Pine st., 1 back room, 2d floor.
1617 Franklin av., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
4124 Sarpy av., 1 room, 3d floor.
1214 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1209 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
931 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1705 Biddle st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1226 S. Broadway, 2d and 3d floors.

STORES, ETC
1015 N. Broadway, 3-story brick house.
810 S. 7th st., small store.
802 N. Broadway, 4-story brick building.
1402 Pine st., large store room.
716 Lucas av., 2d and 3d floor, for wholesale or light manufacturing purposes.
931 N. 7th st., small store.
1701 Biddle st., saloon or grocery.
204 Chestnut st., small store; very cheap. 14

Aug. 1 We Remove to Wainwright Bld'g.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT

3512 Laclede av., 12 rooms	$75 00
218 N. Compton av., 8 rooms	50 00
224 N. Compton av., 8-room flat	35 00
3808 Washington av., 10 rooms	90 00
3603 Lindell av., 6-room flat	50 00

ROOMS AND FLATS

208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
1410 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 50
2306 Wash st., 5 rooms, 1st floor	15 50
2215 Scott av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 50
1718 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50

STORES AND OFFICES

208 S. Main st., 5-story building	75 00
120 Pine st., 4-story building	75 00
303 and 305 N. 3d st., 3-story building	90 00
3146 Olive st., store	40 00
301½ N. 3d st., office	37 50
313 Olive st., 2 office rooms, 2d floor	25 00
516 N. Commercial st., warehouse	40 00
Corner 12th and Lucas av., saloon	......
703 N. 12th st., store	......
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	15 00

TO LET.

DWELLINGS.
1815 N. Grand av., 5 rooms, all conveniences; $20.
1821 N. Grand av., 5 rooms, all conveniences; $20
3917 Lincoln av., 6 rooms; $20.
1410 Pine st., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath; all conveniences.

FLATS.
1409 Franklin av., 5 or 7 rooms, 1st and 2d floor; good repair; bath-room and closets.
2848 Easton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
2852 Easton av., 5 rooms, 2d floor; $18.

STORES AND OFFICES
2842 Easton av., store for small business; cheap rent; $18.
623 N. Main st. (corner) 3-story stores $50.
1409 Franklin av., large store, suitable for a dry goods store; this is an elegant location; can rent store with or without the flat.

GREER R. E. CO.,

PHONE 886. 902 CHESTNUT STREET. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT. Green & LaMotte.

Southeast Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELLINGS.
3504 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard 9 rooms and saloon parlor; hall, gas, bath and furnace.
3472 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 10 rooms and laundry, furnace, hall, gas and bath.
2113 Pine st., 3-story stone front; 12 rooms,; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; laundry, stable, etc.
1221 Chouteau av., 6-room stone front, bath, gas, etc.
840 S. 7th st., 6 rooms, hall, etc.
502 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard; 9 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, etc.
517 Ware av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; hall, gas and bath; in good repair.
2947 Dickson st., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath.
1742 Dolman st., 2-story detached stone front, 7 rooms and laundry.
1616 Pine st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
1721 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
2326 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, and laundry.
1427 O'Fallon st., 8 rooms, gas, bath, etc.
612 Carr st., 1-story brick, 3 rooms and basement.
1002 Pine st., 3-story brick, 13 rooms.

ROOMS.
3003 Easton av., 2d and 3d floors, 5 rooms, bath gas, etc.
2325 Division st., 2 rooms, rear.
1008 Lynch st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
1408 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1919 St. Charles st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1922 Washington av., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.
305 Locust st., 3-story building.
526-28 N. Main st., corner Washington av., 4-story building.
N. w. cor. 2d Carondelet and Park av., 2 large rooms, 2d and 3d floors; light and heat included.
308 N. Commercial st., store.

OFFICES.
S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut st., offices 2d and 3d floors. 14

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.

109 N. 8th St.
Telephone, 477.

DWELLINGS.

2632 Euclid av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, mansard roof, large stable, lot 180x409, fruit trees, etc	$75 00
3228 Chestnut st., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms, mansard roof; all improvements	40 00
4429 Bell av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements and conveniences; elegant residence	60 00
Famous and Knox avs., 2-story frame, 6 rooms, large stable; all improvements	25 00

FLATS.

1430 N. Grand av., 1st floor, 4 rooms	18 00
3537 Cozzens av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	14 00
3537 Cozzens av., 2d floor, 3 rooms	14 00
3006 Park av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
3008 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
3010 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
3012 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
3012 Park av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00

ROOMS.

3221 Cass av., 2d floor, 4 rooms	13 00
3223 Cass av., 2d floor, 5 rooms	15 00
2132 O'Fallon st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	6 00
1725 N. Broadway, 2d floor, 3 rooms	7 50

STORES.

1413 Morgan st., large store	$25 00
615 Elm st., store	15 00
617 Elm st., store	15 00
621 Elm st., store	15 00

FOR RENT—

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

1749 PRESTON PL., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	35 00
2719 THOMAS ST., 6 rooms; hall, gas, etc.	20 00
1424 MORGAN ST.—12 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.	50 00
2808 WASHINGTON AV., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	52 50
3038 THOMAS ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	30 00
1452 N. 19TH ST.—6 rooms	20 00
2704 DAYTON ST., 8 rooms; hall, gas, bath.	......

FLATS

2129½ WASH ST., 3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
2125 WASH ST., 3 rooms, 1st floor	15 00
2110 OLIVE ST., 2d floor, 5 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc	30 00
2631 FRANKLIN AV.—4 rooms on 2d floor	15 00
1743 PRESTON PL., 7 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, hall, gas, bath	25 00
2106 OLIVE ST., 5 rooms, 3d floor; hall, gas and bath	25 00

Jas. M. Carpenter & Co.,

108 N. 8th St.,
HAVE FOR RENT THE FOLLOWING

DWELLINGS:
2235 Lucas av., 4 rooms, 3d floor; $14.
3525 Chestnut st. 8 rooms; $40.
724 Cabanne av., 5 rooms.
3200 Pine st., 11 rooms.
3738 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 1st floor; $20.
2235 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 1st floor; $16
3207 Washington av., 8 rooms; $50.
3420 Pine st., 8 rooms; $55.
2704 Locust st., 6 rooms, 1st floor.
3728 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 2d floor.

STORES AND OFFICES.
728 Cabanne av., corner store; $25.
309 Locust st., 2d and 3d floors.
Cotton Exchange, s. w. cor. Main and Walnut sts.; fine office rooms; all conveniences.
718 Cabanne av., store.
Mitchell Building, 210 and 212 N. 3d st., fine offices. 14

FOR RENT. Rutledge & Horton

1005 CHESTNUT ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 3943.

DWELLINGS.

3414 Lucas av., 12 rooms; in splendid condition	$65 00
3646 Finney av., 10 rooms	60 00
3919 Washington av., 7-room brick in good condition	45 00
4311 McRee av., 8 rooms, new, every convenience	40 00
2825 Dayton st., 8 rooms, all modern conveniences	35 00
3222 Franklin av., 6 rooms	25 00

FLATS.

907 Ware av., beautiful 6-room flat, 1st floor; every modern improvement	$37 50
4356 Finney av., elegant new flat, 5 rooms, 2d floor; all conveniences	27 50
2831 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, 2d floor; nice location	40 00
2831 Chestnut st., 6 rooms, 1st floor, nice location	35 00
3136 Clifton pl., 5 rooms, 1st floor	16 00
3138 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
1111 N. 23d st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	10 00

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN.,

Telephone 4228. 515 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.
1946 Louisiana av., 8 rooms, detached house, $35.
4113 McPherson av., 8-room Queen Ann brick; large brick coach house; nice lawn; cheap to good tenant.

FLATS.
3718 Morgan st., 1st floor, 4 rooms, $20.
1709A Goode av., 5 rooms, bath, etc.; very desirable; $20.50.
3132 Clifton pl., 5 rooms; $16
1511 Benton st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
1513 Benton st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $16.
4553 Richmond pl., 8 rooms; $30. 14

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

Barada-Ghio Real Estate Co.,

915 CHESTNUT ST. PHONE, 3915.

ROOMS AND FLATS.

2318 Chestnut st., Four rooms, 2d floor	18 00
1404 Papin St., 2 front rooms, 2d floor	9 00

STORES.

9 S. 2d St.,	25 00
2960 Manchester Rd.,	18 00
515-17 N. Main St. Four stories, occupied by Mansur, Tebbetts & Co.; complete fixtures with store.	

STABLE.
Rear 109 N. 9th st. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.

Telephone 790.

DWELLINGS.

1912 Coleman st. 6 rooms and bath.	$20
1103 N. Nineteenth st. 6 rooms, bath and hall.	25
3426 School st. 6 rooms, bath and laundry.	30
1528 Pine st. 9 rooms, all conveniences.	35
2726 Dayton st. 7-room stone-front.	37.50
4948 Lotus av. 7 rooms and reception hall.	38
3027 Laclede av. 10 rooms; hall, gas, bath.	45
1213 Spring av. 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, with shades, screens included; furniture can be bought.	45
3821 Finney av. 8 rooms, gas fixtures, all imp.	45

FLAT.

4303 Evans av. 4 rooms and bath, 2d floor.	21
4377 Page av. 5 rooms and bath; elegant repair.	22.50

FISHER & CO.

714 Chestnut st. 14

For Rent.

3848 Washington av., 9 rooms, $900 per year.
R. PARK VON WIEDELSTADT,
14 822 Chestnut st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS REMOVED.

CRUTTWELL Storage, Packing and Moving Co., s. e. cor. 21st and Pine—First-class furniture vans; goods packed and stored. Telephone 1744.

FIDELITY STORAGE, PACKING & MOVING CO., 1723-1725 Morgan st. Telephone 2890. First-class furniture vans.

R. U. LENORI, JR., & CO., 1219-1221 Olive st. Furniture removed, storage, packing and shipping; experienced men; first-class vans. Tel. 4122.

WM. O. LANGAN & CO., 1003 and 1005 Morgan st., storage and moving; first-class furniture vans. Telephone 2954.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Or rent; 2-story brick, 6 rooms and bath. 2243 S. Jefferson av. 7

FOR SALE—4204 Finney av., 6-room house; neighborhood first-class; a bargain; see it to-day. 7

FOR SALE—2-room house for $575; lot 25x180; stable and cistern. Apply 5313 Maffit av., west of Union av. 7

FOR SALE—Very desirable new 6-room house; modern improvements; on Caroline st.; cheap if sold at once. Address K 303, this office. 7

FOR SALE—Five-room frame cottage, 5217 Theodosia av., near Christian Brothers' College, $1,850. Apply to P. T. MADDEN & CO., 3102 Easton av. 7

FOR SALE—Splendid home for a large family, corner of Goodfellow and Cote Brilliante avs.; adjoining Mount Auburn; every convenience; $3,200, one-half cash. Apply on the premises. 7

FOR SALE—3419 and 3425 Pennsylvania av.; two new stock brick front houses, containing eight rooms each; water, sheds and brick walks. Inquire 2723 Chippewa st. 7

FOR SALE—A dwelling house in a pleasant neighborhood; 5 rooms, wash house, kitchen, gas, bath, water and garden. 1923 S. Compton av., between Russell and Lafayette av. 7

FOR SALE—Morgan st., 2612—6-room brick, hall, etc., lot 25x135; can be had for $2,500; this is a bargain; first time offered.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—2831 Caroline st., near Ewing, brand-new 2-story pressed-brick front house of nine rooms, with halls, bath, w. c., oak cabinet mantels; lot 25x125 feet to an alley; sewered.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$3,300 will buy a 2-story, 6-room frame cottage, with reception hall, bath-room, basement and attic; all hard finish; modern architecture; lot 37½x157. 4340 Hartford st., two blocks from Scullin's electric line; call and inspect. 7

FOR SALE—Monthly payments, 4316 New Manchester rd., bet. Park av. and Mount Vernon, new 1½-story brick cottage of 5 rooms; lot 25x125 feet to alley; terms, $300 cash; balance, $15 per month. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—Monthly payments, suburban cottage, being house 5029 Shaw av., one block west King's highway, new two-story pressed brick front house of six rooms, slate roof. Lot 27x170 feet. Terms: $300 cash, balance $15 or $20 per month. Keys at (7) KEELEY & CO.'S, 1113 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—Monthly Payments—4786 Hogan pl., one block west of Marcus av.; new house, 6 rooms, hall and bath, hot water; lot 40x115 feet; terms, $300 or $400 cash; balance $20 or $25 per month. (7) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments, 4145 Sarpy av., bet. Bartle and Boyle, new brick house, 5 rooms; water in kitchen; lot 25x125 feet to alley; sewered; terms, $300 cash; balance $15 per month. House open all day. (7) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—No. 5743 Garfield av., new story and half, five room frame house, newly papered with fine gilt paper; water in house; large front and rear porch; closet in each room; lot 30x170; sewered and full of fruit; stable; $1,800, part cash. 7

2D CARONDELET AV.—A fine lot of 50 ft. frontage by a depth of 129 ft. being 170 ft. north of Carrol st. on the east side of the st. Price $48 per front ft. J. T. DONAVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 5th st.

4124 FAIRFAX AV.—A 1-story dwelling with finished basement, poarches, cistern, sewerage; lot 30x125. Price, $3,000.
T. J. DONOVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

$2.400 WILL buy No. 4415 Garfield av., 6-room brick, in good repair; lot 25x135½; sewer, city water and cistern; brick walks; 6 bearing fruit trees; 3 blocks north Easton av. cable. 7

STOP PAYING RENT.

I build houses on monthly payments; will buy you a lot in any part of the city and build to suit you on monthly installments. J. V. MAJORS,
7 1007 Chestnut st., Room 11.

5-ROOM COTTAGES.

New brick cottages just completed; Gratiot st., just west of Manchester rd.; easy terms.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

FOR $4,500

We offer a nice, comfortable 6-room brick house, with all conveniences, in good order.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

A BIG BARGAIN.

A 2-story, 5-room frame house on Belleglade near Kennerly av.; large stable in rear; lot 62½x134; only $2,800. HINSON & SCHISLER,
7 1125 Chestnut st.

DON'T MISS THIS.

3820 Lincoln av.—A 2-story, 6-room frame house for 1 or 2 families; water up and downstairs; nice yard; lot 25x120. Only $1,800.
7 HINSON & SCHISLER, 1125 Chestnut st.

BROADWAY.

$2,400 will buy a 2 story frame house with 2 stores, 7 rooms, hydrant, gas, sewer and stable. Inquire 7012 S. Broadway. 7

For Sale—3d St.

Near Cedar, 2 story brick 11-room building front of lot and 2 story brick with 8 rooms in rear; lot 42.9x150; renting for $60 per month; $5,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

4029 Ashland av., a one and ½-story stock-brick house of 5 rooms, with cellar, electric lights and bells, water, sewer, granitoid walks, well improved; the "place" is a private street; lot 25x125; go out and see it; price, $2,800
7 J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.

LOOK! INVESTIGATE THIS.

S. 7th st., 2631-33, 2 attached houses, 6 rooms each; finished basement, hall, bath, gas, etc.; are very handsome and cheap at $4,950.
ALBERT J. AIPLE,
7 1015 Old and 4014 New Manchester rd.

4247 FINNEY AV.,

A 2-story stock BRICK house of EIGHT large rooms, reception hall, bath rooms, finished basement, and attic, hardwood finish throughout, hot air pipes, hot and cold water, electric bells and lights, gas; EVERY CONVENIENCE, carriage-house and sheds in rear; lot 25x146. Price, $8,250.
7 J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

5173 to 5179 Bell av., 9-room houses; hardwood finish; open for inspection every day. Apply to owner on premises.

DO YOU LIKE IT? WHAT!

3440 Pennsylvania av., that new 5-room brick, has sliding door, grates, water, cellar, etc.; lot 25x125; can be bought at a big bargain. See HINSON & SCHISLER, 1125 Chestnut st.

For Sale or Rent.

Two houses on McRee av., near Tower Grove av., one a new house with 7 rooms, the other 8 rooms, both in perfect order; sewer, gas, granitoid walks with splendid shade in front and rear yards; rent $37.50 and $40. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 1005 Chestnut st.

CLEMENS PLACE.

Elegant new 11-room colonial dwelling, No. 5736 Clemens av.; reception hall; every convenience; elegant grounds; 70x185; a bargain for quick sale. ARCHIE F. HASKINS, 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENT.

S. w. cor. 10th and Benton sts., 5 2-story 6-room houses; lot 80x95; netting 8 per cent on $12,000; call and get terms, etc. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOME—$1,100.

4862 Alsace av., 1st st. south of Natural Bridge rd., bet. Marcus and King's highway; new 3-room cottage in neighborhood rapidly improving. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOME.

3432 Franklin av., 6 rooms; bath, laundry, etc.; first-class plumbing; house finished off in good style; lot 25x135. This can be had at low figure and easy terms; will trade. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—908-910 MORGAN ST.

Two 2-story bricks. This can be had for $13,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.
4293 PAGE AV.

A new Queen Anne house, containing 9 rooms; handsomely finished reception hall; open for inspection to-day. Lot 30x153. Price, $5,650. Terms to suit.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES, 1111 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.
752 BAYARD AV.

New Queen Anne house, 9 rooms; reception hall, electric lights, water, finished laundry. Lot 30x180. Price, $4,900. Terms to suit.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES, 1111 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.
AT $5,000.

Cook av., s. e. cor. of Sarah st.; house containing 8 rooms, with all conveniences, furnace, etc. Terms to suit. GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES, 1111 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Three new 6 and 8 room houses, Nos. 4335 to 4343 McRee av.; all modern improvements; 1 block north of Shaw's Garden; open to-day for inspection.

FOR SALE.

NO. ONE INVESTMENT.

$5,500 will buy a handsome flat, 5 rooms on each floor; modern; No. 2738 Geyer av.; rent, $564 per year.

$5,800 will buy 4352 Finney av. flat; modern; renting for $600 per year.

$10,000, three flats renting for $1,260 per year.
D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st.

$11,000 WILL BUY
4451 WASHINGTON AV.

The most substantially built residence on this beautiful street, 8 rooms with every modern convenience; large porch. Terms to suit.
R. PARK VON WEDELSTAEDT, 822 Chestnut st.

3309 LACLEDE AV.

A good two-story seven-room press brick and stone-front residence, with hall, bath, cellar, laundry, hot and cold water, electric bells, sewer, gas; lot 25x128; on the line of Laclede av. electric line; price, $7,000. J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. Sixth St.

CHEAP AT $6,000.

Owing to the owner's desire to give up housekeeping we now offer for sale the very desirable residence No. 3967 Page av. It is a two-story press brick house of seven large rooms, handsome reception hall, bath, cellar, laundry, furnace, hot and cold water, sewer, electric lights and bells; gas; lot 30x155; will sell at $5,800. Inspect this.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. Sixth St.

YOU CAN BUY FOR $2,100

A nice 4-room brick house, with 25x125 feet at No. 3837 California av. Can be bought on monthly payments by joining a Building Association, only a small cash payment required.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

DO YOU WANT A REAL BARGAIN?

Call and examine 4118 Page av.; 7 rooms, modern, well built; determined to sell; open all day.
ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

3211 HARPER STREET.

Look at this elegant 7-room and attic brick dwelling; is a first-class house in every respect; open to-day.
B. W. THORNHILL, Agent, 1006 Chestnut st.

4742 GREER AV.—FOR SALE.

An 8-room, two-story, stock-brick residence; modern, reception hall, fine hardwood mantels, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, pipes for gas and furnace; side porches, fruit trees; lot 50x155; price, $5,700.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 211 N. Eighth st.

5122 RIDGE AV. FOR SALE.

Six-room, stock-brick house, water, gas, bath, cemented cellar, stable; lot 34x177; can be bought on easy terms; about $1,900 cash, balance $30 monthly.
Chas. H. Gleason & Co., 211 N. 8th st.

No. 111 S. Fourteenth Street.

For sale, 16-room brick residence, also brick house fronting on Targee st.; lot 20x150; this is a good investment; see us about price, etc.
Chas. H. Gleason & Co., 211 N. 8th.

3026 EADS AV.. $21,000.

2½-story brick double residence; 12 rooms and 2 finished attics, reception hall, laundry, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc., furnace; elegant grounds surrounding; lawn, shade trees, shrubbery, etc.; lot 136.8½x270.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 211 N. 8th.

FOR SALE--WASHINGTON AV.

South side, east of Lay av., 6-room frame dwelling; lot 30 feet front; $2,800.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.
New Queen Anne Dwelling.

3057 Marcus av., 7 rooms; reception hall; cemented cellar; furnace, etc.; lot 32 feet front, $5,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

2734 S. 10TH ST. FOR SALE.

An 8-room stock-brick residence; lot 37x140. See us about price, etc.
Chas. H. Gleason & Co., 211 N. 8th st.

SMALL HOUSES

On easy payments.

4438 and 4440 Swan av.—Four-room brick; city water; large porches; price $1,600.

4314 San Francisco av.—Three-room frame cottage; city water; price $1,000.

Alsace av.—South side, between King's highway and Marcus av., three-room frame cottage; city water; price $1,200. STORIE, MOORE & CO., No. 9 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

3810 OLIVE ST.—New Queen Anne brick residence, 7 rooms and reception hall.
FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE —OR— WILL LEASE

For business or manufacturing purposes, 80 feet on east side of Broadway, 82 feet south of Dock st., by a depth of 236 feet 8 inches to Wabash track on Second st.; good fence, offices and sheds; suitable for lumber or coal yards; switching facilities easily obtained; granite pavement in front and double street car track. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

HOUSE & LOT ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

1112 St. Ange av., 9 rooms, complete repair; $500 cash; possession at once; nice yard.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

Own a Home.

Do you wish to borrow the money to buy or build and pay it back in small monthly payments to about equal the rent, or do you wish to make a loan for a term of years? If so call on St. Louis Loan Syndicate, suite 307 Globe-Democrat Building.

FOR SALE, BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Manufacturing district, alley in rear, 1725 to 1733 N. 11th st., near Howard; brick tenements; renting for about $100 per month; $9,000. Would exchange equity of $5,000 for improved property.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—5 ROOMS, $2,800.

2733 Allen av., 2-story brick dwelling; attic.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE--DELMAR AV.

4058, 8-room dwelling, with every convenience; near Sarah st.; $8,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

A NEAT LITTLE HOME.

3345 Minnesota av., near Cherokee st., only 4 blocks from the California av. electric cars, a 1-story and mansard 5-room brick dwelling, stock brick front, sliding door, fine slate mantel, kitchen finished in adamant plaster, mansard slate roof, 13-inch wall, city water, sheds, etc; lot 25x123; price only $2,350. HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

BUY THIS

At your own price; furnished or unfurnished; owner leaving the city and property must be sold; No. 2930 Sheridan av., new six-room modern house; can make the terms easy; see the owner to-day.
B. W. THORNHILL, Agent, 1006 Chestnut st.

MUST SELL

A new 9-room "little beauty" house in "Greer pl.," Marcus av.; Colonial, brick, white trimmings; positively "no fake house," but elegant; contains everything; lawn 50x145; orchard trees, granitoid walks. Keys at home of R. C. Greer, 4723 Labadie av., across street.

FOR SALE—$7,800 will buy 4 well-rented flats in southern part of city bringing $1,092 yearly.

CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

For Sale or Lease.

A good desirable 3-story brick building on s. w. cor. 7th and Mullanphy sts.; lot 36x125, at a bargain.

JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.

FOR SALE.
ON SEVENTH ST.

50x127 ft.—Central business property, with substantial improvements, paying a handsome rental and increasing rapidly in value; no better property on the market.
FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

3633 Cook av., 2-story and attic, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, good stable; lot 50x165; this is a rare bargain.

3734 Cook av., 2-story and attic, 8 rooms, hot and cold water; $5,000.

3822 Cook av., 2-story new brick house, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, electric bells; 25x145.

4007 Page av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms and bath. lot 30x155.

4275 Cook av., 2-story brick house, 4 rooms, water, gas, sewer; lot 25x165; this is best bargain on Cook av.; $2,700.

I have fine building lots on Finney, Cook, Page, Evans and Easton avs.; also in Clemens pl. and Chamberlain Park. JOSEPH HACKMANN, 821 Chestnut st.

HARNEY HEIGHTS,

At the end of Benton Bellefontaine Electric cars. See it and then call on us. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.

WASHINGTON AV.

4370—12 rooms; elegant finish; every convenience; a rare bargain; open; examine it and see us.

We have the cheapest lots on the street, near King's highway. Speculation.

McCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE, 112 N. 8th St.

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN.

515 CHESTNUT ST. TELEPHONE 4228.

Franklin av., bet. 17th and 18th sts., 3-story brick building, with 1-story brick in rear; lot 25x150; $18,000.

Dickson st., a double 2-story brick dwelling, 6 rooms, gas, bath, etc., $6,000.

4462 Page av., a 7-room Queen Anne, finished attic, reception hall; gas, bath, etc.; open to-day for inspection; make us an offer.

Evans av., near Goode, a 2-story, 7-room brick dwelling; gas, bath, etc.; good stable; lot 30x125; $4,500.

Greer av., n. w. cor. Cora, a 2-story 5-room brick cottage; lot 25x130; price $2,600.

1121 Wyoming st., a 2-story 6-room brick dwelling; price $2,600.

1813 N. 18th st., two 2-story brick houses, renting to families for $660 per annum; price $6,000.

Benton st., near 10th, a 2-story 8-room dwelling; bath, gas, etc.; monthly payments; $3,300.

4747 LeDuc av., a 5-room brick dwelling; furred wall; good cistern; lot 41x250; price $3,000.

Choice Residence Property.

Pine st., bet. 29th and 30th—Lot 25x131, 11-room brick, all conveniences, finely finished throughout; $10,000.

California av., near Ann av.—Lot 25x125, new 6-room brick, bath, gas, electric light, granitoid walks, finished laundry; California av. electric car passes house; $4,500.

Ashland place—Lot 50x125, 2-story, 7-room brick, suitable for one or two families, abundance of fruit, shrubbery, etc., granitoid walks, water, gas and bath; $2,800.

North Compton av., south of Easton—Lot 55x146, 10-room, 2-story brick, all improvements, splendidly built and finished; price $6,500, or will exchange.

Grand av., south of Russell av.—Lot 50x200, 9-room, 2-story pressed brick, reception hall, bath, electric light and gas, cherry mantels and elegant mirrors, finished in cypress, gum and yellow pine, hand polished, elegantly papered and fitted throughout, fine lawn; this is a beautiful home, lately completed and a bargain; $13,500.

For bargains in any part of the city call on INSLEY & RUSSELL, 1017 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.
GREAT BARGAIN.
2727 CAROLINE ST. $3,500

With brick and frame improvements.

Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Co
FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

BAILEY'S COLUMN.

CHAS. H. BAILEY,

304 N. Seventh St.

Real Estate.

You Will Hardly Find

A nicer building lot in St. Louis than the n. e. corner of

Lindell and Euclid avs.,

117x250, and the price is low for the property.

Finest Business Corner

In the city on Washington av.; lot 140x225.

$8,000 on Delmar.

A nice, nearly new nine-room house, north side, west of Vandeventer av.; modern improvements; rented for $800; lot 30 feet; a nice home or a good investment.

28 Acres on Hanley Road,

Between Olive st. and Old Bonhomme; speculation.

Cates and Goodfellow Avs.

Northwest corner; 156x157; non-resident wants to sell; a bargain.

Hamilton Av. and Cates.

N. w. corner, 200x157; a bargain in the finely situated corner.

Thornby Place,

One square north of the St. Louis & Suburban at Goodfellow av., one of the nicest suburban places in Western St. Louis; fine lot, 130x300; forest trees, a fine barn; house has 12 rooms and all modern improvements.

Caroline St.,

South side, bet. Joab and Ewing; 387x130; this block for sale at a great speculation.

Westmoreland and Portland Pls.

I can offer some of the most desirable lots in Westmoreland and Portland, both sides of the streets.

Manufacturing Property.

North St. Louis, 2d and Cass av., 88x162, with improvements; 3-story building.

Lewis and Dickson, lot 150x132, with improvements, except the machinery.

Bremen av. and 2d st., about 700 feet front, adjoining Union Stock Yards.

A Home in Kirkwood,

One of the most delightful places in Kirkwood, half-mile from depot; splendid roomy house and stable, with all conveniences for comforts of a suburban home; every description of fruits and flowers. The grounds are 24x600, and $15,000 is the price.

In Vandeventer Pl.

The only 60 and 80 foot lots in Vandeventer for sale for a short time offered low.

Business Property.

On Franklin av., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth; lot 31x155; improved in store and flats that pay well. A sure investment for $12,000; will rent for 10 per cent on that.

A Bargain on Delmar,

Just west of Cabanne, north side; a well-arranged, splendidly built house, with lot 31x150. The price is reduced for immediate sale. It's a chance for a nice home cheap; easy terms of payment. I want to sell it. Call for card to inspect.

Entire Block on Pine,

From Taylor to Euclid, south side, 213 feet in depth. I am offering this very desirable property, only one square from Forest Park, for a limited time at very low rates, which will soon be advanced. NOW is the opportunity to secure your home lot at an advantage. All lots 50 feet and upward. Every security and restriction for purchasers. Great inducements to improve. No money required to buy a lot. Divide commissions with any agent furnishing a purchaser.

Near the College Church,

On Pine st., east of Grand av., as nice a home place as there is in Western St. Louis, a fine house with every modern improvement for comfort or luxury; a fine stable; lot 40 feet. I am asking $25,000 for the property.

Westmoreland Place.

A fine home, north side, built by Peabody & Stearn. Greatest bargain in Westmoreland at $50,000.

Ten Acres at Benton.

As nice a suburban home of 10 acres and fine house as there is in the western growing part of St. Louis at Benton; fruits and flowers, trees; everything for comfort and luxury.

Building Lots on Lindell,

Taylor to Euclid; no more desirable site in St. Louis for lot; they are high up in altitude; very reasonable in price for this fine location; they are 246 feet deep to alley; offered in lots of 75 feet or more south side.

On Von Versen Av.,

East of Hamilton, several hundred feet offered at a bargain in lots to suit.

Grand and Manchester.

A block of land, 296x281. You may get a bargain for speculation.

180 Feet on McPherson,

South side, west of Sarah; 180x170; any terms to suit and offered low.

Residences on Lindell.

One near Newstead; modern, first-class; one of the most desirable houses on the avenue; finished in hard woods; built by owner for his own use; a fine stable; lot 68x213; contemplating change of residence gives this opportunity to buyer.

ON LINDELL, on the hill west of Grand av.; no finer location in St. Louis; magnificent house, splendid lot, large stable; a mansion and bargain, sure.

Manufacturing Plant—Lucas Place,

2017; lot 70x150 to St. Charles st., 3-story and basement building; engine, shafting; complete outfit for a manufacturing plant.

4218 Pine St.

A brand-new modern first-class house, built by the owner for his own use; changing his residence. I offer this splendid house and lot at a great advantage to the buyer. See this fine place to appreciate what I offer you.

On the High Lands

On Grand av., south of Park av., a new modern house, with large lot and stable. A very desirable location in southern part of town, and cheap at $30,000; lot 125x300.

On Taylor and McPherson,

Northwest corner, a magnificent house; new, all modern improvements, with a lot 150x140; overlooks all the country in every direction. A decided bargain in this desirable place in the new and growing district.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

CHAS. H. BAILEY.

HELLO 1563.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

CLEMENS---GAY CABANNE PLACE.

We have several fine houses in the desirable residence section west of UNION av.; plenty of ground, handsome shade trees, granitoid walks, broad telford streets, together with city water, sewer and electric lights unites all the advantages of the city and suburb and makes home life far pleasanter. With the RAPID TRANSIT furnished by the Lindell Railway (WASHINGTON AV.) and St. Louis & Suburban (LOCUST ST.) ELECTRIC LINES one is enabled to go to or from this part of the city down town in less than half an hour. REMEMBER, there is no smoke, dust or noise, and there are always pleasant breezes and shady avenues and lawns. Owing to the comparatively low prices of ground one can buy a far HANDSOMER HOUSE and more ground by an investment of $5,000 to $9,000 than you can east of Union av. Hundreds of people have recognized this fact and as a result Cabanne, Gay and Clemens place are well built up with pretty homes.

CABANNE PLACE

Is the first avenue south of the ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN line and the first made street north of the DELMAR AV. division of the Lindell Railway. It extends from Union av. westwardly.

GAY PLACE

Is the first avenue north of the ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN electric line and lies between Cabanne place and Chamberlain Park and runs westwardly from Union av.

CLEMENS PLACE

Lies between CABANNE PL. and DELMAR AV. and comprises Von Versen, Cates and Clemens avs., all of which run from Clara av. westwardly. It is reached by the Lindell and St. Louis & Suburban electric lines.

5572 CATES AV. (Clemens Pl.)

A two-story QUEEN ANNE house of SIX rooms, finished in HARDWOOD, reception hall, bath-rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, sewer, electric lights and bells. Beautiful grounds. Lot 60x185. Price $5,500

5629 CATES AV. (Clemens Pl.)

A fine three-story PRESS BRICK and slate roof residence of EIGHT large rooms, broad veranda, reception hall finished in OAK, HARDWOOD finish throughout, granitoid cellar, hot and cold water, electric bells and lights. Lot 60x157. Price $6,500

5545 CATES AV. (Clemens Pl.)

A SEVEN-ROOM frame dwelling, with slate roof, reception hall, CYPRESS FINISH throughout, hard pine wood floors, electric lights and bells, water, sewer, etc. Lot 60x157. Price $6,500

5613 CABANNE PLACE,

A new TEN-ROOM frame dwelling, with broad porches, reception hall, cemented cellar, attic, HARDWOOD FINISH, bath, hot and cold water, sewer, electric bells and lights, every convenience. Lot 50x205. Price $7,000

5356 MAPLE AV. (Gay Pl.)

A finely finished TEN-ROOM PRESS BRICK house, with reception hall, front porch, cellar, attic, hardwood finish, water, sewer, electric lights and bells, furnace. Lot 60x140. Price $8,500

5326 VERNON AV. (Gay Pl.)

A new PRESS BRICK and slate roof house of TEN large rooms, handsome stone porch, reception hall, basement, attic, hardwood finish throughout, furnace, open fireplaces, water, sewer, electric lights and bells. Lot 60x126. Price $8,500

5362 MAPLE AV. (Gay Pl.)

[Same as above.] Lot 60x140. Price $8,500

5356 VERNON AV. (Gay Pl.)

A finely built TEN-ROOM press brick and BROWN STONE residence, with reception hall, cellar, attic, hardwood finish throughout, furnace, water, sewer, electric lights and gas. Lot 60x125. Price $9,000

5463 VERNON AV. (Gay Pl.)

A fine three-story PRESS BRICK residence of ELEVEN rooms, with handsome reception hall, laundry, hardwood finish, electric bells and lights, furnace, hot and cold water, sewer. Lot 60x140. Price $9,500

5416 MAPLE AV. (Gay Pl.)

A three-story BRICK residence of TWELVE rooms, reception hall, laundry, cellar and attic, bath, furnace, hot and cold water, sewer, electric bells and lights. Lot 60x140. Price $9,500

All these houses are open for inspection and can be examined at any time. Take a look at the houses and then call in at our office and find out on what easy terms you can buy one.

[Send for our July bulletin.]

J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 North Sixth Street.

READ THIS.

Buy a home on monthly payments or cash; healthiest part of city; convenient to Market st., Chouteau av., Laclede av. Electric Lines.

Vista av., near Tower Grove, 1 new beautiful cottage; hard plastering, wainscoting, fancy porch; $1,200.

Patterson av., 2 handsome cottages, with nice attic; extra well built and cheap at $1,400.

Papin st., 1 3-room cottage, 25-foot lot, shade and fruit trees, grapevine, etc.; $1,400.

Norfolk av., very handsome cottage; $1,400.

Near Newstead av., 1 4-room brick, 2-story carriage-house; $1,600.

Near Newstead av., 1 6-room frame, deep lot; a big bargain; $1,600; rents for $16 per month; a nice home for anybody.

Tower Grove av., 2 1½-story handsome bricks; cemented cellars, flush-molded doors, transoms and closets, city water, sewer, etc. (were not built to sell); must sell; only $2,100.

Gratiot st., east of Hawk av., 5 rooms, hall, basement, etc.; $2,000.

Gratiot st., east of Hawk av., very nice 2-story brick, 7 rooms and basement, water, sewer, etc.; arranged for 1 or 2 families; only $3,500; part cash.

Swan av., handsome 6-room brick; 25-foot lot and extra well built; nicer than anything in the city for the same money; don't fail to investigate this; only $2,300.

Shaw av., 2-story 6-room frame, rock foundation, reception hall, etc.; only $1,850; this is a positive bargain.

Gratiot st., 2-story modern frame, fancy shape, 35x125; only $2,300. Many more from $1,150 to $7,000.

A lot of good investments in new houses paying 10 and 12 per cent.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of city.
ALBERT J. AIPLE, 1015 Old and 4014 New Manchester rd.

4583 GARFIELD AV. 4583

New house, hall, 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric bells, etc.; lot 25x130; price very low.
THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

Ten Thousand

Will purchase house 4271 Washington av., fine cor. lot; house has hall, 8 rooms, laundry, cemented cellar, fine lawn and stable; open daily for inspection. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

MUST BE SOLD

$500 cash and small monthly payments, will buy the last one of these beautiful, 8-room and reception hall, Queen Anne brick houses; lot 50x200, on the north side of Reber pl., 600 feet west of King's highway, one of the handsomest locations in the city, with city water, sewer and gas, hot and cold water, hardwood finish, cabinet mantels, sideboard built in dining-room, stationary wash tubs in laundry. Apply to RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 1005 Chestnut st., Or to JOS. FLANNERY, 1423 N. 23d st.

We guarantee that an *Add.* placed in the Want columns of the SUNDAY POST DISPATCH will be satisfactorily filled, or will give another insertion free.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

4334 4378 4379 4401 WASHINGTON AV.

These are all elegant built houses, heated with the hot water system; large reception halls; porcelain baths, finished in hardwood throughout and beautifully decorated. Prices from $14,000 to $22,000, and the biggest bargain to be had anywhere. Will exchange for unimproved land. Go and see them; they are open at all times.

Castano & Martin, REAL ESTATE, Architects & Builders,

717 Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Sutton, 7 miles out on Pacific, and opposite Greenwood, 800 feet of ground, in lots of 50 or 100 by 132 feet, at $7 and $8 per foot, worth $9 and $10 to-day, and is rapidly enhancing in value. These lots are only one and two blocks from depot. (9) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

ONLY $200 PER ACRE.

Ten minutes from Wabash and Suburban lines 80 acres. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

MURDOCH PLACE.

Seven acres laid out in thirty-five lots, each 50x135. Will sell the whole at a bargain.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN KIRKWOOD.

For sale—A large 12-room frame residence, bath, pantry, closets, etc., 3 acres of ground; all kinds of small fruits; also young orchard in first-class shape. See us for price, etc.
Chas. H. Gleason & Co., 211 N. Eighth.

SUBURBAN.

100-acre farm on Clayton rd., 16 miles from Court house; $60 per acre.

25 acres, 8-room house, 8 miles from Court-house one-fourth mile from Mo. Pac. R. R.

6-room frame dwelling at Old Orchard; lot 100x175 at a bargain.

5-room cottage with 2½ acres of ground, at Fairview; stable, etc., five minutes' walk from station; 45 minutes drive by rock road into city; monthly payments.

Sutton Station, 12 50-foot lots between the Big Bend rd. and Maplewood.

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN, 515 Chestnut St.

SAVE MONEY. MAKE MONEY.
HOW'S THIS?
AVONDALE

$3 per foot, $10 down and $10 per month, buys 100-foot lot in Avondale, at Kirkwood. This is the most beautiful sub-division in St. Louis County; fine shade, fine views, sure to advance in price; 40 lots sold in three days. If you can't save $10 per month, come and see us and see what we can do for you.

CHAS. A. ROBINSON & CO., Oriel Building, 316 N. 6th St.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

8% INTEREST
THE CONTINENTAL Building and Loan Association

Will pay you 8 per cent for money left on deposit. Secured by first mortgage on real estate taken by us at 50 per cent of its cash valuation; $5 deposited monthly will realize $1,000 in 100 months. Our officers are among the leading financial men of Missouri and our references of the highest standing. General office, 515 Chestnut st.

8% THE ÆTNA LOAN CO. OF ST. LOUIS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Incorporated under the Building and Loan Laws of Missouri, will allow you 8 per cent interest on all sums of $50 or more, secured by first mortgage real estate at 50 per cent cash valuation. Shares, $500 each; monthly payments, $2. Business to July 1:

Guarantee stock	$100,000
March, 150 shares	75,000
April, 160 shares	80,000
May, 306 shares	153,000
June, 392 shares	196,000
Total to date	$604,000

For prospectus, list of founders and further information call or address T. A. Johnson, Secretary, office (rooms 1 and 2, upstairs), 117 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE.

We will sell 100 lots for $100 each, worth double this price, and give away four nice cottages, worth, with lot, from $800 to $1,000, to buyers of the 100 lots; $10 cash, $2 per week thereafter. Choice high ground at East St. Louis. Call or send for full particulars.
F. S. PARKER & CO., 816 Olive st., Room 420, St. Louis. | J. U. MUSICK & CO., 12 Collinsville av., East St. Louis.

SPECULATION.

100 lots for $100 each and four nice houses given away to buyers of the 100 lots; $10 cash and $2 per week; high ground in East St. Louis; great demand for houses; investigate and you will buy; send or call for plat and full particulars.
F. S. PARKER & CO., 816 Olive st., room 420, St. Louis. | J. U. MUSICK & CO., 12 Collinsville av., East St. Louis.

FOR SALE.

SUMMER COTTAGE AT SWEET SPRINGS, MO.

Prettiest place at the Springs; large shade trees; beautiful lawn; 12 rooms; everything new; will take half original cost.
FLORIDA, HAMMETT & CROSWHITE R. E. CO., 821 Pine st.

ORDERED OPENED.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
COTE BRILLIANTE B. & L. ASSN.

Have ordered the second series of 500 shares at $1 per share for $240 net, to be placed on sale. To those who want to save MONEY, to buy or build a HOME and stop paying RENT should not fail to join this Association at once. Shares are only $1. Anyone can join and take from 1 to 50 shares; draw out upon thirty days' notice and get all your money back. After the first year with 4 per cent interest. Mind! Don't wait, but come and get shares at once. Pass books are ready on payment of stock. We have $10,000 on hand to loan to members to buy or build homes. You can borrow $240 on each share and only pay $3 per month.

6% Interest is paid on all sums from $50 and upwards, deposited with this Association upon certificate of paid up stock or notes; part or all of your money can be drawn upon 30 days' notice with interest to date. Place your funds with this Association where it is safe and where it will grow and make money for you. For share, prospectus or any other information, call upon or address.

DIRECTORS.

PATRICK O'MALLEY, Contractor, 2010 Cass av.
JOS. KELLY, Builder, care Mechanics' Exchange.
A. BOYCE, Plumber, 4512 Easton av.
WM. ZINK, Wm. Zink & Co., Real Estate, 714 Pine st.
HENRY E. LEWIS of Lewis & Hall, 714 Chestnut st.
H. C. WILSON, Chief Clerk U. S. Engineers, Custom House.
J. C. NEWBERRY, Builder, 1231 Taylor av.
L. P. WILCOX, care Goodbar Shoe Co., 713 Lucas av.
H. P. WILKINSON, Lumber, 3901 Easton av.
J. A. SMITH, Architect, 4507 Easton av.
J. M. JOHNSON, Bricklayer, 4477 Page av.
J. D. O'KEEFE, Overseer Street Dept., 2812 Cass av.
H. E. HENSICK, Carpenter, 2605 W. Jefferson av.

Office, 714 Pine St. WM. ZINK, Sec'y.

WE WANT HOUSES BUILT
In Fairview Park.

THEREFORE we are offering a VERY LARGE BONUS to parties who buy lots this summer and build houses costing not less than $2,000 within four months after purchase. Remember you buy lots at from $8 to $15 per ft., pay $10 cash down and $10 per month thereafter, without interest. Or pay all cash and get a discount of 15 per cent on listed prices. Building restrictions liberal, but protective. Lots are 50x150 and 50x190 and all have natural drainage. Take Missouri Pacific R.R. trains at 8, 9:50, 11:50 a.m. and 1:25, 3:15 and 4:20 p.m. on week days and 1 and 3:15 p. m. on Sundays; get off at Tuxedo Station and walk up the boulevard to "The Hill Top," where lies Fairview Park, commanding the lovely outlook from which it derives its name. Get tickets at office.

John Byrne, Jr., & Co., 10th and Chestnut.
Aug. 1 we remove to Wainwright Building.

GET RICH!

By joining and saving your money in the Real Estate Building & Loan Ass'n No. 1. Take shares in the New Series, just opened. Dues are only $2 per share for $400 net. Any one can join and take one or more shares at $2 per share; draw out upon 30 days' notice and get dollar for dollar after the first year, with 4 per cent interest. Don't miss this opportunity, as no safer nor better way has yet been devised, for any one to save money and plant it where it will grow, except in the BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

$10,000 to Loan.

Any one can borrow the funds of the company at 6 per cent interest to buy or build a home and pay for it in monthly payments, equivalent to rent. Why pay rent when you can join this Association and buy a home with rent money? Just figure on this and let your wife see the figures. We feel sure she'll have you join this Association to save money and get a home.

6% Interest is paid on all sums from $50 and upwards, deposited with this Association upon certificate of paid up stock or notes; part or all of your money can be drawn upon 30 days' notice with interest to date. Place your funds with this Association, where it is safe and where it will grow and make money for you while you are asleep or awake. For shares, prospectus or any other information, call upon or address,

OFFICERS: Chas. H. Gleason, Pres. W. E. Ingalls, Vice-Pres. H. C. Wilson, Treas.

WM. ZINK, SECRETARY, 714 PINE ST.

LINDEN TERRACE, FERGUSON.

In this beautiful subdivision, with all improvements made, we will sell you a lot for $200 in payments of $10 per month. Only 600 feet from depot, with thirty-two trains daily. Take train from Union Depot at 1 p. m., or from Third and Franklin avenue at 1:35 or 2:45 p. m. Agent on ground to-day and to-morrow, who will refund money for railroad tickets.

J. C. & J. W. DARST, 822 Chestnut.
J. D. WATERS, Ferguson.

7% INTEREST — Paid for Deposits OF FIFTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS — 7% INTEREST

Three Months or Longer.

WORKINGMEN'S, OAK, WASHINGTON IRVING, NEW PLAN AND RED CROSS BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS,

Office, 17 North Eighth Street.

7% INTEREST — NAUGHTON & BERGFELD. — 7% INTEREST

FOR SALE.
2 New Queen Anne Residences.

No. 4400 Morgan st., s. w. cor. of Newstead; lot 35x150.
No. 4402 Morgan st.; lot 37x150.
12 rooms each, hardwood, sanitary plumbing, modern throughout. Open to-day.

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE.
SPECIAL BARGAIN

4371 to 4381 Page Av., Northeast corner of Newstead; lot 96x153. Also 1304 to 1314 Newstead av. Two 2-story buildings, arranged in 12 flats of 4 rooms each: bath and all conveniences. Yearly rent above taxes, $2,758. Price, $26,200

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE.

4948 LOTUS AV.—Lot 40x142.6, new Queen Anne dwelling, 7 rooms, reception hall, bath, gas..5100
1514 WAGONER PL.—Lot 31x117.6, new Queen Anne dwelling, 7 rooms, reception hall, etc..5100

FISHER & CO.

OLD ST. IVES.

QUAINT PICTURES OF A HISTORIC CORNISH TOWN.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ST. IVES, Cornwall, July 5.—In the tender realm of nursery-rhyme lore there is no pleasanter mysticism than that which clings to the pretty riddle:

As I was going to St. Ives
I met a man with seven wives.
Each wife had seven sacks;
Each sack had seven cats;
Each cat had seven kits;
Kits, cats, sacks and wives—
How many were there going to St. Ives?

So deep and lasting are the impressions of childhood, that as I tramped around the southern reach of St. Ives' Bay from the pretty hamlet of St. Earth, I found myself unconsciously scanning the highway far ahead for this same wicked old fellow who has puzzled the heads of millions of little folk. But he was not to be seen any more than the "kits, cats, sacks and wives" are to be taken in to account in the olden riddle.

In truth, no man, woman or child was visible upon the white and circling highway. St. Earth nestled there silent and apparently deserted against the copse and the hillside. The tide was out in the bay. A few fishermens' boats rocked idly beside mossy old piers. Long reaches of sand showed here and there shining and brown, like the backs of huge marine monsters. Gulls wheeled lazily above. Land and sea fowl chattered in the circling marsh edges, or dug in the sand and ooze. Only to the north, through the rift between the headlands, was there a single sign of life. On the sapphire blue of the Irish sea there were two far, white sails.

But I knew the ancient city lay behind the huge headland, and quickening my pace I soon stood at its sea-face and its highest acclivity. Here the highway tumbles into one of the oddest old towns in all Europe. No wonder that Londoners are coming this, to them, tremendous journey of 280 miles for summer loitering, and the grand promontories behind the town are filling up with brilliant terraces, or that artists swarm to the remote place for its bits of antique in architecture, its quaint groupings of fisher folk and its outstretchings of wild and glorious Cornish coast.

There are pictures and pictures of the Bay of Naples. But were I an artist, I would stake my hope of renown on the picture I saw as I stood above the bay and ancient town of St. Ives. The bay itself faces the north. At your feet are purple heather and waving ferns parted from the crystalline water by glistening sands. To the right and east the green hillocks of the Eastern shore. Then the broad yellow beach of Porth-cocking or the Foresand. Dominating this is the great headland of Pednolva. Beyond, gleaming like a field of gold, are the magnificent sands of Porthminster; and further still, the headland and rocky islet of Godrevy, with the latter's white light-house setting cameo-like between the purple of the sea-walts and the tremulous blue of the ocean.

Before you, the silent shimmering bay, with a few white-winged craft scarcely moving, it seems, the distance is so great from the height where you stand; the ocean beyond shining and blue and still; rhythmic reaches of incoming tide-waves, miles in length, advancing and retreating and breaking softly upon the shelving sands in tiny ridges of sparkling spume; and here, to the west, a great mass of jumbled gray—old St. Ives crouching in a little pocket of the rocks, like a mass of mossy stone in some shadowy glen, sleeping away the centuries, unconscious of the thunderous sea.

Up here among the terraced villas you can form little idea of the quaint old town. The great road jumps into it at a leap, and is broken by the fall into the oddest closes and wynds of any coastwise nook in England. One could almost hurl a stone across its crowded tiled roofs; and yet it houses fully 9,000 people. The streets are so narrow, the pavements so meager, such queer turns are made, such shadowy arcades are penetrated, that the surest-footed stranger pedestrian will meet many a bump and bang in most careful descent.

Then when you have reached something like a level, you have simply increased your difficulties. All the lower thoroughfares are scarcely more than shadowy foot-paths, leading bewilderingly from somewhere to nowhere. This one, opening promisingly, brings you squarely against a solid wall of rock. That one in half a dozen paces lands you upon a flat roof, from which you may easily step into the harbor a hundred feet beneath. Another winds about a single structure windowless as a tenth century fortress. Descending another, you find a nest of homes whose roofs are the passageway of a street above. Dozens lead squarely into open doors of fishermen's homes. Many are like galleries before others. Some wind through houses where living rooms of the same house will be found at either side of a public passage.

And then in what odd nooks the little shops will be found. There is not a single street 100 yards in length where a half dozen shops are continuously located. Even in these you must needs often ascend or descend a story or more. The most are literally hidden or perched in outlandish and out-of-the-way spots, where, if not stumbled upon, one must repeatedly come with a guide or find rediscovery hopeless. Here will be one pearched in a half-timbered Elizabethan projection, away up there three or four stories from the street, and you cannot find an entrance. And there one will be seen as many stories beneath a tiny esplanaded way, but apparently you cannot reach it without rope and tackle. Others are where kitchens should be. And still others unexpectedly confront you from dormer windows. Everything of this sort seems bewilderingly reversed from its proper order. But nothing ever seems to be bought or sold in St. Ives, the artists gloat over the curious jumble; and it is all most winsome and charming to the stranger.

If you come at last through this labyrinth to the waterside, you will gaze back along the dormers, penthouses and roofs of the strange old city, and up and on to its terraced heights with increased enthusiasm for its rare quaintness and curious aspects. Tiny towers show here and there as if outjutting from natural rock. Bits of luxuriant foliage and masses of vines seem to spring from the room like rich clumps of emerald moss. Spires and wondrously high peaked roofs stand out against the gray and green background like spearheads of unpolished steel. Above all, the handsome terraces and the grand old heights, where once the beacon-fires were lighted.

Gray and old as is this Cornish fisher town but two bits of extreme antiquity remain. Just in the rear of the White Hart Inn by the wharfside is a huge pile of greenish slate rock. Built upon this rock, which forms its basement, is a tiny ancient stone structure known as Carn Glaze House. It was the stronghold of a smuggling, freebooting family in Queen Anne's time, and the myriad weird fisher and sea-faring legends of St. Ives have nearly all had their origin in, or bear some reference to, this grewsome old structure.

The parish church, built straight above the harbor edge, its east window sprayed with the foam of the wild northern tempests which often lash the harbor furiously, was built in the sixteen years between 1410 and 1426, on the site of an olden structure, founded by St. Ivo, a Persian bishop, who came over from Ireland in the ninth century to preach the gospel to the Cornish Britons.

Some stone carvings and a most beautiful and curious font of the old St. Ivo Chapel are still preserved. Perhaps the quaintest carvings in England are to be found in the present church. They were the work of the then village blacksmith, "a handye and devoute man," who carved the oak of the benches and choir stalls, not omitting to carve the forge, the bellows, hammer and nails, and pincers of his own sturdy craft. He threw in a fair supply of Tudor roses, monks and angels, but as SS. Andrew and Peter are appropriate patrons of the church where countless thousands of fisher folk have worshiped, the good smith also put them into every conceivable beneficent attitude, and, as if to intensify their protection of the town of St. Ives and its people, also wove fishes, saints and arabesques into most generous and profuse relationship.

If these wood carvings are curious studies some of those in stone are equally outlandish. There are stone grotesques whose equals in strange and meaningless hideousness can hardly be found elsewhere in Europe. Seven represent mocking, leering faces of men and beasts. Two are distending their mouths with their fingers and protruding their tongues. One is a most horrible figure of an ape, and another wears a fool's cap of the period.

The stranger will be impressed with the extraordinary elevation of the soil of the tiny churchyard. When the place was quite filled with the dead, the burial-place was covered over with several feet of sand, and interment went on anew. Three times this was done; when it was finally found that to have repeated the process would have been to bury the church itself, when a cemetery was secured upon the heights.

History, tradition and legend have carved some grim pictures upon the dim background of the past in this old Cornish fisher town. One historical fact will be sufficiently illustrative. In the Cornish uprising of 1649, its object being the restoration of the Catholic religion, to which Cornubians remained greatly attached long after the Reformation, John Payne, Portrieve of St. Ives, was one of the inferior leaders. After the defeat of the Cornish, Sir Anthony Kingston, with a royal commission, was seeking out and punishing the rebels. He hung the Mayor of Bodmin before his own door. St. Ives' Portrieve received Sir Anthony humbly and prepared a great dinner in his honor at the venerable "George and Dragon," still standing in Market Square.

During the dinner the Portrieve heard the sound of hammering outside and being disturbed was quieted by Sir Anthony with the remark that they were only about to hang a rebel. Dinner over, history relates, the commissioner invited the Portrieve outside to inspect the gallows.

"What say you, Master Portrieve?" quoth Sir Anthony. "Is yon gibbet duly furnished for the hanging of a traitor?"

"All seems ready, an't please you," was the prompt reply.

"Then," said the commissioner, turning to a man-at-arms, "secure Master Payne and hang him straightway, for such is the Protector's pleasure!"

Master Payne was hung straightway, but the Cornish, who are Celts, like the Celtic Irish and Celtic Welsh unpleasantly remember these little after dinner jests of English Protectors and Kings.

Great was the olden fame of St. Ives as a metropolis of fish and fishermen. It is still the most important of all Cornish fishing ports. Five thousand fish live here on what is harvested from the deep. For a thousand years or more, from father to son, from mother to daughter, the line has remained unbroken, has steadily increased, and so narrow is the life horizon of all these fishermen and families that not a score of them, it is said, ever see other English land than the hills and headlands of St. Ives' Bay, save when at sea in their own boats.

These boats are all two-masted, lug-sailed, with round sterns, and range in tonnage from twenty to thirty tons. With complete outfits they cost from £300 to £650. Between 600 and 700 men and youths are employed the year round in fishing. During the winter they engage in line fishing for conger, whiting and ling, also securing a few cod. In March the spring mackerel fishing begins; and the St. Ives men are always found on their own grounds, from thirty to fifty miles northwest of St. Ives in the Irish sea. Here they remain until the last of June when they set out for the east-coast Scottish herring fisheries, usually selecting grounds in the North Sea, opposite the Firth of Forth, or abreast of Coldingham and Berwick.

During August they will be found along the east English coast in the neighborhood of Whitby, Scarborough and the Yarmouth of Dickens' "Peggotty," but are always back to St. Ives for the autumn St. Ives herring fishing, and a large number of their fleet are home in time for possible runs of "pilchers" (pilchards), the "Fair Maids of St. Ives," for which the ancient seaport has been famous for 500 years.

As nearly as can be described the pilchard is the sardine of the Mediterranean waters. It makes its appearance at St. Ives, when it comes at all, in tremendous shoals, during the months of September and October. From daylight until sunset of every day during these months watchmen called "huers" are stationed at lookouts on Carringgladen and Porthminster Hills and Carn Crows Island. Their practiced eyes never fail in discerning the approach of a shoal of these fish. They come in such vast numbers that the surface of the bay changes its color and often is broken into ripples and foam from the movements of the dense masses of fish.

On sighting a school of pilchards the "huer" first blows a terrific blast upon his speaking-trumpet. One blast is sufficient. All St. Ives' folk tumble from their homes and rush wildly, shouting "Heva! heva!" to the shore. Meantime the great seine-boats, ready-manned, have put out and are guided wholly in surrounding the shoal by the "huer," which is done with a hoop, on which white muslin is stretched, to which a long, light handle is attached. It is called "the bush," for in olden times a bush was used instead.

Shooting the seines is so rapidly done at St. Ives that often the entire shoal of pilchards will be literally impounded within ten minutes' time from the "huer's" trumpet signal. Single catches of pilchards have exceeded 6,000 hogsheads of salted and cured fish. Of late years the St. Ives pilchard fishery has been uncertain; but in 1889, there were 8,000 half-casks of 214 pounds each taken. They are shipped to various Mediterranean ports for use in the Lenten season, Italy being the largest customer.

The St. Ives Fisher folk are noted for their simplicity and piety. They are nearly all fervent Methodists, honest, superstitious, humble and good. They live in as great comfort as the fisher-folk of Newhaven in Scotland; and the man is more the master of his home and belongings. They are the most scrupulously clean and thrifty folk of this sort I have ever met. The women though strong and brawny, have few of the Billingsgate characteristics of the fishwives of the English east coast, of Scotland and of Galway and the Irish west coast. They mend the nets, and "bulk" or pack the pilchards. They are very domestic, and their prayer-meetings and strict Sabbath-keeping, though they are wofully ignorant, have done these St. Ives fisher folk no hurt or harm.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

WILL PUT OUT.

The Head of the World's Fair Directory to Resign.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—President Wm. T. Baker of the World's Fair local directory, who was elected by a fluke, and whose administration has been a failure, has concluded to quit. He practically admitted this to a reporter to-day.

"I have," said Mr. Baker, "been worried and worried by the constant fire of unjust and unreasonable attack to which I have been subjected. My physician has warned me several times that unless I rest from the incessant strain to which my work here subjects me, apart from the contemptible, petty and useless annoyances, my nervous system may break down. I have on more than one occasion told my friends that I thought it might be best to lay the burden down. I will say, however, the Exposition is in imminent danger of harm, both at home and abroad, by the course of certain men who, in their eagerness to assail me, overlook the damage they may inflict upon this great enterprise. As for the course I have taken, I think time will show I have done my duty."

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

THE PHILANTHROPIST'S PHILOSOPHY OF DOING GOOD—RECOLLECTIONS OF GRANT.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—George William Childs, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the best known philanthropist in America, has recently returned from a trip across the continent. Mr. Childs has held no political office and has no military record, he traveled as an American citizen in private life, and yet never to statesman or general has a more hearty and affectionate reception been given than to him on this occasion. It was a triumphal march from ocean to ocean. City vied with city to obtain the honor of his presence. His coming was welcomed by Mayors and Boards of Trade, and whole communities turned out in holiday attire to receive him.

In his beautiful cottage at Long Branch, where he and Gen. Grant spent many happy days together, and where he entertained the most distinguished men of both continents, Mr. Childs was taking a brief rest during the early days of last week. Here he received and talked with a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent about his trip, about the people whom he had met and about many of the incidents of his own life.

Mr. Childs has demonstrated that doing good to others is doing the most good to one's self, and the example of his life and the influence of his teaching have won more than a few wealthy men to an imitation of his way.

MORE FUN TO BE GENEROUS THAN MEAN.

"It's as easy to be generous as to be mean," he said one day last week, "and it's more fun.

"Most men want to be happy," he continued, "they spend their lives and their powers and their energies seeking for enjoyment and comfort and happiness. They exhaust their vitality in business to accumulate money, they wear themselves out in a mad pursuit of the fame that comes from a successful political career, their whole thought is devoted to gaining for themselves something which they have not, and it's all because they want to be happy—to enjoy life to its fulness—and the happiness which they seek never comes to them. If men would only learn that selfishness never brings happiness it would be better for them and better for everybody else. Aside from its religious phase—aside from its moral bearing—I tell you there is a world of philosophy and good sense in the saying: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' "

Mr. Childs was sitting in the library of his villa when he spoke these words. The portraits of Gen. Grant, of Longfellow, of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, and of James T. Fields hung on the wall just over his head. On the opposite wall was a whole galaxy of portraits of his friends. Turning to these pictures he remarked:

"These old friends of mine have most of them passed away. There was Grant—one of the dearest friends I ever had and one of the sweetest characters I ever knew."

HIS DEVOTION TO GRANT.

Mr. Childs never wearies of talking about the virtues of Gen. Grant. To whatever extent the conversation may wander from that subject some anecdote or some allusion is sure to bring it back to Gen. Grant, his character and his life.

"I have told a great deal of what I know of Gen. Grant," said Mr. Childs, "in a little book, which I will give you, called my 'Recollections of Gen. Grant.' There is, of course, a great deal that I learned in the many years of close intimacy with him that I have not told.

"Gen. Grant used to spend his summers in that cottage," he said, pointing to a pretty little house, perhaps fifty rods away. "You see that cottage is upon the same property as this one, and there never was any fence between the lawns, and scarcely a day passed when we were both staying at this place that I was not in his house or he in mine. I came to know him, and believe in him, and love

George W. Childs.

him. I have heard a great many stories about him that were true and a good many that I know were not true. For instance, I saw a little story the other day about the last time that Gen. Grant swore. Why, Gen. Grant never swore in his life," declared Mr. Childs with great emphasis, and then he paused and looked doubtfully at his visitor, as if to note the effect of his sweeping denial.

"Gen. Grant was the essence of simplicity and the embodiment of truth," Mr. Childs went on after a moment, and then he turned and looked up into the face of the great captain in the picture against the wall.

"I know all about that San Domingo affair and the true history of that controversy has never yet been written. I don't want to talk about that especially, but I remember distinctly the beginning of the controversy with Senator Sumner that grew out of that affair.

GRANT AND SUMNER.

"Gen. Grant was very anxious, as you know, that the United States should acquire the island of San Domingo. He believed that it would be a good thing for this country and he entered into the scheme heart and soul. Sumner was at that time Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and I heard from someone that he would oppose the measure. I told Gen. Grant of what I had learned, and one day we called on the Massachusetts Senator and had a talk about the case. Gen. Grant was President of the United States, and it would have been eminently fitting for him to have sent for Mr. Sumner to come to the White House. But, laying aside all ceremony, Gen. Grant went to see him. I was with him, and another gentleman, whose name I will not mention, was in the party. Gen. Grant said that he had heard that there was to be some opposition to the scheme, and then frankly told Mr. Sumner that if he was going to oppose it the matter would not be pressed. Sumner assured the President with great earnestness that he would not oppose it. On the contrary he said that he would favor it, and Gen. Grant came away feeling much elated. When Mr. Sumner arose in his place in the Senate and made his bitter attack upon the whole measure and upon Gen. Grant personally the surprise and indignation of the President were very great. Of all things upon this earth that Gen. Grant despised and detested he hated a liar the most.

"Gen. Grant never got over that," Mr. Childs went on, "and the relations between Mr. Sumner and himself were thereafter very strained. But he rarely spoke of the matter. There is a very good story about Grant's opinion of Sumner, and it's true, too," and Mr. Child's face lighted up and a smile spread over it at the recollection.

"Grant once remarked to a friend that Sumner did not believe in the Bible.

" 'Why?' asked the friend.

" 'I don't know,' replied the General; 'I presume it's because he didn't write it.' "

Mr. Childs has often been called a philanthropist. The exact meaning of that word is "a lover of mankind." No more accurate description could be had of Mr. Childs than this. His whole life is a constant manifestation of his delight in the welfare of others and of his desire to contribute to that welfare. Of no man in modern times could it more truthfully be said that he went about doing good. There has been none other like him in this generation.

Mr. Childs is what is called a self-made man.

"I commenced to earn my living when I was 12 years old," he said, "and I was never afterwards dependent upon any one."

Dining Room in Mr. Childs' Cottage.

HE EARNED $2 A WEEK.

In that year he spent the summer vacation as an errand boy in a book store in Baltimore at a salary of $2 a week. The next year he entered the United States Navy and spent fifteen months at Norfolk. But the duties and the prospects of the navy were distasteful to him, and he went back to Baltimore and attended school. Soon after he went to Philadelphia and became clerk and errand boy in a book store bept by a Mr. Thompson, at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets.

He told the story of his experience there in these words: "I worked from early in the morning until late at night and received a salary of $3 a week. Gradually I began to attend the auctions, which at that time were frequently held in the city. I became familiar with the prices and titles of valuable books and was soon able to buy them cheaply. In this way I assisted Mr. Thompson for four years, his business kept increasing, and at length he sent me to represent him in the book trade sales held every six months in New York and Boston. Here, of course, I made the acquaintance of many book buyers and publishers—excellent men whom I have never forgotten and who, I am glad to say, have never forgotten me.

This was his beginning. He says that the great business success that has come to him is the result of industry, temperance and frugality.

"Until my trip across the continent this spring," said he, "I had not been away from my business for twenty-one years."

HIS STORE IN THE LEDGER BUILDING.

He was faithful in little things. He was true to his employer and to himself. He saved his money, and at about 18 years of age he was able to go into a little business for himself. He started a small store in the Public Ledger building, and attended to his trade with the same scrupulous fidelity to detail that had characterized his work as an employe of Mr. Thompson. He made a little money the first year and more the second. When he was 20 years old he entered a book publishing firm under the name of R. E. Peterson & Co., afterwards Childs & Peterson. The new firm published several very successful books. Among the first was Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," which had an enormous sale, and which brought to the author during the first year nearly $70,000. "Parson Brownlow's Book" followed soon after, of which 50,000 copies were ordered in advance of publication. Other successful works were issued in quick succession, and the young firm was making money very fast. In 1863 he retired from the book-publishing business, and the following year purchased the *Public Ledger*, which he still owns and which has proved to be a mine of wealth in his hands.

But it is not as a money getter that Mr. Childs will be remembered, nor is it upon his success in business that his fame rests. He is loved for the good he has done, for the kind words he has spoken, for the helping hand he has so many times extended, and for his public benefactions.

The *Public Ledger* of to-day is a very different institution from what it was when Mr. Childs bought it in 1864. Then it was losing money steadily.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Childs writes, "there was a weekly loss of $3,000, or $150,000 a year." Now it is one of the most prosperous newspapers in the country and yields to its owner an enormous income. As Mr. Childs is, so is the *Ledger*.

A PAPER THAT NEVER SAYS UNKIND THINGS.

"We never speak unkindly of any one," said Mr. Childs, "and we never quarrel with any one. If any one attacks me or the paper we simply let him alone, knowing full well that if left to himself the assailant will soon tire of the one-sided controversy. Every one in the profession knows that he may say what he chooses against the *Ledger* and that the *Ledger* will say nothing bitter in return. So our enemies feel rather ashamed to attack us, and when they think we are wrong are satisfied to say so in the most kindly words. I will not say unkind things of others in the *Ledger*, nor will I allow anybody else to do so, even in the advertisements.

"It's a great mistake to assume that one can't succeed without destroying some one else; that one can't rise without pulling some one else down. Now, that's all wrong. I like to see people helping one another and together working out a common success. The *Ledger* was not built upon the ruins of any competitor. There are no ghosts around the *Ledger* building."

HIS RELATIONS WITH HIS EMPLOYES.

The relations existing between Mr. Childs and his employes are almost perfect.

"If all employers were like Mr. Childs," said a labor leader in the West, "there would be no labor question."

The tenure of office upon the *Ledger* is as secure as that of a Judge of a United States Court.

"I very seldom make changes in my staff," said Mr. Childs. "No one ever resigns from the *Ledger*, and it is very rarely that any one dies. It occasionally happens that after long years of service some one retires, but in that event he goes upon our pension list with full pay for the rest of his life. Our pension list costs us more money than any other department of the paper."

Besides all this every man on the *Ledger* has his life insured by Mr. Childs for a sum ranging from $2,000 to $25,000. The premiums are all paid up in ten years, and then the policy goes on increasing in amount.

Speaking of his relations with the printers he said:

"The laborer is worthy of his hire has always been my motto."

HE REFUSED TO REDUCE WAGES.

A few years ago a delegation of printers came to him and said that he was paying considerably more than the union rate for composition, and that they were willing to submit to a reduction to that basis. "Why should I reduce your wages?" said Mr. Childs in reply. "The *Ledger* is prosperous. I receive just as much as formerly for subscriptions—just as much for advertisements. Why should your wages be reduced? No, they will be continued at the old figure.

"This arrangement," said Mr. Childs, in speaking of the matter last week, "costs me $12,000 a year more than the labor otherwise would. But where could I put $12,000 a year where it would do any more good than it does distributed each week among the families of these printers? They are sober and industrious. I will not have a drunken man about the establishment if I know it. They own their little homes, most of them, and others have bought homes and are paying for them. They earn money enough to live comfortably, to have well-furnished homes and to educate their children.

"It is so much easier to do good to others than to do them evil. The greatest comfort and happiness in my life comes to me from seeing others made more happy from something I am able to do."

ON MR. REID'S TROUBLES.

"Of course, you have seen the suggestion, Mr. Childs," said the reporter, "in some of the party papers, that owing to the recent trouble between the *Tribune* and the organized printers Mr. Reid should retire from the presidential ticket and that your name should be substituted as the candidate for Vice-President?"

"Yes, I have seen it," said Mr. Childs, hurriedly, "but the idea is preposterous. I am in favor of Mr. Reid's election, and I do not think that there will be any organized effort among the printers to defeat him. Of course, if there should be any organized effort—that is, if the labor unions should make common cause against Mr. Reid—it would be a very serious matter and would very greatly imperil the success of the ticket. But I do not believe they will do it. As for myself, I would not take the Vice-Presidency or the Presidency even, to say nothing of a nomination, if it were offered to me on a silver platter. I have never held a political office. I have no military record. I am simply a plain, unassuming American citizen, trying to do all the good I can in the world before I leave it.

"During Gen. Grant's administration I could have been a member of his Cabinet or have been Minister to any of the Courts abroad, but I would not take any of these things. I don't want office.

"I have known almost every public man of note in this country for the last thirty years, and they all unite in saying that politics doesn't pay. They all seemed to be sorry they ever started in politics. One man would say if he had left politics alone and attended to his profession he might have been wealthy by this time and able to retire and begin to enjoy life.

"Do you know," said Mr. Childs, breaking off in the midst of his story, "I feel very sorry for a man whom I see looking forward to a time when he can begin to enjoy life? Why doesn't he begin just where he is—it's so easy to do good to others, and that's all there is of being happy."

Prohibs Fall Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—Rev. John Pollack, editor of the *Phalanx*, prohibition organ, began suit against Hon. Eli F. Ritter for $25,000 damages for libel. He alleges that Ritter in an interview intimated, meaning Pollack, "He's a liar." Both are prominent in the Prohibition party.

Bogus Collectors.

The Gould directory complain that certain persons are going oround making collections in the name of the company without authroity. How much has been collected by these frauds they have no means of ascertaining except by reports from the duped.

Aid for St. Johns.

At a meeting held in the Southern Hotel it was decided to appoint Mr. W. P. Hackett, W. Powers and Miehl Powers a committee to receive subscriptions to the St. Johns Relief Fund and Mr. W. P. Hackett, who makes his headquarters at J. F. Imb's office, on Main street, will receive subscriptions.

CROSS-EYED GAZE.

WITH IT COL. M'MILLER SUBDUED TWO SAVAGE MOUNTAIN LIONS.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Col. J. Walton McMillar of Birmingham, Ala., a veteran of the old Texas Rangers, when he fought beneath the Stars and Stripes, and of the late war, when he fought beneath the stars and bars, is in Chicago. The Colonel is a migratory bird, fond of a good story, whether he is told it or tells it himself, and he is personally popular everywhere, for, as he says himself, he "is fond of good company, and is as full of reminiscences as hades is of horrors."

The following is his latest, taken verbatim as it fell from his lips to the willing ears of a select circle:

"The power exerted by the steady, frightened gaze of my own eyes saved two lives upon one occasion. It was in the year 1885, and I was then a young man living with my uncle, a planter on the Bosque River, about twelve miles nearer the frontier than the city of Waco, Tex. The country was not very thickly settled at that time and wolves, bears and panthers made much trouble. My uncle's residence was on a beautiful plateau overlooking the Bosque, which made a circular sweep to the north, forming what was known in that locality as the "Big Bend." On the opposite side, following the course of the river, was a dense cedar brake which overlooked the stream from a tall bluff. The brake was the abode of the bear, wolf, panther and wild boar, the latter an animal less formidable only than the panther.

"Now it happened that a number of hogs belonging to my uncle had taken up their abode in the wild pastures of this cedar thicket, and notwithstanding their unfavorable surroundings, had greatly increased and multiplied. It then occurred to this thrifty old planter to retrieve these hogs from their now wild ways by feeding them at stated times in one locality and to bring them nearer, time by time, to a carefully contrived trap in the shape of a huge pen.

"One pleasant evening in the fall business called the old gentleman away from home, and he requested me to see that the wild hogs were fed as usual. About 'an hour by sun,' as they say down South, I mounted a horse, taking a sack of corn on the saddle, and was on the point of starting for the bend, when my cousin, a little maiden of 10, ran from the house and begged to be taken along. As it was not customary to refuse her anything, I mounted her up behind and rode away to feed the wild hogs in the bend.

"The usual feeding place was reached and I alighted, leaving the little girl on the horse and slipping the bridle reins over my arm. The feeding ground was just outside the edge of the dense part of the brake that covered the river front, extending in a semi-circle for nearly a mile. Obedient to the call of my voice—peculiarly constituted for such duty even now, if I may mention it—the hogs began to appear, acting very shyly and darting out to seize an ear of the much prized corn and quickly returning to the shelter of the thicket. When I had gradually approached, leading the horse and its burden to within a few paces of the edge of the thicket, my attention was attracted by a queer noise to my left. As I turned my head I met the gaze of a full-grown panther, crouching as if to spring and within twelve feet of where I stood. A quick, frightened glance at the other side and there was its mate, fully as large and seemingly more ferocious. They were swaying their tails and gazing at me with gleaming eyes, which glared reflection of their thirst for blood, a perfect picture of lithe and savage ferocity.

"Had I turned or given the slightest sign of fear or made any effort at retreat the consequences would have been fatal to the child and myself. My first thought was of her, and I shall always think better of myself for it. As yet the beasts were unperceived by the horse and unnoticed by the child. I stood perfectly still—paralyzed. I had often read and heard of the power of the human eye to subdue a wild beast. And here were two of the wildest. But unmindful of the odds, and only thinking of the child, I plucked up courage from my despair and gazed steadily at the glittering orbs of each. And there we stood five, it seemed to me fifty, minutes, the man and the mountain lions, they crouching catlike in the thicket and he standing manlike in the opening. Could the beasts have discerned that it was only my sense of utter helplessness, for I was totally unarmed, that made me look them so resolutely in the eye, if they had possessed the faintest ray of human intelligence, they would have detected my desperate game of bluff, and my bones and those of the child would now be whitening by the Bosque. But they were but brutes and saw nothing but the eye of the master. Ten seconds more decided the combat. There had been no move of a muscle on my part, and only the swaying of the tails of the two made any signs of life in the trio who looked in each other's eyes and feared. Suddenly the swaying ceased my heart leaped to my throat, for I saw the game was won. The human eye had asserted its mighty power and the brutes were cowed.

"Slowly, without for one instant removing their savage gaze from mine they commenced to move backwards into the jungle until at last the dense undergrowth of the thicket hid them and with howls of baffled rage they made off through the wilderness of wood and cedar. As the story writers put it, 'My relief can be imagined, but not described.' Strange to say the little girl never saw the mountain lions at all and the horse had cropped the grass all unmindful of their proximity. The presence of the pigs perhaps prevented his scenting them. At their screams far off in the forest, the horse trembled and plunged violently and the little girl turned white with terror. For myself, I confess I did not recover from the nervous shock until the next day, although no one ever knew it, and when the story became known I was looked upon as the hero of quite an adventure."

"But, Colonel," interrupted a listener, "how could you quail two panthers with one set of eyes when the beasts were at some distance apart?"

"The easiest thing in the world. You will note that my eyes are somewhat at variance—in fact, are what is known vulgarly as crossed. Gentlemen, I am going to try the quailing powers of the twin terrors on you and I hope with as much success as in this instance I have related."

Then the Colonel switched off from reminiscences and asked everybody to join him in a bottle.

Carondelet Jottings.

Rev. E. T. Anderson, pastor of the M. E. Church, will give a lecture this evening on "Divorce."

Jack Cullen, a colored rouster, while at work at the foot of Stein street yesterday, accidentally fell, striking his head on a stone and cutting a gash two inches long. The injury was dressed by Dr. Starkloff.

Mattie Maddon, aged 10 years, while playing in the rear yard of her residence on West Bates street, yesterday noon, fell, breaking both of her arms near the wrist.

The South End Gun Club will give a medal shoot this afternoon.

August Stebe, a huckster, fell off his wagon on Fifth near Kansas street last evening cutting a severe gash in his head.

The work of repairing the Missouri Furnace is rapidly nearing completion.

At the meeting of the South End Building & Loan Association held last evening the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: John Krauss, President; L. F. Waibel, Vice-President; R. J. Kilpatrick, Treasurer; F. W. Mott, Secretary, and Louis Kledus, Architect.

Mrs. Mary Spaulding is the gust of Mrs. Ellen Mulligan at her home, 7817 Virginia avenue.

Misses Eliza Whelan and Jestia Mulligan left last evening for New York.

C. B. Kinsey of Ottawa, Kan., is visiting his son, ex-Congressman W. M. Kinsey.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Lot 50x125, n. s. Cottage av., half block west Vandeventer. Inq. 209 Pine st. 8

FOR SALE—Choice lot on Warren st.; 50x111 ft.; improvements made. Inquire next door, 2516 Warren st. 8

FOR SALE—One fine building lot on Easton av., bet. Kings highway and Academy av. For particulars inquire at 4045 Easton av. 8

FOR SALE—St. Louis av., north side, between Grand and Spring avs., 100x183.
8 GLEASON & CO., 211 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—The cheapest lot on Russell av.; $20 per foot in Tyler pl.; a corner lot; must be sold at once. (8) GLEASON & CO., 211 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Olive st. between Cabanne and Vandeventer, north side, 70x162 at $110; this is choice and the cheapest property in block.
8 GLEASON & CO., 211 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—A beautiful high lot, 25x128 on McRea av., half block east of cars and Tower Grove av.; bargain. Add. A 297, this office. 8

FOR SALE—Forest Park Boulevard at $40 per foot, between Cabanne and Vandeventer, north side, 50x177.6. See GLEASON & CO.,
8 211 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Folsom av., north side, 200 feet west of Grand av.; the cheapest lot in this block, 35, 40 or 50 feet front. GLEASON & CO.,
8 211 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—The cheapest property within five blocks of Lafayette Park, 112.6x125.2, on south side Eads, between Ohio and California; price good one week at $25 per foot; purchaser pay one-half tax 1892. (8) GLEASON & CO., 211 N. 8th st.

$35 CATES AV., s. s., seventh lot west of Clara; 60x185; fenced; bet. two choice dwellings.
8 HASKINS, 107 N. 8th.

BUSINESS LOTS.

100x117, s. e. Ewing and railroad, with entrance in rear from Papin, five frame houses; paying well; choice business lot.
100x100 and 100x113, Clayton av. and Taylor; lots to suit. W. S. POPE,
8 Room 13, Laclede Building.

TWO LOTS FOR STABLES.

For Sale—One lot cor. two alleys, bet. Easton, Stoddard, Leffingwell and Glasgow, being 17½x40 feet; the other lot is 109x17x37½ feet, in two alleys, bet. Clark and Walnut, Leffingwell and Summit; 3 alleys around this lot. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st. 8

ST. LOUIS AV.

A fine lot, 117x139, situated on the northeast corner of Arlington av.; price, $1,400
8 J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.

BELL AV.

A lot 132x147, all on grade, northeast corner of NEWSTEAD AV.
8 J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.

VERNON AV.

A lot 120x140, on the north side of GAY PL., about 240 feet west of Union av. GRANITOID walks, TELFORD street, water, sewer, electric lights; ground all on GRADE and improved with handsome old forest trees. Price, $50.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. 6th st.

CATES AV.

A lot 60x157, 230 feet west of Bell av., north side of the street; all on grade. Price, $35.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. 6th st.

For Sale—Easton Av.

S. s., between Vandeventer av. and Sarah st.; lot 50x218; $55 per foot. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

For Sale—Cabanne Av.

S. s., east of Goodfellow; lot 200x215; $32 per foot. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

HARNEY HEIGHTS,

At the end of Benton Bellefontaine Electric cars. See it and then call on us. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.

FOR SALE.

WESTMINSTER PL.—S. s., 400 ft. west of Vandeventer av.; lot 50x142.
FISHER & CO.,
8 714 Chestnut st.

Easton Av. Business Property

On Easton av., north side, directly opposite the Easton av. cable power house, 100x125; also good building lots in the rear of the above on Lucky st., south side, 230x145; see us about this vacant ground; we will sell cheap just now.
8 CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 211 N. 8th.

Vacant Property.

$8 per foot, north side of Hancock av.
$10 per foot, east side of Sarah st.
$11 per foot, east side of Florence av.
$12 per foot, Big Bend road, Sutton Station.
$14 per foot, McCausland road, Benton Station.
$15 per foot, Theodosia av. near Clara.
$20 per foot, s. s. Lincoln near Vandeventer.
$25 per foot, Euclid av. near Euclid Park.
$28 per foot, S. E. corner Pendleton and Garfield.
$30 per foot, s. s. Ridge west of Academy.
$33 per foot, s. s. Clemens av.
$35 per foot, n. s. Cates av. east of Hamilton.
$36 per foot, n. s. Cook av. west of West End.
$37 per foot, N. W. corner Compton and Powhattan.
$40 per foot, s. s. Wagoner place.
$45 per foot, n. and s. s. Wagoner place.
$50 per foot, n. s. Easton av. near Marcus.
$65 per foot, n. s. Cass west of Jefferson.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
8 17 N. 8th st.

Washington Av. Lots for Sale.

We have on Washington av., north side, on the summit running east from Taylor av., three lots of the choicest ground on this fine avenue cheaper by 25 per cent than any ground on the avenue, which we will sell at a very low price to those desiring building lots. Apply to
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 211 N. 8TH ST.

Vandeventer Av. Corner.

N. E. corner Laclede av., 212x200. There is a bargain in this. Call in and get particulars.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

Manufacturing Property on Railroad.

We have 350x225 on Wabash Railroad and Vandeventer av. that we can sell at a low figure.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

CHOICE FOR SUBDIVISION.
51 Acres on Suburban Electric.

This tract, situated on the northwest corner of Page av. and Isadore av., one block west of the electric road. It lies high and beautiful, and there is no finer tract for subdivision on the market to-day. It will yield over 13,000 front feet.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

M'KEE-HARTNAGEL
REAL ESTATE CO.,
1134 Chestnut St. Phone 865.

Have for sale in parcels, 50 acres of very choice suburban property, near Cabanne pl.
250 feet on Finney, near King's highway.
An $8,000 investment; "Big Bargain."
Several nice residences, stores and lots in the West End.
We can give you inside prices.
Have a buyer for one $8,000 and one $4,000 residence. 9

MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—For a term of years, three elegant stores and 48 rooms for hotel purposes, on 4th, between Olive and Locust sts.; will lease all or part of building, or stores. Inquire of
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
10 211 N. 8th st.

FOR LEASE
FOR RESIDENCE PURPOSES.

We will lease to a responsible tenant the beautiful 12-room residence on the n. w. cor. of Washington and Newstead avs. It has all conveniences, large reception hall, furnace, and is beautifully decorated. Call and see it and then see us.
CASTANO & MARTIN,
Architects and Builders,
10 717 Chestnut st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for city property, farm of 92 acres, improved, near Fairfield, Ill.; good chance for a bargain. Add. Y 361, this office.

RACELAND'S RACE.

The Old Gelding Captures the Midsummer Handicap.

TARAL RIDES LOVELACE TO VICTORY IN THE TYRO STAKES.

G. W. Johnson Beats King Lee, Maid Marian and Other Good Ones in the Hyde Park Stakes at Chicago—Lexington's Trotting Meeting Closes—East St. Louis and South Side Races.

MONMOUTH PARK July 16.—The excellent programme at Monmouth Park to-day drew a crowd of 10,000 people to this race course. The event of the day was the Midsummer Handicap, which was won by Mike Dwyer's old campaigner Raceland, who carried the top weight, a splendid field finishing behind him. The Tyro Stake for 2 year-olds was a clear case of Taral outriding Murphy.

First race, free handicap sweepstakes, of $20 each, with $1000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; three-quarters of a mile, straight course—Correction led from the start till the last furlong post, where she died away. Strathmeath and Stonewall then drew away, and in a rattling finish Strathmeath won by half a length. Stonewall was three lengths before Correction. Time, 1:13¼.

Second race, the Tyro Stakes for 2-year-olds, of $100 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to the second and $150 to the third, three-quarters of a mile, straight course. Chicago and Cheswick with Corduroy were the leading trio for half a mile. Then Don Alonzo and Lovelace joined the pacemakers, and at the furlong pole the latter drew clear. Don Alonzo gained on Lovelace slowly, and finally Taral went to the whip. Murphy could not help Don Alonzo a little bit, and Taral kept Lovelace going along enough to win by a short head. Don Alonzo was two lengths in front of the Elsino colt. Time, 1:15.

Third race, Midsummer Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to the second and $150 to the third, one mile straightaway—Russell and Fagot cut out the running to the last furlong pole, with Raceland, Tournament and Picknicker close up. In the last furlong Garrison sent Raceland up and the old gelding set out in front and won hands down by a length from Russell, who beat Leonawell three parts of a length. Time, 1:40¼.

Fourth race, free handicap sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, five furlongs, straightaway—Hammie, Minnehaha and Cactus were the contending horses to the last sixteenth, where Tom Watson, to all appearances, went to the front and won in a pretty finish by a half length from Hammie, who beat Cactus a head. The judges, however, placed Hammie first, Cactus second, and Tom Watson third, and so it must go. Time, 1:02.

Fifth race, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $1,000, at $20, with $1,000 added, six furlongs, straightaway—St. Felix led from start to finish, winning by a length from Adelbert, who was a length and a half in front of Hamilton. Time, 1:14.

Sixth race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs, straight course—Won by Fremont; Milt Young, second, and Luella B., third. No time given.

AT SOUTH SIDE.

SEVERAL GOOD FINISHES AT THE AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

There are few small tracks in the country that look better than South Side does now. Yesterday afternoon the track was in superb condition. In the betting ring eight bookmakers were kept busy as bees catering to the big crowd, which must have numbered, all told, 5,000 spectators. There were six races on the regular card, and nearly every one of them ended with a driving finish.

First race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Day Dream, Catoosa, Lela, The Scalper and Knoxville faced the starter in the first race. Knoxville as usual delayed the start but when they got away it was together. As they entered the stretch Catoosa and Day Dream came away and as they passed the stand it was a rattling race between them. Rounding the saddling paddock Catoosa shot away from the rest, leading all the way around to the wire by a length. Day Dream came second, a neck ahead of The Scalper, with Knoxville and Lela beaten off the same distance.

Summary—Catoosa, 105 (Walker), first; Day Dream, 105 (Dwyer); The Scalper, 105 (Morse). Time, 56.

Betting: Day Dream, 5 to 1; Catoosa, 2 to 5; Lela, 15 to 1; The Scalper, 7 to 1; Knoxville, 8 to 1.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—There were but three withdrawals from the big field of eleven. Lizzie Gwynne was as troublesome as ever at the post, and there was another delay, but at last Starter Bruen caught his field moving and sent them away almost in a bunch. Jennie Harding, Helena and Rosebud rushed to the front at the first turn, and they led past the stand. At the half Lizzie Gwynne went through her field like a flash, and as they entered the stretch McFadden's mount showed her white face just in front of the others. It was a great finish, all hands whipping, and as they passed the post Lizzie Gwynne was seen leading John G. by a neck, with Rosebud at the latter's throat latch.

Summary—Lizzie Gwynne (McFadden), first; John G. (Warren), second; Rosebud (Barger), third. Time, 1:09¼.

Betting: Sea Belle, 10 to 1; Lizzie Gwynne, 10 to 1; Jennie Harding, 4 to 1; John G., 5 to 1; Tom Ward, 15 to 1; Helena, 8 to 1; Rosebud, 7 to 1; Dockwick, 5 to 5.

Third race, seven furlongs—Again eight starters faced the flag, and this time at the first trial Starter Bruen sent his field away all abreast. At the first turn Romp showed in front, and as she passed the stand she led the others by a length. Going down the back stretch Barger, on Fillmore, made play for the lead, but at the betting shed turn Romp cut him off. Then Fillmore lost ground, and Vedette came up with Romp. Entering the stretch, however, Fillmore came away like a shot, and while Romp and Vedette came at him under the whip, he beat them both home, Vedette by a neck and Romp at the latter's ears. The race from end to end was well contested, and the winning rider received great applause for his good work.

Summary—Fillmore (Barger), first; Vedette (Warren), second; Romp (Dwyer), third. Time, 1:28

Betting: Vedette, 6 to 5; Pearl, 15 to 1; Fillmore, 3 to 1; Romp, 4 to 1; Brown Button, 15 to 1; Broncho Bill, 15 to 1; Murphy, 15 to 1; Packhorse, 10 to 1.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—A pretty race followed a short wait. Trixie T. and Kehoma went to the front like a double team, but at the half Conrad, who had been riding Nancy Hakes, under a pull, turned her loose and she came away and beat her field up the stretch in a canter. She won the race by two lengths from Kehoma, Trixie T. beaten the same distance for the place.

Summary—Nancy Hakes (Conrad), first; Kehoma (F. Cair), second; Trixie T. (McFadden), third. Time, 1:09.

Betting: Nancy Hakes, 4 to 5; Minnie Mac, 6 to 1; Trixie T., 3 to 1; Kehoma, 4 to 1; Langtry, 6 to 1.

Fifth race, half a mile, for non-winners—Again eight starters faced the flag. To a good start Lombard ran through his field, winning by a length, a half length between Kehoma, who came second, and Trixie T. third.

Summary—Lombard (McFadden), first; Keepsake (Morse), second; George Brown (Davis), third. Time, :49½.

Betting: Fanny Ewing, 15 to 1; Lombard, 3 to 5; Keepsake, 12 to 1; Miss Logan, 8 to 1; George Brown, 10 to 1; Alliance, 8 to 1; Deboe, 15 to 1; Shamrock, 10 to 1.

Sixth race, match of half a mile between the ponies Mollie S. and Blue Dick for $100 a side—They went away together, but Mollie S. took the lead after the first twenty yards, ran away and kept it all the way around, winning by six lengths.

Summary—Mollie S. (Cochrane), first; Blue Dick (Grace), second. Time, :59.

Betting: Mollie S., 2 to 5; Blue Dick, 2 to 1.

THE EVENING EVENTS.

The races at South Side last night were witnessed by a crowd which numbered in the neighborhood of 1,500. The course was fast and as a result the sport was excellent. While the first race was in progress the Bengal colt fell down and broke a leg, which it is thought will put a close to the animal's career on the turf. Day Dream, a red hot first choice at 6 to 5 was bowled out on the opening scramble by Marine, who closed a 3 to 1. Little Nell, who captured the second event, closed at 4 to 1. Effie B., the favorite at 3 to 2, failed to figure in the race to any extent from the start. John Oliver, an odds on first choice, who closed at 4 to 5, was successful in the third event and the closing event was captured by Hornet, who closed an equal first choice with Ettie S. at even money. The summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs—Marine 103 (Dwyer), 3 to 1, won; Day Dream 108 (L. West), 6 to 5, second; Jasper, 109 (English), 5 to 1, third; Bobby Lee 113, Bengal colt 113, Sacramento 114, and Rabbi 114 were unplaced. Time, 1:18.

Second race, half mile—Little Nell 107 (Paddock), 4 to 1, won; Voltair 103 (Davis), 4 to 1, second; Jake Henry 112 (Wells), 4 to 1, third. Effie B 98, Breganza 103, Frank Loyd 112, Artist 112, and Tomahawk 112, ran unplaced. Time, :48.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—John Oliver 112 (L. West), 4 to 5, won; Snowflake 107 (Lindsey), 3 to 1, second; Sam Watkins 112 (Wells), 7 to 1, third. Little Minnie 107, Roxey 107 and Captain Ruby 112, ran unplaced. Time, :54.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Hornet 104 (J. Williams), even, won; Sinbad 87 (Berger), 6 to 1, second; Ettie S. 103 (L. West), even, third. Sinbad 87, Glossnet 117 and Snowflake 112 ran unplaced. Time, 1:03¼.

EAST ST. LOUIS RACES.

ONLY ONE FIRST CHOICE SUCCESSFUL—SCHOOL GIRL CAPTURES THE HANDICAP.

The usual Saturday afternoon crowd of regulars was in attendance at the course across the river yesterday. As only one first choice was successful throughout the afternoon, the chances are most of the crowd's money was carried off by the bookies. The Salvator Handicap, at five-eighths of a mile, brought out a field of eight, among whom were Warner C., Buckhound, Tramp and School Girl. The first named was favorite at 2 to 1. Buckhound and Tramp closed equal second choices at 3 to 1, and School Girl was quoted at 4 to 1. After considerable delay they were sent off. School Girl shot to the front passing the stand and was never afterward bothered, finishing two lengths in front of Buckhound. Tramp was third, about half that distance behind Buckhound.

The opening scramble was a one-half mile affair for 2-year-olds exclusively. Nic Hall's pair of fillies May Houghey and Annie Golden coupled, carried most of the crowd's money at 1 to 2. Annie Golden set the pace at the start and after a driving finish down the stretch with W. T., won by one-half a length. Hambrick came in third, that distance behind W. T.

Cold Deck, who closed at 8 to 5, was the first choice for the second race, a five-eighth mile dash, and Crit Davis and Golden Slipper were equal second choices at 3 to 1. King Richard, at 5 to 1, furnished a surprise by going to the front shortly after they got off and winning handily by two open lengths from McHenry, who secured the place by one-half that distance from Golden Slipper.

Templemore, who closed at 3 to 2, carried most of the crowd's money in the next event, a three-quarter-mile affair. Eddie R. went to the front at the start and continued to lead until the stretch was reached, when Joe Edwards came on and after a driving finish with Long Jack passed under the wire in front by a half a length. Templemore, the favorite, secured third place.

Another five-eighth scramble closed the afternoon's sport. Texas Girl was made the first choice in the betting at 8 to 2. Emperor Billet set the pace at the start, followed by Texas Girl. The rest of the field were bunched together. The pair were about one length apart as they moved into the stretch, but in the final struggle Billet drew away and won handily by a length and a half. Kate Clark, who began to appear conspicuous in the stretch, was an easy length behind Texas Girl. The summaries follow:

First race, for 2-year-olds that have not won two or more races this year, one-half mile—Annie Golden 105 (J. Mooney), 1 to 2, won; W. T. 108 (Webb), 6 to 1, second; Hambrick 108 (Stuckey), 4 to 1, third; Mary Houghey 105 and High Time 108 ran unplaced. Time, :51.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards that have started three or more times and have not been first or second at this meeting, five-eighths mile—King Richard 122 (Gorman), 5 to 1, won; McHenry 122 (Easley), 3 to 1, second; Golden Slipper 117 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, third; Gertrude 108 Crit Davis 113 and Cold Deck 122 ran unplaced. Time 1:04.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upward, three-fourths of a mile—Joe Edwards 104 (Britton), 5 to 1, won; Long Jack 106 (Butler), 5 to 1, second; Templemore 104 (Carr), 3 to 2, third. Bryant T. Barry 101, Dan Honig 101, Jamestown 103 and Eddie R. 112 ran unplaced. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, the Salvator handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, five-eighths of a mile—School Girl 105 (Carr), 4 to 1, won; Buckhound 113 (W. Harris), 3 to 1, second; Tramp 96 (Dickens), 3 to 1. third. Warner C. 112 Elsie D. 92 Jennie Swartz 86 Silhouette 102 and Minnie Walker 90 ran unplaced. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, five-eighths mile—Emperor Billet 105, (Carr), 5 to 1, won; Texas Girl 75, (Lowire) 3 to 2, second; Kate Clark 85, (Hein) 6 to 1, third. Miracle 85, Coleraine 85, Phelan Darlan 96, Montpelier 100, and Emmet 100, ran unplaced. Time, 1:03.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB MATINEE.

The large concourse of ladies and gentlemen who went out to Forest Park yesterday afternoon to witness the races under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, were well repaid for their trouble by two excellent races. During the afternoon Kate Cloud and Geo. Vest trotted an exhibition mile in 2:31½. The old patriarch, Peter McGibney, 108 years old, the oldest trotting horse man in the world, acted as one of the judges. Although well advanced in years, he has lost none of the enthusiasm for the sport of horse racing. The other judges were President Spelbrink and Mr. Riesmeyer. J. A. Gregory and J. C. Kelly acted as timekeepers. The following are the summaries:

First race, 3:00 trot; purse $20:

Cannsellette	2	2	1	1	1
Helen McGregor	1	1	2	2	2
Rockford	4	3	3	3	4
Elmer	3	4	4	4	3
Sterling Sprague	6	6	5	dis	
Dolly Sprague	5	5	drawn		

Time—2:53¼, 2:56¼, 2:53, 2:51, 2:51.

Second race, 2:40 trot; purse $20:

Kate C	1	1	4	1
Baby	2	4	1	4
Mountain Pink	3	2	2	3
Mouson	4	3	3	2
Cherokee	6	5	5	5
Rotel	5	drawn		

Time—2:49, 2:48, 2:45¼, 2:48¼.

The Executive Board have announced the following races for next Saturday: A 2:48 trot and 2:48 pace. Entries will be received at the club's office, 1129 Pine street, until 4 p. m., Friday, July 22.

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., July 16.—Racing was continued here to-day with the following results:

First race, one mile—Won by Parkridge; Slabtown, second; Elyton, third. Time, 1:45¼.

Second race, five furlongs—Won by Emma Mac; Plevmar, second; Young Troubadour, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Third race, five furlongs—Won by Arizona; Bohemian, second; Torchlight, third. Time, 1:03½.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Won by Monsoon; Balbriggan, second; Hemet, third. Time, 1:37.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Won by Blarney; Penzance, second; Zingara, third. Time, 1:05¼.

LEXINGTON'S CLOSING DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16.—This was the closing of the Shelby County races and the track was slow, owing to rain. The two first races were finished from yesterday, and the 3-year-old stake was captured in straights by W. B. Ford's fast colt, Trevalian. Mr. Ford has been breeding trotters several years near Lexington, and this was the first race he ever started in. Trevalian is entered in $42,000 worth of stakes to be trotted this year and $12,000 next. Summaries below:

2:39 class:

Courier, by Crittenden (Gus Macey)	1	1	1
Ali (W. G. Graves)	3	3	2
Judge Goodloe (W. Turner)	5	4	3
Black King (L. T. Crabb)	2	2	4
Rainbow (Geo. Brown)	4	5	5

Time, 2:34½, 2:53½, 2:36.

3:00 class:

Dick Richmond (D. Woods)	3	3	1	1	1
Big Joe (Wurtz)	1	1	2	2	2
Clendon (Gus Macey)	2	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:36½, 2:54, 2:36½, 2:34¾.

3-year-old stake:

Trevalian, by Young Jim) J. H. Thayer)	1	1	1
David B. (R. Curtis)	2	2	3
Revolt (W. Thomas)	4	3	2
Julia Coulter (F. Muir)	3	dr	

Times, 2:40¼, 2:35, 2:34.

WASHINGTON PARK.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Washington Park results:

First race, one mile—Spinaway, first; Galindo, second; Notus, third. Time, 1:43.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Helter Skelter, first; Woodcraft, second; Oregon Eclipse, third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—G. W. Johnson, first; King Lee, second; Maid Marion, third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards—Hueneme, first; Chapman, second; Knott-In-It, third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fifth race, one and one-fourth miles—Faraday, first; Lake Breeze, second; Brookwood, third. Time, 2:07¾.

Sixth race, one mile and seventy yards,—Bankrupt won; Content, second; Rainier, third. Time, 1:47¼.

KANSAS CITY RACES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Corinne Buckingham won; Rececca, second; Bugle, third. Time, 1:09.

Second race, five furlongs—Tome Wise won; Little Minnie, second; Althea, third. Time, 1:10.

Third race, six furlongs—Gracie M. won; Josephine Cassidy, second; Parthian, third. Time, 1:25.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—Miss Mary won; Uncle Harry, second; Miss Gilky, third. Time, 1:42.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Ora won; Hattie B., second; Wiser, third. Time, 1:09½.

TRACK TALK.

The winners at Kansas City yesterday were Outright, Wild Rose, Mildred, Miss Gilky and Josephine Cassidy.

The winners at Gloucester yesterday were Shepardess, Gonzales, Young Lottery, Judge Post, Vernon and Cloverdale.

Guido is still lame from the effects of his last race at Washington Park. It was stated on the night of the race that he had broken down, but such is not the case.

Starter Chinn of the course across the river set down for an indefinite period Jockeys W. Harris, Carr and Lowrie, for not obeying orders at the post yesterday.

The Washington Park stewards have notified Sennett & Warn, under whose colors that uncertain performer, Eclipse has been running, that in the future their entries will not be accepted. While Sennett & Warn are the reputed owners of Eclipse, it is claimed that he really belongs to Tom Shannon, a bookmaker. Shannon, it is said, paid $7,000 for the horse.

Eastern critics can see little to praise in McCafferty's riding. They claim that Prince Imperial, who was second to Helen Nichols last Saturday, was not of her class, yet Garrison rode with such vigor that McCafferty was forced to whip and the filly ran wild. Frankie Jordan is referred to as an unknown boy and he gets very little praise for his work in the saddle.

The foreign book at the course across the river was hit hard by G. W. Johnson's victory in the Hyde Park Stakes at Washington Park yesterday. Most of the big plungers picked Jim Browns, full brother to Huron, to win, and King Lee for the place. The book, however, won heavily on Don Alonzo's defeat at Monmouth Park.

C. J. Donovan & Co., 108 North Fourth street, formerly Donovan's Annex, book betting and combinations. Kansas City races all next week.

THE WHEEL.

AN EXCURSION TO QUINCY—MEETING OF THE CLUBS—CYCLING CHAT.

For three years past the cyclists of St. Louis have had a standing invitation to visit Quincy, but for lack of opportunity the visit was not made. Since the State meet at Springfield the subject has been agitated to pay the long deferred visit, and the Pastimes' Cycling Club and South Side Cycling Club have voted to attend in a body. The date will either be Aug. 6 or 13, and in the meantime the wheelmen of Quincy are arranging a varied programme which will insure every participant an enjoyable time. As the excursion by boat to Louisiana last May was such an unparalleld success it has again been decided to travel by the steamer Gem City and to return by rail on the excursion train leaving Quincy at 6 p. m. A special rate of $5 has been secured for the round trip, including meals and berth and the party will land at Quincy at 9 a. m. The cycling clubs of Quincy will then take the visitors in hand and escort them through the city. For the afternoon a number of runs will be arranged. Advices from Clarksville, Louisiana and Hannibal state that a number of the cyclists from those towns will participate. The arrangements at Quincy are in the hands of Hal Osborn, Thos. Burrows and Guy Dort.

MEETINGS OF THE CLUBS.

The South Side Cycle Club held an enthusiastic meeting last Tuesday evening, at which seventy members were present. A gray plaid uniform, with baggy knickerbockers, was adopted. The cap will be black with the club emblem, a four-leaf clover, stitched on top. The club's colors are scarlet and black. This young organization, which is growing rapidly, is on the lookout for suitable quarters in the southern part of the city.

A special meeting of the Pastimes was called to order by Capt. Grath last night for the purpose of effecting better organization. There are, at the lowest estimate, 75 wheelmen in the club at present, but there is a total absence of team work, which is essential.

Capt. Wolzendorf, Emil Rotty, Val. A. Fath, Geo. Schmidt, Will Cox and Bert Harding will represent the Cycling Club at Washington, and it will be the only organization in the city at the National L. A. W. Meet. A great interest is taken in the showing that Cox and Harding will make when racing against the fast Eastern cracks, and if either one comes up to expectations they will carry the club's colors at most of the big tournaments.

CYCLING CHAT.

A. L. Jordan is spending a few days at Louisville.

Harry Gordon and T. J. Brewer of Chicago were among last week's visitors.

The Mercantile Library has purchased a copy of the Missouri division road book.

Capt. Grath of the Pastimes has postponed the run to Washington, Mo., till next Sunday on account of bad roads.

L. C. Bulkley left last Saturday to participate in the Elwell tour, which will embrace a ride over the fine roads of Germany and France.

Runs to-day: Pastimes, to St. Charles; Cycling Club, to Belleville; South Sides, to Collinsville. All the clubs will start at 8 a. m. sharp.

A number of the Pastimes are making tri-weekly trips to Ballwin and are thus rolling up a big mileage. Last Thursday Bowman, Anderson and Houck startled the natives by firing a bunch of Roman candles from the summit of Solomon's Hill.

Ballwin seems yet to be the favorite point with the wheelmen as no less than 310 have registered there since Jan. 1.

Loeffel, Fath, Rule and Milford will compete at the bicycle races to be held at the Belleville Fair Grounds this afternoon. The events are a one mile handicap and one mile for the championship of St. Clair County. After the races the Belleville cyclists will entertain the visitors.

Through the courtesy of the Consolidated Coal Co. the members of the South Side Cycling Club will be shown through mine No. 3 to-day. A mining machine will be in operation and the art of coal mining will be thoroughly explained. After the inspection has been completed the club will be photographed.

Rain interfered with the attendance on last Sunday's runs and only about a dozen members of all the clubs showed up at Ballwin.

The bicycle is to play a conspicuous part in several of next season's realistic dramas. Romantic use of it will be undertaken in one love play, and it will figure comically in farce and light opera. As if that were not enough, it will be placed in rivalry with the "County Fair," by means of a bicycle race at full speed on or about the same tread mill arrangement.

The course over which W. C. Rands rode twenty-five miles in 1h. 15m. 59 4-5s., June 20, on Belle Isle, near Detroit, has been resurveyed and, it ts reported, found correct.

Springfield, Mass., will fairly eclipse all previous efforts at her grand cycle tournament next September. It will be known as the "Diamond Tournament," as most of the first prizes will consist of those precious stones and in addition a span of horses, fully harnessed to a carriage, is one of the special prizes likely to be decided on by the managers.

LOCAL SPORTING.

MIDSUMMER MEETING OF THE A. A. A. U.

The entries in full for the midsummer athletic games of the Western Association of Amateur Athletes, which will be given under the auspices of the Olympic Athletic Club at South Side Park this afternoon are as follows:

100 Yards Run—First heat: W. Hawksley, O. A. A. C., scratch; E. D. Butts, M. A. A. C., 1 yard; H. Wienecke, Chicago A. C., 1 yard; C. W. Sprick, O. A. A. C., 3 yards.

Second heat: F. H. Chapman, unattached, 4 yards; H. L. Schwaertzel, unattached, 4 yards; T. Graeber, B. A. C., 4 yards; E. W. O'Brien, unattached, 4 yards.

Third heat: J. Fasnacht, O. A. A. C., 5½ yards; P. H. Hartman, O. A. A. C., 4½ yards; E. Nally, O. A. A. C., 5½ yards; W. H. Knickerbocker, O. A. A. C., 5½ yards; O. P. Caulfield, O. A. A. C., 3 yards.

Fourth heat: Ed Morall, O. A. A. C., 5½ yards; O. Riedel, O. A. A. C., 6 yards; J. Eckert, Jr., M. A. A. C., 6 yards; G. S. Schellhammer, unattached, 6 yards; Emil Hitchcock, O. A. A. C., 6 yards.

Two hundred and twenty yards run. Novice race; first heat: Jas. J. Mullen, O. A. A. C.; Millard Cole, O. A. A. C.; H. Schmitz, O. A. A. C.; Stephed St. Jean, unattached; Fred Harris, unattached; T. P. Sparks, M. A. A. C.; W. Orthwein, O. A. A. C.; Otto Riedel, O. A. A. C.; J. H. Smith, O. A. A. C.

Second heat—G. I. Dale, M. A. A. C.; E. J. Reibell, unattached; A. B. Ridgeway, unattached; Dodson Ridgeway, unattached; W. E. Tomplin, unattached; J. N. Frerichs, O. A. A. C.; Otto Wildberger, M. A. A. C.; C. Morris, unattached; H. Goehler, unattached; J. R. Pomrede, O. A. A. C.

Putting the 16-pound shot—A. C. Rawson, unattached, scratch; J. Mulvoy, unattached, scratch; Wm. Bellison, O. A. A. C., 1½ feet; Dan Leahey, unattached, 1½ feet; H. L. Schwaertzel, 2 feet; Adolph Schadanman, 2 feet; John Flesh, 4½ feet; Joe Fasnacht, 5 feet.

100 yards. Final heat.

220 yards, novice race. Final heat.

Sack race—P. H. Hartman, H. Schmitz, L. Wagner, C. Morris, O. Wawers, T. C. Steltemeier, Ed. Morall, H. Goehler.

220 yards run—H. Wienecke, Chic. A. C., scratch; W. Hawksley, O. A. A. C., 2 yards; G. S. Schellhammer, unattached, 6 yards; E. D. Butts, M. A. A. C., 6 yards; C. W. Sprick, O. A. A. C., 8 feet; J. Flesh, O. A. A. C., 8 yards; W. H. Knickerbocker, O. A. A. C., 8 yards; E. Nally, O. A. A. C., 10 yards; W. F. Mueller, O. A. A. C., 12 yards; J. Fasnacht, O. A. A. C., 12 yards; T. P. Sparks, M. A. A. C., 12 yards; C. L. Vandewater, M. A. A. C., 12 yards; P. H. Hartman, O. A. A. C., 14 yards.

Throwing the 16-pound hammer—A. C. Rawson, scratch; M. McDonough, M. A. A. C., 6 feet; Dan. Leahey, 8 feet; Otto Seener, O. A. A. C., 12 feet; H. Stoetzel, O. A. A. C., 15 feet.

Half-mile run—Wm. Nolan, unattached, scratch; Ed. Barth, Mo. Gym., 4 yards; Otto Wawers, O. A. A. C., 4 yards; Ed. Byrne, unattached, 8 yards; C. H. Parker, unattached, 6 yards; G. S. Schellhammer, unattached, 10 yards; Ed. Morall, O. A. A. C., 10 yards; Emil Hitchcock, O. A. A. C., 10 yards; C. A. Mueller, O. A. A. C., 12 yards; W. F. Mueller, O. A. A. C., 20 yards; W. J. McKenna, unattached, 20 yards; C. L. Vandewater, M. A. A. C. 25 yards; C. W. Sprick, O. A. A. C., 25 yards; J. H. Smith, O. A. A. C., 30 yards; O. Reidel, O. A. A. C., 30 yards. W. Barth, unattached, 30 yards; F. J. Kohler, M. A. A. C., 35 yards; L. P. Haller, O. A. A. C., 35 yards; S. St. Jean, unattached, 40 yards; F. Harris, unattached, 40 yards; M. Cole, O. A. A. C., 40 yards; W. G. Hewitt, M. A. A. C., 40 yards; C. C. Klein, unattached, 40 yards; L. G. Finn, unattached, 40 yards; Geo. Child, M. A. A. C., 40 yards.

Running Broad Jump—H. Wienecke, Chicago A. C., scratch; J. Flesh, O. A. A. C., 1 foot; J. Mulvoy, unattached, 1 foot; E. Morall, O. A. A. C., 1 foot; W. Hawksley, O. A. A. C., 1½ feet; W. Nolan, unattached, 1½ feet; H. Stoetzel, O. A. A. C., 2 feet; O. Seener, O. A. A. C., 2 feet; W. Orthwein, O. A. A. C., 2 feet; C. L. Vandewater, M. A. A. C., 2½ feet.

Running high jump—H. Wienecke, Chic. A. C., scratch; J. Flesh, O. A. A. C., scratch; W. Hawksley, O. A. A. C., 1 inch; H. Siegel, W. St. L. Turners, 2 inches; J. Eckert, Jr., M. A. A. C., 2 inches; C. Eckert, M. A. A. C., 3 inches; W. F. Mueller, O. A. A. C., 4 inches.

One mile walk—H. L. Iurka, O. A. A. C., scratch; F. J. Rolfes, O. A. A. C., 25 yards; W. G. Schwaertzel, unattached, 30 yards; W. Asncorn, unattached, 50 yards; L. I. Finn, unattached, 75 yards; F. Iurka, O. A. A. C., 75 yards; A. Mazera, unattached, 40 yards.

ATHLETICS.

NORTHEASTERN ROWING ASSOCIATION REGATTA—GENERAL SPORT.

HILLSDALE, Mich., July 16.—A larger attendance greeted the contestants for honors in the closing day of the Northeastern Amateur Rowing Association held in this city, and the crowd witnessed better races. The first race was a quarter of a mile dash for a medal offered by Commodore Catlin of Chicago, and was won by R. McKay of the Argonauts in 1m. 45 1-5s., with F. H. Thompson, same club, second, in 1m. 45s.; James Henderson of the Catlins, third. The other races resulted:

Senior fours, won by the Wyandottes in 9m. 15s., Wolverines second in 9m. 33¾s., the Argonauts stopping near finish.

Senior pair—Won by E. W. Clark and F. W. Lyon of Detroit, in 10m. 33 3-5s., with F. D. Standish and F. O. Adams, also of Detroit, second, in 10m. 43s.

Senior singles—Won by F. H. Thompson of the Argonauts in 10m. 28s.; E. A. Thompson, same club, second, in 10m. 32s.; R. McKay, same club, third.

Free for all—Row over by Standish and Lyon of Detroit in 10m. 40s.

Senior doubles—Won by Case and Henderson of the Catlins after a row over in 10m. 7s.

The last race was the ten-oared barge between the Wolverines and Tecumseh. Both crews had won the trophy, a silver cup, twice and it was to be the property of the winners of this race. After a magnificent race, which was hotly contested, the Wolverines won in 9m. 3s, Tecumsehs 9m. 15s.

TO SIGN ARTICLES.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Frankie McHugh and Pat Garrity will meet at the *Enquirer* office Monday night, July 18, to sign articles of agreement for a fight to a finish before the Columbus Athletic Club for a purse of $1,900 and a side stake of $500 each.

IN WHITE'S FAVOR.

LIMA, O., July 16.—Ed White of Lafayette, Ind., and J. C. Donovan of Sandusky City fought to a finish near here to-day for a purse of $500. The first three rounds were decidedly in White's favor, but in the next three rounds Donovan regained his strength and knocked out White in the sixth round.

DON'T fool with Indigestion. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Huge Rattler.

HILLSBORO, Ill., July 16.—While two little little sons of Wm. Castley of Raymond township, were gathering berries in their father's pasture they were chased away from the berry patch by a huge snake. After hearing the story Mr. Castley took a shotgun and went to the field where he found and shot the reptile. It is proved to be of the rattlesnake species and although having but six rattles and one button, measured eight feet in length and eight inches around the thickest part of the body. This is undoubtedly the largest reptile of the kind killed in Illinois for years, although in Christian County, a short distance north of Raymond Township, this venemous snake is annually reported plentiful.

If You Are a Shaver
You Should Have a
SWEDISH SAFETY RAZOR

Is put up in a neat case, with directions for using. The blade is genuine Engstrom cutlery, which is widely known for holding a keen edge. You can't cut yourself while shaving with it, even if you should try to.

Price for the Razor complete, 75 cents. Price for Razor and genuine Emerson Strop, $1.

If You Have a Little Shaver
He Will Want a
MEACHAM JUNIOR SAFETY,

Formerly "Little Giant" combination—for Boys or Girls. Made by Lozier & Yost Bicycle Mfg. Co., 24-in. wheels, spring fork, ball bearings all around, including head. Most complete Boys' Bicycle ever built. Seat and cranks adjustable to fit boys and girls, small or large. Absolutely high grade.

Factory price, $45.00. Our price, $24.00

Send for Bicycle Catalogue.

E. C. Meacham Arms Co., 306 and 308 N. 4th St.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT,

The old time adage. was all right in those days. Now, If you happen to want, an advertisement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch will cause you to want not.

Great Clearing Sale.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES,

All makes, and in first-class condition, at unprecedented low prices. See our stock before buying. To close out these goods we will sell them cheap for CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

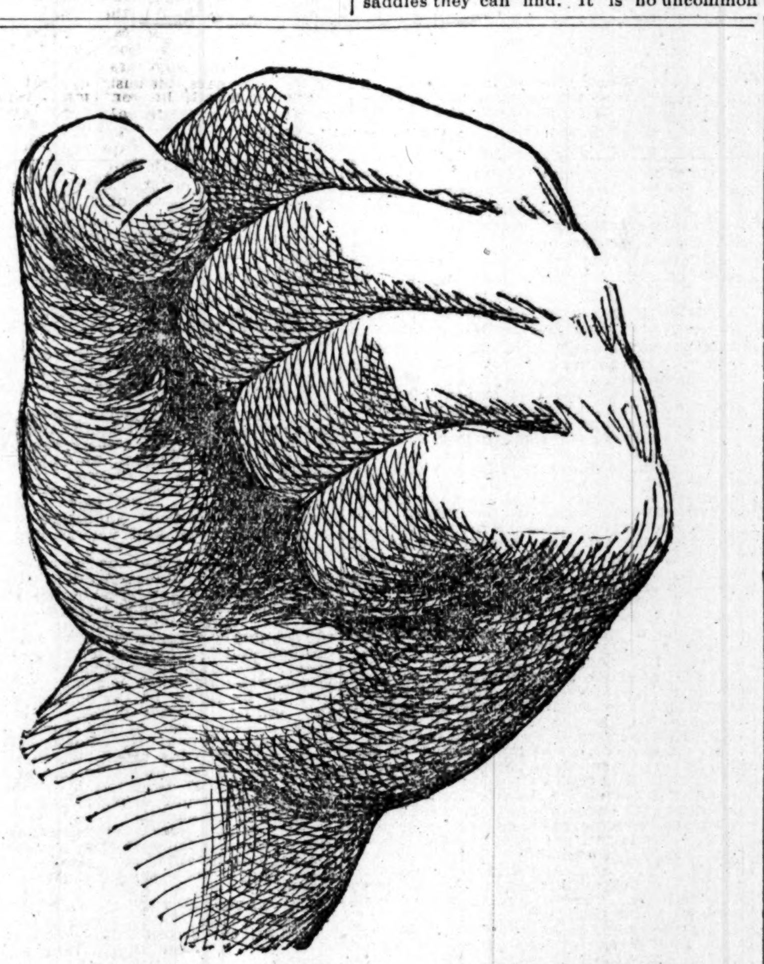
Jordan & Sanders,
1324 Washington Av.

Send for Price List and Catalogue.

HAPPY REDSKINS.

Buying the Best and Having a Good Time at Ft. Reno.

PARIS, Tex., July 16.—Near Ft. Reno, along the banks of the Canadian River, several thousand Indians have gathered for a great dance. Here are to be seen over 1,000 tents pitched in the greatest disorder imaginable, but with room enough between them to drive wagons. On the ground during the day the Indians may be seen lying on costly shawls and blankets which are thrown upon the dirt and grass. Amid all the squalor and barbarous style of living it is surprising that every family has a fine surrey or phaeton, besides a heavy farm wagon. Every Indian has from ten to 100 ponies, and they all buy the very best saddles they can find. It is no uncommon sight to see a saddle that cost $75 strapped on a pony not worth $10. Every afternoon may be seen from 1,000 to 2,000 Indians, men and women, boys and girls, swimming and playing in the water. Some have all their clothes on, some breech-clouts, and others no clothes at all. Women take their papooses scarcely a month old to the river, and plunge them in. This novel sight attracts hundreds of people every day.



SULLIVAN'S FIST. LIFE SIZE.

CORBETT'S FIST. LIFE SIZE.

FIGHTING UNLICENSED ENGINEERS.

The Corliss Association of Stationary Engineers Pass Resolutions Against Them.

About fifty members of the Corliss Association of Stationary Engineers called upon the POST-DISPATCH last night to say that they are still on the war path against unlicensed engineers. The association met last night at headquarters, 5 North Broadway. Some 700 members were present and there was not a dissenting voice to the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, There is now a city ordinance in existence inflicting a penalty and constituting it an offense for any one not a duly licensed engineer to perform the duties and functions of an engineer; and

Whereas, It is both imperiling the lives of innocent people and endangering the safety of property to permit a violation of said ordinance; and

Whereas, There are now employed in this city numerous men who are wholly unfit to perform the duties devolving upon them as engineers; and,

Whereas, Said violations are not prosecuted as they should be by reason of the negligence of the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting that said ordinance should be rigidly enforced and that the Boiler Inspector of this city be requested to report to the City Attorney all violations to him known or reported and that the same be prosecuted and rigidly punished by our courts until this growing evil is abated.

Their Annual Outing.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Grand Republic carrying about 2,300 white persons and the Paul Tulane loaded with 1,500 colored persons started down the river and never before was there borne on the bosom of the turbid water of the majestic Mississippi a happier crowd of excursionists. Everybody from the President to the humblest employe of the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co. was aboard because it was the annual excursion given by this immense concern. There was plenty of music on both boats furnished by Vollrath's Band and the Thalia Mandolin Club, and refreshments, consisting of lemonade, ice cream and cakes, were served at all times and a most excellent supper at 7 p. m. These two boats steamed down the river about twenty-five miles, returning at 11 p. m. A more enjoyable and orderly excursion party was never carried on the father of waters. These picnics are an annual feature and every employe of this generous firm looks forward to that of 1893.

Kinsey and Bartholdt Forces.

To-morrow's primary promises to be the most animated held in the Thirteenth Ward (Carondelet) for years. The friends of Mr. Kinsey and Dr. Bartholdt are striving hard to win a solid delegation for their favorites. The polls open at 1 o'clock, and closes at 8 o'clock p. P. The polls are located at No. 7809 South Broadway. The Kinsey delegation is represented by Dr. M. C. Starkloff, Will E. Huppert, J. W. Laniey, J. Beckert, Jr., George Lay, R. W. Horbinson, Lee Frank and Fred Ulrich.

The Bartholdt ticket comprises Alexander Marshal, Dr. Thomas L. Reber, J. Bluementhal, F. W. Mott, P. Bouchein Mathew, Leers, Thomas Stephens and N. Mathias.

Will Fight It Out To-Morrow.

To-morrow the Republicans in the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-third and two precincts of the Twenty-seventh Ward will elect delegates to the Congressional Convention which meets next Wednesday in Clayton. In this convention will be fought probably the bitterest contest ever witnessed in the district. The Bartholdt and Kinsey men are both claiming the day. In most of the St. Louis wards Bartholdt has no opposition, but lively times are xpected in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, where both have put up strong tickets.

A Feline "Freak."

VIRGINIA, Ill., July 16.—Centre, an inland village in this county, has a wonderful freak of nature in the feline family. It is a kitten, about a week old, with two noses, two mouths that open at the same time and three tongues. Its front legs are the shape of human arms and longer than the hind ones. The kitten is perfectly developed and is getting along nicely. The freak is attracting considerable attention in that locality.

C. K. of A. Excursion.

Branch No. 134, C. K. of A., will give a steamboat excursion on the War Eagle Sunday afternoon, July 31. The boat will go 30 miles up the river. The Sacred Heart Brass Band will furnish the music. The boat will leave the foot of Locust street at 1:30 p. m. and North Market street at 2 p. m. It will return about 10 o'clock.

The Colonel Accepts.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—Col. Thomas H. Sims has accepted the appointment of Master-in-Chancery in the State Treasurer complications. Col. Sims performed the same duty in the Churchill cases.

YOUR HEALTH

May depend upon the way you treat the warnings which nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for it

IS IMPORTANT

that nature be assisted at the right time. S. S. S. never fails to relieve the system of impurities, and is an excellent tonic also.

He Wants to Add His Name.

"Permit me to add my name to your many other certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is certainly one of the best tonics I ever used.
"JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the condition of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN ST. LOUIS, at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 12th day of July, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 7,404,312 9[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	741 40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	920,646 22
Due from other national banks	962,488 11
Due from State banks and bankers	494,558 22
Real estate	532,528 87
Checks and other cash items	11,775 30
Exchanges for clearing-house	389,674 73
Bills of other banks	13,970 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,642 02
Specie	1,614,224 20
Legal-tender notes	172,024 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$12,570,830 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	350,000 00
Undivided profits	394,011 42
National bank notes outstanding	1,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,786,392 80
Demand certificates of deposit	21,375 00
Time certificates of deposit	1,182,865 29
Cashier's checks outstanding	265,136 27
Due to other national banks	1,722,576 26
Due to State banks and bankers	847,473 47
Total	$12,570,830 31

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.—I, J. C. Van Blarcom, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. VAN BLARCOM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1892. My term will expires June 28, 1893.

CHARLES S. TAUSSIG, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

[Seal.] NATHAN COLE, S. M. DODD, C. C. RAINWATER, } Directors.

Report of the condition of ST. LOUIS NATIONAL BANK at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, at the close of business, July 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,536,949 16
Overdrafts, secured	11,896 21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from other National Banks	489,438 04
Due from State Banks and bankers	33,397 67
Banking house	157,000 00
Other real estate	54,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	13,073 78
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,000 00
Checks and other cash items	49,232 52
Exchange for Clearing-house	122,271 27
Bills of other banks	85,569 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	31 08
Specie	543,960 00
Legal tender notes	350,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$5,509,068 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	32,418 27
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	2,190 50
Individual deposits subject to check	1,539,814 83
Demand certificates of deposit	5,227 80
Time certificates of deposit	286,951 17
Certified checks	35,149 41
Cashier's checks outstanding	88,518 21
Due to other National Banks	1,603,230 69
Due to State Banks and bankers	770,567 00
Total	$5,509,068 73

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

I, Wm. E. Burr, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. E. BURR, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1892. DANIEL G. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN SCULLEN, F. MITCHELL, W. T. ANDERSON, } Directors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Semi-Annual Statement of the PROVIDENT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans secured by first deeds of trust on real estate, first series	$ 88,960.00
Loans secured by first deeds of trust on real estate, second series	25,440 00
Loans secured by stock of the Association	60 00
Cash in bank	21 33
Due on individual account (premium not collected)	4,985 51
Total assets	$119,466 84

LIABILITIES

Stock paid in on first series	$ 58,885 00	
Stock paid in on second series	4,517 00	
Bills payable	43,324 00	
Owe on open accounts	139 10	
	$106,865 10	

GAINS.

Premiums actually collected	$5,460 08	
Interest	4,158 66	
Fines	192 43	
Transfers	26 00	
	$9,837 17	
Premiums not collected	4,985 51	
Total gains	$14,822 68	
Less total expenses, including charter	2,220 94	
Net gain	$12,601 74	
	$119,466 84	$119,466 84

Net gain per share on first series in 31 months .$627
Net gain per share on second series in 17 months 344
Total number of shares, first series 1,808
Total number of shares, second series 254

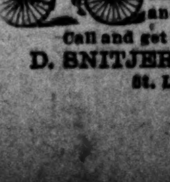
I, C. F. A. Mueller, Secretary of the Provident Building and Loan Association, do swear that the forgoing statement is true and correct.

C. F. A. MUELLER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1892. My commission expires November 14, 1894.

[Seal.] WILLIAM J. HRUSKA. Notary Public, City of St. Louis.

TERMS MADE EASIER.



Special inducements offered to those who want to own a bicycle by paying small part down and balance weekly.

Call and get full particulars.

D. SNITJER, 1118 Olive st.
St. Louis Mo.

GUNSTON HALL

Strange Story About Mr. and Mrs. Specht's Virginia Retreat.

A Brahminical School Said to Have Been Established There.

PASTOR MASDEN TELLS OF MRS. SPECHT'S RESEARCHES INTO BUDDHISM.

Col. Celsus Price When Seen in Regard to the Story Preserves a Mysterious Air—Mr. Specht's Brother-in-Law Has Heard the Report but Refuses to Discuss It—Mr. Specht's Denial.

Mr. Celsus Price, widely known as a believer in Buddhism and as a teacher of the Buddhist philosophy, which he is believed to have studied under the "adepts" of India, in company with Dr. Sylvester Nidelet, after both gentlemen had suddenly disappeared from the knowledge of their friends and acquaintances in St. Louis some years ago, is in the city, stopping at the St. James Hotel. Several months since Mr. Price paid a short visit here, during which he delivered a course of lectures on the mysteries of the Indian philosophy, commonly designated as Buddhism. Then he again left St. Louis, and now upon his return a strange story is told, accounting for his absence during the time intervening since the delivery of his lectures on the faith of Buddha to a St. Louis audience.

It is said that Mr. Price has been engaged in teaching the old Indian religion to a little school of investigators at Gunston Hall, in Virginia, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Specht, formerly of St. Louis, and that the "school" was made a possibility by the desire of Mrs. Specht to make a thorough study of Buddhism as a continuation of her psychological researches already known to have been begun before she left this city. The story thus accounting for Mr. Price's second absence is to the effect that a Buddhist School has been established by Mrs. Specht at Gunston Hall, a princely country-seat on the Potomac River, and that in addition to herself there were several other students or disciples under Mr. Price, invited by Mrs. Specht to make their home at Gunston Hall during the time necessary to be devoted to their investigation of Buddhism.

MRS. SPECHT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The story, as outlined above, has caused the deepest interest in St. Louis for several days past, owing mainly to the vivid recollection still retained of Mrs. Specht as a brilliant literary woman and a confessed student of all psychological problems. While Mr. Joseph Specht as the well-known head of the great "Famous" establishment, destroyed by fire last fall, was engaged in amassing a large fortune by his business enterprise and sagacity, Mrs. Emma E. H. Specht, his talented wife, was no less assiduous in the different field of literary work to which she had devoted herself. The most notable result of Mrs. Specht's work was the production of her novel "Alfrieda," published in 1890, the scene of which was laid largely in St. Louis and the story of which in itself shows that the author had already gone deeply into the investigation of soul problems such as are involved in the Buddhist philosophy. Mrs. Specht was quite prominent in local literary circles, and was for many months a leading figure in the St. Louis Writers' Club, the meetings of which were held at the Specht residence in this city. But with the burning of the "Famous" establishment, the sale of its gigantic business to Western parties, and the purchase by Mr. Specht of Gunston Hall in Virginia, to which the family removed about three months ago, Mrs. Specht disappeared from the local literary world. The rumor of her establishment of a school for Buddhist investigation in her new Virginia home, caused by the reappearance in St. Louis of Celsus Price, is almost the first news her literary friends have received concerning her since the family departed.

MR. PRICE NOT COMMUNICATIVE.

Following the quite general discussion of this news a POST-DISPATCH reporter called on Mr. Celsus Price at the St. James Hotel in regard to the story. In reply to the question as to his having came direct from Gunston Hall, Mr. Price said:

"That is a mistake. I do not come from there, but from a town in the interior of this State."

"Have you been to Gunston Hall during your last absence from St. Louis?"

"I should prefer not to answer that question," was the reply. "I do not see any necessity for discussing my whereabouts."

"Can you state, Mr. Price, if Mrs. Specht has established such a school as is reported?"

The first answer to this question was a smile, the meaning of which was difficult to fathom. Then Mr. Price said:

"I have heard it reported that she had."

"Do you know the details of the work proposed to be done by the school?"

"I must again decline to discuss the matter," came the decisive answer. "I should think it would be best to obtain information of that character from Mrs. or Mr. Specht."

Following this declination Mr. Price stated that he expected to remain in St. Louis for some time, and that he was meeting many of his old St. Louis friends daily, which gave him great pleasure. But he avoided giving any definite information as to the reported Buddhist School at Gunston Hall.

A call was then made at the office of the Nicholls-Ritter Real Estate Co. for the purpose of seeing Mr. E. V. P. Ritter, a nephew of Mr. Joseph Specht, concerning the story, but the information was given there that Mr. Ritter had gone east and would not return before Aug. 1.

MR. CLEMENTS HAS HEARD IT.

Mr. J. A. Clements, a brother-in-law of Mr. Specht's, was then seen at his place of business, No. 217 North Broadway. Mr. Clements was formerly manager of the boot and shoe department of "Famous." He was strongly opposed to discussing the story in any shape.

"I have nothing whatever to say on that subject," said Mr. Clements positively. "I have heard that such a plan was talked of to be put into execution at Gunston Hall, but I do not believe that it has been done. I decline to say anything about it. Mr. Specht himself may be here next week, and you can then see him in regard to the story."

During their long residence in St. Louis Mr. and Mrs. Specht were prominently identified with the Union M. E. Church, corner of Garrison and Lucas avenues, of which Rev. C. P. Masden is pastor. Dr. Masden was seen by a POST-DISPATCH reporter yesterday afternoon, and when told of the reported Gunston Hall School of Buddhism said:

DR. MASDEN PARTIALLY CONFIRMS IT.

"I believe the present story to be the outcome of a plan reported to have been entertained by Mrs. Specht about eight months ago, but which afterward, I am told, was abandoned.

"I do not think the school has been established, and for that reason I would regret the publication of anything concerning it. If such a school has been established during the few months the Specht family have been at Gunston Hall I think I would have heard of it. I think you will find the following to be the facts in the case:

"The place known as Gunston Hall, which is a large estate with a number of residences upon it, situated on the Potomac River in Virginia, was bought by Mr. Specht about eight months ago. Just previous to that time Mrs. Specht became interested in the teachings of a man who represented himself as a Buddhist priest, but whose name I have forgotten.

"It is said that this reputed Buddhist accepted an invitation to stay at the Specht house during the course of Mrs. Spechts' studies, and that he was not particularly favored by the rest of the family, who believed him to be a fraud. He it was who originated the plan for the establishment of a school for the study of Buddhism and he also urged upon Mrs. Specht to found a hospital for the cure of diseases by Buddhist methods. But just about the time these plans were to be put into execution there was some accidental discovery that the man was a fraud and the plans fell through. I think the man had secured some money from Mrs. Specht before he was unmasked but beyond the pecuniary loss I do not believe his teachings exercised further influence, as I have no reason to suppose that Mrs. Specht has since carried out her intention of founding a Buddhist school and hospital. But there had already been some talk in the church of Mrs. Specht's studies in Buddhism, and when Mr. Specht purchased Gunston Hall the story was at once started that that place was to be the location of the Buddhist establishment. The story spread until it came to Mr. Specht's ears, and that gentleman took occasion to deny it most vigorously and with considerable anger. He assured me that there was not a word of truth in such a story as accounting for his purchase of Gunston Hall, and I believed him.

"When the family left St. Louis Mr. and Mrs. Specht took their letters from this church and intended to present them for admission to the Episcopal Church, the only denomination represented at Gunston. I do not know if they have done so, but I presume of course they have. I know they stated before leaving here finally two or three months ago that their son, Joseph Specht, Jr., was already attending that church.

"Mrs. Specht is a lady to whom all problems of a religious nature and affecting the soul have a very deep interest. She is beyond all question a brilliant woman and a deep student, but I believe that her studies of Buddhism ended with the experience in St. Louis already described. I do not think the Buddhist school and hospital have been established at Gunston Hall as reported."

NOT CONNECTED WITH PRICE.

To prevent danger of unjust misconstruction it is well to state that the name of the man alluded to by Dr. Masden as having posed as a Buddhist priest in St. Louis is known to the POST-DISPATCH, and that he is not, and was never, connected with Mr. Celsus Price. Should it be a fact that Mrs. Specht, assisted by the great wealth of her husband, has in reality carried out her original plan of founding a school for the study of Buddhism, and a hospital for the practice of Buddhist healing at Gunston Hall, that Virginia country seat would spring at once into world-wide fame. Its only counterpart would be the Blavatsky-Annie Besant "circle" in London, about which so much has been written during the past few years.

DR. NIDELET'S WHEREABOUTS.

The presence in St. Louis of Celsus Price naturally causes renewed interest as to the fate or whereabouts of Dr. Sylvester Nidelet, from whom direct absolutely nothing has been heard by his relatives or friends since his strange disappearance years ago. Mr. Price was asked yesterday if Dr. Nidelet was still in India.

"He is not," was the calm reply.

"Can you state where he is?" was then asked.

"I do not care to do so," said Celsus Price. "If Dr. Nidelet desires to notify his relatives of his whereabouts, the notification would come from him direct. So long as he remains silent it would not be proper for me to speak."

This was said with all the quiet confidence of a man resolved not to betray his vow of secrecy. Behind the calm statement there probably lies one of the strangest stories possible to this age, a story that will perhaps never be told.

REVOLVER, KNIFE AND KNUCKLE.

Mrs. Kessler Describes Her Brother's Call on Her Husband.

It now looks as if both sides intend to make matters interesting for each other when the charge of disturbing the peace preferred by John Kessler against Joseph Ernest, his brother-in-law, is tried before Judge Paxson next Thursday. It will be remembered that Ernest, in connection with the Flannigans, his wife's family, have preferred counter charges against Mr. and Mrs. Kessler, in which it is alleged that Ernest's sister, Mrs. Kessler, threw slops on him and his bride, Miss Flannigan that was, when they were leaving the house to get married, and that she also stoned them. Mrs. Kessler denies this. She admits that she would have preferred him to have selected a German girl instead of an Irish girl for his wife, but claims that this was not the cause of bad feeling between them. She alleges that her brother owed her money for board, and that when she learned that he was rooming with the Flannigans she told him he would have to take her meals there also and made him remove her trunk. This was June 26, she says, and she claims Ernest drew a knife on her husband that night and that there has been constant quarreling since. About 12:30 on the night of July 7, or, more accurately speaking, the morning of the 8th, she claims Ernest came to their door, armed with a revolver, a knife and a pair of brass knuckles and called on her husband to come out. Kessler did not come out then, but bright and early in the morning took out a summons for Ernest. Mrs. Kessler says that it is true that she and others went to the church when her brother got married, and that the groom and bride were so much afraid that the priest had to let them escape out of the rear door of his house.

ST. LOUIS AS A SUMMER RESORT.

No Place in the Country Where There Is Such Delightful Weather.

The temperature east and north last week was on the torrid order. New York papers reported the thermometer at 94 deg., and had long "stories" to tell of the discomfort and suffering. St. Louis tourists are sending home word from the summer resorts that the weather is absurdly and uncomfortably hot, and they wish they were home again. For they note that St. Louis is this season keeping up its record as about the coolest place in the country, and about the only place in the land where ideal summer weather prevails. Yesterday was a typical day. It would have passed for a spring day in Northern Michigan; exactly such a day Lowell had in mind when he asked: "What is so rare as a day in June?" And such a day Herbert eulogized in his immortal—

> Sweet day! so calm, so cool, so bright;
> The bridal of the earth and sky.

a day that was simply perfect. But St. Louisans let it come and enjoyed it as a matter of course. They have become so accustomed to this sort of a thing that it occasions no comment. There was a cloudless sky, and the mercury just flickered from 68 to 75 deg., the hourly range being as follows:

8	68	3	75
9	69	4	74
10	71	5	74
11	72	6	73
12	73	7	72
1	74	8	72
2	75	9	71

The indications for to-morrow are fair or slightly warmer. The above table shows that St. Louis can stand a few degrees rise in temperature without reaching the uncomfortable limit.

ANTONIO MARRE'S MURDERERS.

Motion for a New Trial Overruled—Con Ryan Makes a Proposition.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Con Ryan, Dennis Murphy and John Ballard, found guilty in the Criminal Court a couple of weeks ago of beating Antonio Marre to death, was argued before Judge Hirzel yesterday by Gov. Johnson and Messrs. Marshall McDonald and Thos. Harvey, for some hours. The Court overruled the motion. Mr. Lou McGinniss then gave notice that a motion in arrest of judgment and appeal would be made and the Court set next Thursday for hearing the argument. Mr. McGinniss said that the motion would not apply to Ballard, as he would accept the punishment given him by the jury. Inasmuch, however, as Ballard had been in jail a good while, and as the jury intended to give him only a jail sentence, he hoped that Judge Hirzel would not sentence him to the Work-house. The Judge said that he would consider the matter and give his decision next Thursday.

Con Ryan told his attorneys yesterday that he would let his appeal go and take his ten-year sentence if Murphy were discharged, and asked permission to make a statement of his encounter with Marre with a view to exonerating Murphy, but his attorneys would not consent to it.

Fight Between Ice Men.

Fred Merkes and Charles Beauchamp, drivers of ice wagons owned by Thos. Medanich of 1816 South Linn street, had a fight at the stable yesterday afternoon, and Beauchamp seems to have gotten the worst of it. A piece of flesh was bitten out of his forehead just above the right eye, and he also received a severe kick in his stomach. Merkes has been arrested and will be prosecuted for mayhem. The fight grew out of a charge made by Merkes that Beauchamp had collected 20 cents from one of his (Merkes') customers.

SMITH'S KNIFE

The Weapon Now in the Hands of Coroner Caster.

Why It Was Not Produced When the Inquest Was Held.

IMPORTANT PART WHICH IT WILL PLAY IN DOSENBACH'S TRIAL.

Deputy Belleville Had the Weapon and Tells How It Came Into His Possession—Why the Coroner Did Not Demand It Before—Stories Which Are Told About the Sheriff.

St. Louis County has never seen a prosecution so determined as that of Sheriff Emil Dosenbach will be. J. W. Clarkson, the son-in-law of Maj. W. S. Smith, is a farmer living near Ballwin, and he is a young fellow of persistence and great intelligence. The whole family are in good circumstances, and they have made up their minds to spare no money nor pains that is needed to keep the prosecusion up to its work. Mr. Clarkson was in St. Louis yesterday, and employed Henry D. Laughlin to prosecute the Sheriff. Prosecuting Attorney Lee Mudd has got his brother, Oscar Mudd, to help him, but the Prosecuting Attorney is a son-in-law of William Wengler, the County Clerk, and Mr. Wengler is a most intimate friend of Sheriff Dosenbach, as well as a member of the Sheriff's political cabinet. So, while Mr. Clarkson expresses the fullest confidence in Prosecuting Attorney Mudd's ability and desires to do the case justice, he thinks it wisest to give him the assistance of a lawyer who is not only a careful prosecutor, but is removed from the influences to which Mr. Mudd would be exposed. So far Prosecuting Attorney Mudd has been most zealous in guarding the interests of the State against the shrewdness of Sheriff Dosenbach's attorneys, Zach Mitchell and J. R. Warfield. He frustrated a quiet little attempt they made yesterday to get the Sheriff out on bail very neatly. The preliminary examination of Sheriff Dosenbach is set at Clayton for Tuesday morning before Judge B. J. Caffrey. The Sheriff's attorneys don't want to waive this preliminary examination, and go to Judge C. L. Edwards of St. Charles County for bail, as they would have to do in this case, for they believe the

Maj. Smith's Knife.

Sheriff would fare better in the matter of a bond before Justice Caffrey. Yet they fear the preliminary examination, which they think may expose their defence, and they are very unwilling to bring the Sheriff to Clayton to face the unfriendly gaze of the crowd that would be there. Yesterday morning, accordingly, they tried to get Justice Caffrey to come to Clayton, read over the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, and admit the Sheriff to bail. Prosecuting Attorney Mudd heard of the scheme, and at once objected with such positiveness that the two attorney had to abandon it, and let their client lie in the St. Louis jail two days longer.

HUNTING FOR A SLUNGSHOT.

Mr. Clarkson was on a still hunt yesterday for a weapon he thinks Sheriff Dosenbach had and used in the fight with Maj. Smith before he drew his pistol. Dr. E. M. Nelson's autopsy found no wounds on the body of Maj. Smith, except those made by the two bullets, but Mr. Clarkson has heard that Sheriff Dosenbach was in the habit of carrying a slungshot and he believes that the Sheriff struck Smith with this and knocked him down before the first shot was fired. "Understanding that the Sheriff generally had a slungshot, I can explain his knocking the Major down only in that way," said he. "Before I heard about the slungshot I thought the Major must have tripped himself or was tripped by Dosenbach. Dosenbach couldn't have knocked him down. He might as well have tried to knock down the Court-house."

Mr. Clarkson criticized the conduct of the Sheriff's deputies and the Coronor very freely. He called attention to the failure of the deputies to search the Sheriff after the shooting and to the Coroner's neglect in not taking charge of the pistol at once. "If it is possible," said he, "I'm going in some way to run that slungshot story down, even if the Sheriff's deputies didn't examine his pockets to see if he had one. They are talking now about finding a knife that Maj. Smith had. Well, if they've got any knife, somebody must have been mighty anxious to bring out an old knife. Why didn't they produce it at the Coroner's inquest? If it was Maj. Smith's knife, he was using it merely to clean his finger-nails with, and it couldn't figure as a weapon. If Major Smith had had two pistols in his hand when he jumped at Dosenbach for calling him a liar he would have thrown them both away. He was that kind of a man. He wasn't the cowardly cur that the other fellow was."

JUGGLING WITH A KNIFE.

Everybody in Clayton is now talking about that knife, which evidently is going to be a piece of evidence the defense will defend upon most strongly. The story to go with the evidence is already being made. It is that Maj. Smith had the knife in his hand when he jumped at Sheriff Dosenbach. Will T. Shores, the son of Probate Judge Shores, said yesterday: "I saw Maj. Smith before the fight begun, with the knife in his hand. He had one blade open, and was opening and closing it."

This statement was not brought out at the inquest, nor was the knife shown. The knife did not turn up till yesterday, when it appeared in the hand of Deputy Sheriff John N. Belleville. He was a witness at the inquest, but said nothing about the knife, although he saw that the jury were trying to find out if Maj. Smith had any weapon. Before he began to tell people at Clayton that he had the knife Deputy Sheriff Charles Garrett stated to Mike Fortin, the hotel-keeper, that he had found a knife in the Probate Court-room and had given it to Deputy Belleville. Deputy Garrett was asked about this yesterday by a reporter.

"I didn't pick up the knife," said he. "I saw it lying on the floor of the court-room and let it stay there."

"Why didn't you pick it up?"

"I thought that was the business of the Coroner."

Deputy Garrett is, of course, a friend of Sheriff Dosenbach, but he has been much more straightforward in his statements about the killing than the other deputy, John Belleville. Deputy Belleville flatly refused to talk about the knife at first when a reporter went to him and consented to answer questions categorically when it was shown to him that his peculiar conduct would injure the Sheriff, whom he was trying to help. "I picked up the knife where Maj. Smith had been sitting," then said he reluctantly.

"Why didn't you give it to the Coroner?"

"The Coroner knows I've got it."

"Did he tell you to keep it?"

"No, but he's willing that I shall keep it."

"Why didn't you give it to the Coroner's jury?"

"They didn't ask for it."

"You knew that was a part of the evidence that they were trying to get, didn't you?"

"Well, I gave them the pistol when they asked for it. I'll tell all I know at the proper time, but not to the newspapers. They don't get those things straight, anyway. There hasn't been a single account published of this affair in which the facts have not been distorted."

THE DEPUTY DEPRIVED OF THE KNIFE.

Deputy Belleville then stopped speaking and refused to reply to a request for a look at the knife. The reporter then went to Coroner Caster. The Coroner is a family doctor, about 55 years old, a gentle, modest country physician, whom Dosenbach took a fancy to, and made Coroner of the county. He is very fond of the Sheriff, and has been thrown off his balance by the events of the past few days, particularly the newspaper criticism of the way in which he managed the inquest. He was much disturbed when he heard of the position Deputy Belleville had taken in regard to the knife. "If you'll wait," said he to the reporter, "I'll get it for you."

He was evidently anxious to avoid a conflict with the deputies of any sort, and he was humored. Two hours afterward he came to the reporter and took him into a back office, which was empty.

"Here it is," said he, rather proudly.

He produced a little paste-board soap-box and took a pearl-handled, three-bladed pocket-knife out of it. Two of the three blades were small and the third was a big blade. One little blade was partly open. The cut below is made from a drawing of the knife as it lay on the table between the Coroner and the reporter. The picture shows the exact size of the knife.

"The knife is exactly as it was found by Belleville," said the Coroner. "The blades haven't been opened or closed."

THE CORONER AND THE SHERIFF.

Coroner Caster's relations with the Sheriff are shown pretty well by his estimates of the official's character.

"Dosenbach was a man," said he, "who got close up to people. He had that kind of a way about him. He might do things in politics that you wouldn't like, but after a while he would come around and do something that would make him get right close up to your heart."

"It is charged, doctor, that you leaned toward him."

"The people here do not understand the awful strain I was under at the time of that inquest," said the Coroner. "I know I'm accused of carelessness, but I had a good jury, and I didn't want to insult that intelligent jury by interfering with their work. At the time this thing happened I was attending a woman who was about to become a mother. That case required constant watching. I should have been there every minute. Then the child of one of my patients had spasms, and I had her to look after, and besides take care of Dosenbach. Of course things were forgotten. Nobody ever told me about that knife before the inquest. I knew about the pistol, but somehow I forgot all about it till the jury asked for it."

DOSENBACH'S QUARRELSOME DISPOSITION.

Numerous stories are being told in Clayton about the Sheriff. It is said that he was always ready to resent fancied injuries and was vindictive in the extreme. It is remembered that when a Democrat had the Post-office at Clayton, the Sheriff boycotted the office, and for a long time not only refused to send his own mail through it, but actually persuaded other county officials in the Court-house to do the same thing. It was a good deal of trouble, of course, to send a big bundle of mail every day to other Post-offices in the county, but the Clayton people say Dosenbach did it for some time. Another story that has a bearing on this point is told of a school-teacher in the Hanley road, who got into an altercation with the Sheriff on a political question in a barber shop at Clayton one day. He made some assertion, Dosenbach gave him the lie and at the same time made a motion which the school teacher said afterwards was a touch on his hip pocket.

"All right," said the teacher. "You are Sheriff, and armed, too, and I guess I had better shut up."

A SHOT FROM DOSENBACH'S HOUSE.

The most remarkable story of all those now current in Clayton came to the POST-DISPATCH yesterday.

Mr. Frank P. Gore, a young clerk employed in the Missouri Pacific General office located at Seventh and Poplar streets, relates an account of how he had been fired upon about a month ago at Clayton by somebody in the house of Sheriff Dosenbach, because he was defending himself and wife from an attack of two of Dosenbach's huge and vicious dogs, on the public highway.

Mr. Gore's home is about two miles south of Clayton on the Manchester raad. His grandmother lives in Clayton just across the street from Dosenbach's home. Gore, accompanied by his wife had driven in from the country in a buggy to visit his grandmother, and was driving a spirited young horse. About 9 o'clock at night he started home, when his horse became unmanageable. In the midst of the confusion which the unruly animal caused, Dosenbach's dogs bounded out of the yard inclosure and sprang upon the horse. At this Gore picked up his pistol, which was lying on the buggy seat and fired one shot at the dogs. This was returned by a shot from Dosenbach's front door, aimed at the occupants of the buggy.

The next day Gore's grandmother asked Dosenbach the cause of the shooting. He, Dosenbach, is said to have stated to her that he shot at some parties in a buggy who shot at his dogs. As the ball went wide of his aim the matter was not thought seriously of by young Gore until the recent killing of Maj. Smith occurred. He now thinks that Dosenbach shot to kill.

Mrs. Gore, who was with her husband in the buggy, corroborates this story. "We were passing Mr. Dosenbach's house," she said yesterday, "when the dogs jumped at the horses. Frank shot once, not at the dogs, but to frighten them. Then somebody shot from the front door of Mr. Dosenbach. We couldn't see who it was, as it was after dark, and we didn't stop to find out."

PHILADELPHIA KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Mary Commandery Pass Through Here on Their Way to the Conclave.

Over forty Knights and twenty-eight ladies, representing the Mary Commandery of the Knights Templar Lodge, No. 36, of Philadelphia, Pa., arrived in St. Louis last night in a special car and registered at the Southern Hotel. The party is en route to Denver to attend the National Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars, which occurs on Aug. 9, and will be in session three days. A committee from the St. Louis lodges met the excursion party at the Union Depot and escorted the delegation to the Southern. At 9 o'clock last night the Ascalon Commandery of St. Louis tendered the visitors a grand banquet at the Commandery Asylum, after which they were driven to the Union Depot and took their special car for Kansas City. Previous to their departure, Mr. Clifford P. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, said: "We are a little early for the conclave, but we started out three weeks ahead of time to make an excursion to San Francisco and all points of interest in the West, and we will not reach Denver until the evening of the 8th of August."

His 74th Birthday.

On Thursday last the 74th anniversary of the birthday of "Grandpa" P. C. Randel of Worden, Ill., was celebrated at that place. The descendants and friends of the old gentleman gathered at his home and passed the day in merrymaking, music, games and refreshments being prominent features. In the evening there was a grand fox hunt, in which the pack of hounds belonging to "Grandpa" Randel captured two fine foxes. The company present were of the families of John Russell of St. Louis, J. M. Randel of Worden, O. P. Randel of Virden, H. D. Dimming of Worden, J. Hern of Virden and others. Four generations were represented, ranging in age from 74 years to 8 weeks.

DALTON HAS IT.

Big Majority of the St. Louis Delegation For Farmer Dick.

Caucus Last Night at the Hendricks Association Headquarters.

ED BUTLER ACTS AS CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING.

Thirty-one Out of the Forty-two Delegates Who Responded to the Call Declare for the Ralls County Man—Dr. Lutz For Temporary Chairman of the Convention—Macklin's Letter to the Bar Association—Noonan Done Up.

Out of the fifty-six delegates elected to the State Democratic Convention from this city there were exactly forty-two at the conference held last night in the rooms of the Hendricks Democratic Association at 919 Olive street. The meeting was called by Ed Butler, Dr. Frank J. Lutz, Conrad Huber, George Gunsollis and others for the purpose of consultation. The delegates were slow in arriving and it was after 9 o'clock when it was called to order. The robust form of Ed Butler moved through the gathering and he took occasion to tell everybody that he was for Dick Dalton for Governor. "I was not elected on the Dalton ticket," he said, "but everybody knew when I was running that I was for Dalton. I ran and won on a ticket in opposition to the Bill Swift ticket."

The Dalton men were, of course, in the majority, and they agreed upon Col. Edward for chairman. Butler took the Hendricks Association gavel in his brawny right and said he was glad to see so many of the delegates together. "We want to get up there in Jefferson City knowing what we are going to do," he declared, "instead of going up not knowing which is which or why is why."

Hugh T. Pattison, the Clerk of the Criminal Court, and a delegate from the Twenty-fourth Ward, was elected Secretary.

ED BUTLER EXPLAINS.

Chairman Butler said it would be a good idea to find out how the delegates stood in the matter of gubernatorial preferences, and the roll was called. The First Ward delegates elected on an anti-Noonan-Dalton ticket promptly announced that they were for Dalton. The delegates who spoke were Peter R. Morrissey and James Nolan. The Second Ward came next and Judge Monahan said he was for Dalton. Ben Brady, the other delegate, said he would declare himself Tuesday in Jefferson City. The roll call went on and the Dalton delegations were all in line. The Fifteenth and Seventh Wards, called the "Maffitt wards," did not answer. None of the delegates had responded to the invitation to attend the conference.

The Nineteenth Ward delegation was called and the delegates, Ed Butler, Thomas Kinnavey and James Healy, asked to express themselves. This delegation was also elected on the anti-Noonan-Dalton ticket. Butler and Kinnavey said they were for Dalton, and Healy refused to commit himself. He added that he had been chosen on an anti-Dalton ticket.

When the Twentieth was reached John O'Neil said in a loud voice, "I am for Judge James Gibson of Kansas City as long as his name is before the convention."

When the Twenty-eighth Ward was reached Daniel O'Connell Tracy, a delegate elected on the anti-Noonan ticket, made a speech which was warmly applauded. He said that it was no time for trifling. The Republican party had nominated its strongest man, and the People's party had picked a strong candidate. Party policy, he said, guided him more than personal preferences. To insure the vote of the farmers and laboring classes he believed that Dalton's nomination was really necessary. With this explanation, he said he would cast his vote for Dalton.

"WINKED THE OTHER EYE."

Dr. Lutz of the Twenty-third Ward winked his right eye when his name was called. "I am not saying anything to-night," was his answer.

The call showed that of the forty-two votes the result was as follows:

Dalton	31
Gibson	1
Passed	9
Non-committal	1

The twelve absentees it was said were divided between Gibson and Stone.

The next order was to take some action on the Lieutenant-Governorship. O'Meara, Pollard, Tuttle and others were mentioned, but the motion for the roll-call was laid on the table and clinched there on motion of Boiler Inspector John Burke of the Fourteenth Ward.

City Counselor William C. Marshall got the floor next and asked that St. Louis give at least twenty votes to Frank Pitts, the candidate for State Treasurer. He said that Monroe County, Capt. Pitts' home, had helped Judge Bond to the Appellate Judgeship nomination and that he had promised to do all he could to return the compliment. No action, however, was taken on the State Treasureship. Before the meeting adjourned a committee with Dr. Lutz as Chairman, was appointed to escort Col. Dalton to the room. Col. Dalton could not be found and the meeting adjourned to meet again Tuesday in Jefferson City.

Assistant Counselor Macklin's Modesty.

Assistant City Counselor William P. Macklin does not, it seems, entertain a very lively admiration of the plan of the Bar Association to select eminent attorneys for the Circuit bench. Like all the other attorneys in the city Mr. Macklin received a circular showing that the Democrats had presented the name of Judge Leroy B. Valliant and the Republicans George E. Smith. The circular went further and suggested that other names might be presented if the attorneys saw fit. Mr. Macklin received one of these letters, and sent the following peculiar reply:

St. Louis, July 16, 1892.

To the Honorable Bar Association of St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—Yours of July 12 is at hand. When your first communication on the same subjects was received by me, modesty prevented a prompt compliance with your wishes. Being honored however with a second and more urgent invitation to express my preference for a judicial candidate I have, eliminating all personal considerations, carefully considered the question from the standpoint of an interested public, and without wishing to in any way detract from the merits of the many other eminent lawyers who have been mentioned for the position, desire to submit my name to your consideration and to cast my vote for myself as expressed upon the ballot herein inclosed. In conclusion, I will say that, having a profound and sacred regard for the honor and responsibilities of the judicial ermine, I will enter into no undignified scramble for the position, but believing it to be the duty of every lawyer to sacrifice his private interests in an effort to improve the judiciary of our State, if without effort upon my part and in opposition to my wishes, should be nominated and elected I will feel that I owe it as a duty to my party and the people to accept the results of their enthusiastic confidence and appreciation, and will endeavor to perform its duties in the able manner that has distinguished the administration of the various offices which I have held. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM P. MACKLIN.

Explaining his letter to a POST-DISPATCH representative Mr. Macklin said: "I simply want to help the Bar Association to get the best available material."

Mass Meeting in the County.

Nothing so one-sided in the way of a political mass meeting was ever seen as that yesterday at Clayton. The shooting of Maj. Smith by Sheriff Dosenbach caused the Bartholdt men to stay out of active campaigning and had made the Kinsey men rally. The Court-house was crowded by white and colored farmers from every little settlement in Central Township. Men wore streamers on their hats with "Kinsey" on them, and colored men had great red, white and blue hat bands, with the inscription, "I am for Kinsey." The meeting was called to order by A. F. Rauchenstein, the Chairman of the Tenth District Congressional Committee. Judge C. DeWolfe nominated the Kinsey delegates, and no other ticket being proposed they were elected unanimously. The delegates to the Senatorial and Judicial Conventions were elected in the same way. The names follow:

Congressional Delegates—J. H. Zelch, Clayton; J. F. Allen, Webster; J. Hilbert, Strattman; E. J. Joy, Old Orchard; Fred Lauman, Carsonville; Wm. Bierman, Rock Hill, and O. J. Mudd, Des Peres.

Judicial Convention—C. D. Wolf, Clayton; Ed Hough, Old Orchard; John Prehn, Webster; Geo. Greb, Des Peres; John Miller, Strattman; Tobias Muller, Carsonville, and John Grimminger, Sutton.

Senatorial Convention—Robert Schnecks Clayton; J. N. Billain, Webster; O. P. Chamberlain, Old Orchard; Chas. Gusler, Stratman; Buch Barley, Clayton; Jerry Curtis, Webster, and J. M. Kalb, Old Orchard.

W. Pope Yeaman and Party.

Col. Ben M. Anderson, Hon. James H. Naugh, President of the Exchange National Bank of Columbia, Maj. C. C. Newman, the political boss of Central Missouri, and Hon. W. Pope Yeaman, came in on the Wabash last night from Centralia. Dr. Yeaman never came up in the city, but took a train for Ferguson to spend Sunday with his son, Steve, and rest up for the battle to be fought at Jefferson City. "We are the most confident delegates you ever saw," said Col. Anderson, "and if the Democracy wants to purify politics that we have heard so much talk about lately, now is the time to remedy the evil by nominating that elegant gentleman, Dr. Yeaman. He will go into the convention with seventy-one votes that I know of, and possibly eighty-two, and as no one will be nominated on the first ballot, we are of the opinion that the gentleman from Boone County will be the nominee of the convention."

Piersol Organizing Clubs.

Harry C. Piersol of Monroe County, organizer of Missouri Democratic clubs, arrived in the city last night and registered at the Moser. "I am on my way to the convention," said Mr. Piersol, "but I never miss an opportunity to stop off in a town to organize a Democratic club. Since the first of April I have organized just 125 clubs and all of them are holding regular meetings and doing good work. The Republicans have nominated the strongest man in the party for Governor and we are organizing clubs to prevent him from cutting down our majority. I will leave for New York the latter part of next week to receive the Missouri supply of campaign literature, and I will distribute it all over the State to as great an advantage as possible. Before my work is completed I expect to organize a Democratic club in every county in Missouri, and when the November battle is fought you will see the effects of the organized clubs."

May Defeat Noonan.

Mayor Noonan may lose his seat in the State Democratic Committee when the convention gets down to selecting the new committee. A bitter fight is waging in what is now the Eleventh District to retire the Mayor and elect Hugh J. Brady in his stead. Brady's strongest supporter is E. J. McGroarty, the Sixteenth Ward delegate to Jefferson City, and the ward contains both Mayor Noonan and Brady. Ever since the Sedalia Convention, when the Noonan delegates defeated Brady for delegate to the National Convention, the latter's friends have been feeling very bitter, and if they can defeat the Mayor's re-election they will do it with little ceremony. Mayor Noonan and ex-Senator Brady were very good friends up to the Sedalia convention, but there has been an estrangement ever since. The Mayor's friends have been watching the Bradyites, and declare there is no danger of his Honor's defeat if he wants to go back to the committee.

Dalton's Ralls County Delegates.

Farmer Dick Dalton's delegation from Ralls County, headed by Judge R. H. Wornack of the Hannibal *Journal*, R. M. Dalton, brother of the gubernatorial candidate, of Ferguson, and J. O. Allison, prosecuting attorney of Ralls County, arrived in the city last night and put up at the Moser Hotel. They all wore Dalton badges and were loud in their praise of their favorite. Among the delegation was Hon. George Noters, district lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance. "I am a true blue Alliance man," said Mr. Noters, "and am also a good Democrat, and the showing we are making for Dalton in St. Louis to-night is no comparison to what we will make in Jefferson City. We are in the fight to win and we are confident that after the convention Mr. Dalton will have the title of Governor instead of 'Farmer Dick.'"

Macfarlane for the First Division.

As the nominees of the Judicial Convention have never determined among themselves as to which gentleman should be placed on the First Division of the Supreme Court, and the time having expired yesterday to make such a determination as ruled by a resolution adopted at the convention regulating the placing of the nominees, Judge Macfarlane of Mexico will be placed on the First Division, he having received the largest number of votes of the convention. "In my opinion the Supreme Court will be reorganized in January," said Col. S. Turner, a well known criminal lawyer of Columbia. "The Court has the power to reorganize when vacancies are filled, and the divisions will be made up to suit the court. As a consequence, it is hard to tell as to just what judges will serve on the civil and criminal divisions."

Filley Is Sore.

Chauncey I. Filley is badly disgruntled over the turn Republican affairs have taken and he will not be in line with his party during the coming campaign. He will not desert, but he will be as far in the rear of the fight as he can get. He has gone East ostensibly for his health and will not be at the opening of the State campaign at Sedalia, and probably will not participate in subsequent campaign gatherings in Missouri. Before departing for the East he prepared a boomerang by giving out for publication the facts in regard to the slush fund of 1888. This he looked upon as convincing evidence of his hostility to the present State organization.

Dr. Lutz for Temporary Chairman.

The State Democratic Committee will meet in the Madison House parlors at Jefferson City, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to select the temporary officers of the convention which opens the day following. The St. Louis delegation would like to have this honor, and if they get together and agree on a man he may get it. Dr. Frank J. Lutz is favorably mentioned and if State Chairman C. C. Moffitt and Ed Butler can fix things he will get it. Dr. Lutz has presided over conventions before and has the record of being a most efficient presiding officer.

Political Notes.

The Democrats of the Eighth Ward (old Twenty-sixth) will hold a meeting at Prior's Hill, Gano and Florissant avenues, Wednesday next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Democratic club.

Maj. John B. O'Meara and Judge W. J. Pollard, the St. Louis candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, will leave for Jefferson City this morning.

Judge Jeff Pollard, the young St. Louis candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, returned from Central Missouri last night, where he has been looking after his interests. He reports things quite favorable in that section. He leaves to-day for Jefferson City to open his headquarters at the Madison House.

Late Society News.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thomson have returned to the city and will not go abroad on account of the serious illness of Mr. Thomson's father.

Miss Susie Surnhart goes to Breckenridge, Mo., Saturday night, to visit her sister, Mrs. Walter Jones.

Mr. Michael Queim sailed yesterday from New York for Europe on the steamer Etruria, not returning until the latter part of September.

Yesterday afternoon a very pleasant picnic was given by J. W. Murch of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney to several cash girls and a few of his friends at Shrewsbury Park. The weather was delightful and all enjoyed themselves to the highest.

CAMEO CUTTING.

A PROFITABLE ART OPEN TO CLEVER WOMEN.

The art of cameo cutting furnishes an industry admirably adapted to thousands of ladies already trained in the requirements of art, and only needing a suggestion to enable them to realize the fruit of years of industrious and potent study. There always must be a groundwork upon which to ensure success; one who is alike ignorant of the principles of drawing or modeling, or carving, can never become a mistress of the art of cameo cutting, though she may succeed in cutting geometrical patterns, flowers, etc., which would be salable. For the higher successes attainable by a cameo engraver, there must be a previous knowledge of drawing, with skill in modeling and an ability to carve. The age is suited to the growth of this art. Drawing on true scientific principles is taught in schools of art, and pupils proceed from drawing to modeling, carving in wood, or to painting water or oils in these schools. By the practice of this art many industries, such as those of the workers in metals, the carver, and the cabinet-maker, would receive fresh development. Cameos may be carved small enough to adorn a lady's ring, a gentleman's shirt stud, or a pin. They may be mounted or used for bracelets, or act as pendants or brooches,

Three Layer Cameo.

or used for hairpins, for buttons to fasten back the vest, or for jackets; or they may be fixed in articles of ornaments for desk and table, inlaid in vases, framed in the backs of chairs, mounted on altar crosses, set around communion cups or in alms dishes, or worked into marble memorials of the dead. From the variety of their ground—ranging from pink through every shade of brown, an imperial purple to a magnificent black—there is no marble, metal or wood with which the cameo would not harmonize.

The modern cameo is carved on a piece of well-known conch shell, by the aid of a scauper and split-sticker, small steel tools fixed in round wooden handles. These shells are of various kinds. The most valuable is the black helmet. The Queen conch has a pink ground, and there is another variety called the horned helmet. By cutting pieces out of the mouth of these shells, three different colored strata are obtained, the uppermost serving for a helmet or flower, the middle for the face, and the ground becoming the frame of the piece. As the color of the ground becomes lighter in approaching the mouth of the shell, only one good piece is usually obtained from each shell, but many smaller pieces are obtained capable of being worked up into brooches, bracelets, buttons, pins or studs.

A landscape may be carved, introducing a castle, with trees, cattle and figures, a farm-yard or a well, with water, boats, fowl, oxen, carts and wagons, men women and children. The surface of the shell is covered with rough knobs and the skill of the carver is shown in adapting her design to the inequalities so that her figures acquire additional beauty from their existence. Great care is necessary in selecting pieces suitable for working, in order to avoid the mark of a worm left in the early growth of the shell,

One of the Amazons.

patches of decayed shell and a tendency to chip—termed flaking. When a piece of shell has been selected the first thing to be done is to mount it upon what is technically known as a stick. Get the handle of a broom, cut off five inches and cover each end with cement. Melt the cement as if sealing wax, cover each end of the stick with the molten stuff, so as to form a bed: wet the under surface of the shell and press it into the cement, this will hold the piece firmly while it is being worked. By mounting a piece of shell on each end of the stick there is the advantage of working upon two patterns at the same time, or of cutting the same pattern twice, improving by experience.

Draw the design or figure upon a piece of paper, or model it in clay or wax, and then draw the pattern upon the shell. If the surface of the shell is irregular, do not attempt to make it level, but follow the irregularities, remembering that the white stratum is the same thickness all over the piece; and that if the surface is filed down, the ground will show through, disfiguring the appearance of the design, and preventing the pattern from being modeled in proper proportions. When the design is settled upon, transfer it to the shell, with the help if necessary of a star, lightly drawn upon the shell, so as to allow the proper proportions being secured on cutting. Skillful cameo engravers never use a pencil, but sketch the desired outline with one or other of the cutting tools.

TWO ZINC SMELTERS.

Col. Steen Trying to Enlist St. Louis Capitalists in a Joplin Enterprise.

Col. O. B. Steen of Joplin, Mo., is at the Laclede and held a conference last night with a number of St. Louis capitalists in regard to the building of his zinc smelters at Joplin. "I have been in St. Louis just three weeks," said Mr. Steen, "and I have succeeded in interesting St. Louis capitalists in the enterprise. Papers will be filed next week incorporating the company for $1,000,000, and we will erect one smelter at Joplin and one at Carterville, just four miles apart. These smelters will be the largest in this country and will prove a real benefit to the mining interest of our section of the country. The enterprise is backed by a number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of St. Louis, but I do not care to give their names just now as the papers will not be filed until Tuesday, as we have been waiting for one of the directors to return, and as I understand that he arrived in the city to-night the contracts will be signed Monday morning and articles of incorporation filed the latter part of the week."

REVEAL YOUR WANTS
To a hungry Public through the Want Columns of the DAILY and SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

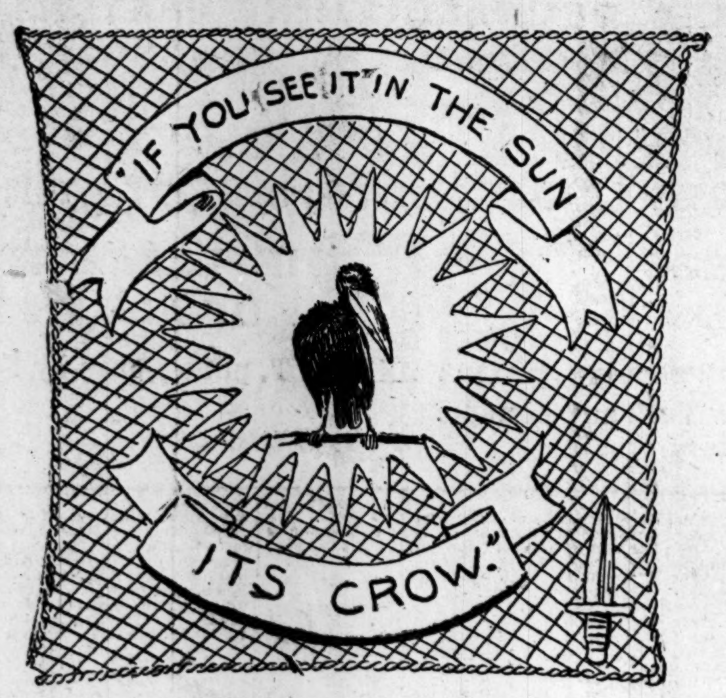
THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25-28.

NO CHANCE MATTER.
Every Want Ad. will be satisfactorily filled in three days or reinserted FREE.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING JULY 17, 1892.

CAMPAIGN BANNERS.

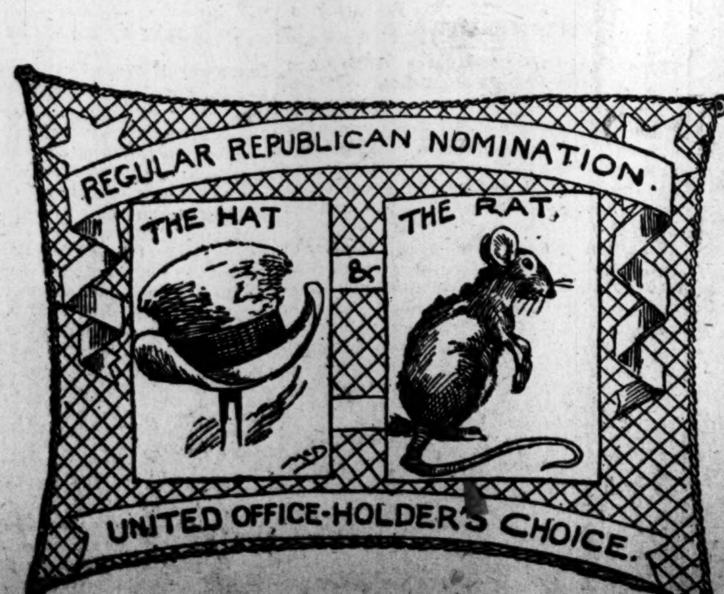
The Artists of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Come to the Assistance of the Enthusiasts Who Will Carry Leaky Coal Oil Torches in the Fall of 1892.



The motto of the New York *Sun*, printed on its first page every day for three years and advertised by that paper, is as follows: "If you see it in the *Sun* it's so." Its malignant opposition to Cleveland and its complete backdown since his nomination suggested the above.

For the People's Party Headquarters.

For the Republican National Committee Headquarters.



Democratic Artist's Suggestion for a Republican Banner.

Why Not Swing It in Front of the Prohibition Headquarters?

The Buzzard's Bay Banner.

THEY TELL IT ALL.

Candidates for Democratic Offices Write to the "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

BY INVITATION THEY EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON THE RESULTS.

All the Gubernatorial Aspirants and, in Fact, All the Candidates Confident of Coming Out on Top in the Approaching State Convention—The Instructed and Uninstructed Votes.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 16.—Hundreds of "tables" have been prepared this week on the gubernatorial contest alone, but it has been remarked that the figures at the foot of the columns are invariably in strict accordance with the wishes of the gentleman who did the figuring. For instance, your correspondent asked a Dalton man yesterday to prepare a table giving his honest convictions as to the result of the first ballot. The figures, when presented to-day, gave Dalton 228; Stone, 195. A Stone man, of whom a like request was made, gave Dalton 201; Stone, 228. So much for Jefferson City tables.

THE INSTRUCTED VOTE,

of which a careful account has been kept at the office of the Secretary of State, and which has not yet been published, stands as follows:

For Dalton—Adair, 8; Buchanan, 12; Crawford, 2; Iron, 2; Knox, 8; Macon, 7; Marion, 7; Montgomery, 4; Osage, 2; Perry, 8; Phelps, 2; Pike, 7; Ralls, 4; Randolph, 7; Ripley, 2; St. Francois, 4; St. Genevieve, 2; St. Louis, 5; Shannon, 2; Shelby, 4; Stoddard, 4; Warren, 1; Washington, 3. Total, 93.

For Stone—Audrain, 6; Cass, 6; Cedar, 3; Dade, 3; Dunklin, 4; Henry, 7; Howell, 3; Maries, 2; Miller, 2; New Madrid, 2; Polk, 4; Reynolds, 2; Schuyler, 3; Taney, 1; Vernon, 8. Total, 56.

Yeaman—Callaway, 8; Howard, 5; Boone, 8. Total, 21.

Gibson—Jackson, 32; Clinton, 4. Total, 36.

Claycomb—Jasper, 7.

In Clay County and St. Louis City the delegates were elected by districts, the name of the candidate for Governor appearing at the head of the tickets voted. These also are claimed as "instructed" delegates, and supposing this to be as claimed, Gibson would get 3 in Clay, Stone 2 in Clay and Dalton 2 in Clay and 32 in St. Louis City, which would divide the "instructed" vote as follows: Dalton, 126; Stone, 58; Gibson, 39; Yeaman, 21; Claycomb, 7.

Secretary Lesueur and Auditor Siebert, though without opposition, have about one hundred instructed votes each.

For Treasurer, Stephens has 68; Pitts, 29, and Gentry, 7. For Attorney-General, Wood has 47; Walker, 31; Sparks, 9; Timmonds, 10. For Railroad Commissioner, Williams has 31; Breathitt, 21; Cowgill, 8; Reed, 7.

The question of the location of candidates is also mentioned as a matter of some interest, and the following seems to be about the situation in that respect. The candidates are: For Governor, Stone, Claycomb, and Gibson; for Lieutenant-Governor, O'Meara, Tuttle, Seay and Pollard; Secretary of State, Lesueur; State Auditor, Seibert; Attorney-General, Walker, Sparks and Timmonds; Treasurer, Stephens and Gentry; Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, Breathitt, Williams and Harper. Total, 17.

Those living north of the river are: For Governor, Dalton and Yeaman; Lieutenant-Governor, Florea; Attorney General, Wood; Railroad Commissioner, Cowgill; Treasurer, Pitts; total 6.

The North Missourians also point somewhat significantly to the fact that all, save two, of the present elective State officers are residents of counties lying south of the river, viz.: Governor, City of St. Louis; Lieutenant-Governor, Jasper County; Secretary of State, Lafayette County; Auditor, Cape Girardeau County; Railroad Commissioners, Saline and Madison Counties and City of St. Louis; Treasurer, Cooper County; total 9. To which may be added the two United States Senators.

Those living north of the river are the Attorney General and State Superintendent of Public Schools, total 2.

It is not thought, however, that the question of location will cut much of a figure in determining the nominees.

Candidates' Forecasts.

To get the personal opinion of the candidates whose names will go before the State Democratic Convention for the various offices the POST-DISPATCH extended them all an invitation to express themselves. The following statements have been received from gubernatorial candidates:

MR. STONE CONFIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1892.

I do not care to give out an estimate of the strength of candidates. I have made estimates of course, but it seems to me I ought not to put them out, further than to say I am confident of my success at the Jefferson City convention. I believe I will be nominated, and if so I intend to organize and conduct a vigorous and aggressive campaign and if possible restore the old time Democratic majority—that is, up about 50,000. W. J. STONE.

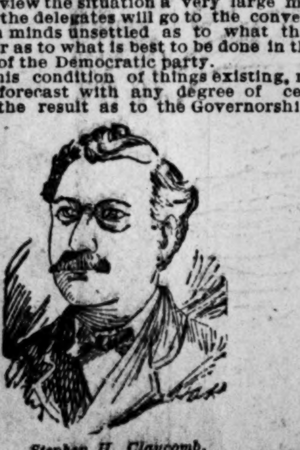
W. F. Stone.

CLAYCOMB IS SANGUINE.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 13, 1892.

I do not know that I have any suggestions to make worthy of publication. Comparatively few delegates will go to the convention instructed for any one for Governor and as I view the situation a very large majority of the delegates will go to the convention with minds unsettled as to what they will do or as to what is best to be done in the interest of the Democratic party.

With this condition of things existing, no one can forecast with any degree of certainty the result as to the Governorship.



Stephen H. Claycomb.

While I have not made the effort that some of the gentlemen have who are aspiring to this position to procure first choice delegates yet I believe that my chances for success are equally as good as those of any other candidate. I would not to-day exchange places with any of the candidates, although I am free to confess that others will go into the convention with much more strength (or rather, votes,) than I expect to have. I believe, however, I will have more votes at the start than I have been credited with in any statement I have seen, but if not I shall not, and hope my friends will not be disappointed or discouraged. I much prefer to have the largest vote at the end rather than at the beginning of the balloting, and this is what I expect. What canvassing I have done has been in a quiet, unostentatious way with the view of keeping my name before the people and relying upon my past course as a servant of the people to bring to me at the proper time (under existing conditions) the necessary strength to give me the nomination.

If I have served the people during the past eight years honestly, conscientiously, faithfully and acceptably than I have a right to ask and expect promotion, otherwise I have not and do not want it.

If I am to be again elevated in public favor I desire to feel that it has been done because of the confidence reposed in me by my party and by the people, such confidence having been begotten by my past course in the various positions with which I have heretofore been honored.

If promotion comes in this way and for this reason, then would I gladly accept it; but if to be procured only by resorting to methods said to be sometimes adopted by those who aspire to positions of honor and trust, then I would not have it, and, consequently, will never ascend the political ladder higher than the Lieutenant-Governorship of my native State, the great and grand State of Missouri.

Again thanking you for your kindness I remain S. H. CLAYCOMB.

JUDGE GIBSON PLEASED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.

Your invitation to have me express my opinion of gubernatorial situation received. I can only say that I am well satisfied with the outlook. JAMES GIBSON.

James H. Gibson.

REV. POPE YEAMAN.

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 15, 1892.

I have made a plain, undemonstrative campaign without lieutenants or combinations. I can not go into the convention with the nomination, but have reasons to hope that I will come out of the convention with it. No one of the contestants for the gubernatorial nomination can command the situation. The convention must determine the result, as the people have not done it. My instructed and pledged vote is sufficient to command for me a strong position. I shall cheerfully abide the result, let it be what it may. "Democratic success" must be the battle cry. W. POPE YEAMAN.

W. Pope Yeaman.

RICHARD DALTON.

SAVERTON, Mo., July 15, 1892.

I am grateful for the invitation of the POST-DISPATCH to express myself on the gubernatorial situation. I would not be speaking my real sentiments if I did not express the opinion that the convention will assign me the honor of heading the State ticket. I have made an active, honest and conscientious campaign and everywhere I went I was kindly received by the good people of Missouri. There are many delegations instructed for me and I do not see how I can fail of the nomination. If nominated, as I expect to be, I will make a most earnest canvass; and knowing the sentiment of the State as I do, I know the Democratic majority will be large enough to illustrate to our benighted Republican friends how greatly they were mistaken when they started out to carry the State. If the Convention should see fit to select another, then I will bow to its will and the Democracy of the State will find me within the breastworks as I have always been urging and supporting its principles.

Very Respectfully, R. DALTON.

Richard Dalton.

Lieutenant-Governor.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

The political barometer is in a very unsettled condition, and predicts quite a storm period in the State of Missouri during the coming week. The atmosphere in Democratic circles will begin to grow very warm from Sunday morning, the storm center culminating finally around the State Capitol, when, on Tuesday or Wednesday, after much thunder of eloquence, and repeated flashes of oratorical lightning, the horizon will again became bright and clear and continue growing brighter until the first day of November next, when the whole country, from Maine to Florida, will be illuminated with a magnificent aurora borealis, known as a national Democratic victory.

In regard to contest for Governor, I have endeavored to be entirely neutral, as all the gentlemen seeking the nomination are friendly to me, and the fight will be a battle of giants.

Respecting my own prospects, while self-praise is no recommendation, and, in the selfishness of human nature, I might be prepossessed in my own favor, I have good reasons for hoping that my chances for nomination are very good.

I have assurance from the majority of the St. Louis delegates that they will champion my cause, while old schoolmates and people with whom I have become acquainted in business transactions out through the State, and who figure prominently in politics, have promised me a hearty support.

In fact, the idea of seeking the nomination was urged upon me by parties outside the city, as political ambition had never entered my head before.

However, I have entered the race. If I am defeated I shall bow to the will of the convention; if victorious, I will endeavor to do my duty. JNO. B. O'MEARA.

SPEAKS FOR SENATOR MACKAY.

KEYTESVILLE, Mo., July 15.

As you are aware Mr. MacKay has made no canvass. His name will be presented to the convention now soon to assemble at Jefferson City. As so few counties have expressed a preference for the office of Lieutenant Governor, it will be impossible to make any accurate estimate as to strength, but I believe that we are safe in claiming the support of the Second Congressional District in connection with various friends in different parts of the State. We believe that we are entitled to this nomination and confidently expect to win it.

SETH SINGLETON.

SPEAKER TUTTLE'S VIEWS.

DRESDEN, Mo., July 15, 1892.

I expect to receive the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. If the Democracy of the State believes that I am the best qualified and most available candidate for the position, I am certain of it; but if it is convinced that some other aspirant is better qualified and more available, he will and ought to receive the nomination. I shall work for the success of the ticket whether on it or not.

Very respectfully, W. F. TUTTLE.

MR. E. A. SEAY'S SURVEY.

SALEM, Mo., July 14, 1892.—I am unable to give an accurate and reliable estimate of the standing of the respective candidates for Lieutenant Governor in the convention to be held the 19th inst.

South Missouri proper will be for me without dissent. It is conceded that the Southeast and Southwest will go my way by a very large majority. In every part of the State I have very strong personal and political friends, some of whom are my active supporters despite the fact that they have men in their own section seeking the same office.

Men who have served with me in the Senate and House of Representatives are my friends, and are almost universally for me. It may be, in fact I am informed that other candidates have formed combinations with aspirants for other offices, and such combination might change the result. I have made combinations with no candidate, and will not.

I feel confident that while the five other candidates are gentlemen of ability and some of them men of experience in legislation, none of them excel me in that regard.

My dear sir, I give the above statement in pursuance to your request, but only expect you to cull from it what you think proper to give as news. I have made no canvass, that is, I have not been from home except to the three conventions, one at Sedalia, one at Hannibal, and the one at St. Louis. At each of these places I have met many of the representative men of the State, and have received nothing but kind expressions of hope for my success. E. A. SEAY.

W. J. POLLARD'S VIEWS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1892.

I was pleased on my return from a trip through North Missouri to receive an invitation from the POST-DISPATCH for an expression of opinion concerning the State political situation. On the Governorship I am for the nominee. As to the race for Lieutenant-Governor I have assurances from many quarters that I will be honored with the nomination. I cannot say how the St. Louis delegates will vote though I have many strong friends in the delegation. My old friends and associates in North Missouri assure me of a kindly support. Whether nominated or not there will be no Democrat in Missouri who will more loyally support the voice and action of the convention than yours, sincerely, W. J. POLLARD.

Attorney-Generalship.

ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1892.

Since the selection of delegates to the Jefferson City Convention has been completed, I have gone over the list carefully and unless I am greatly mistaken my nomination for Attorney-General is assured.

JOHN M. WOOD.

R. F. WALKER ALSO SURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 14.

My prospects are excellent for the nomination for Attorney-General. Advices from all sections lead me to believe that I will certainly be the nominee. I have a large and enthusiastic following, especially among leading members of my profession, in different portions of the State. Should it occur that I am not nominated, both the nominee and my party will receive my active and earnest support. R. F. WALKER.

State Treasurership.

For the State Treasurership there are three candidates and they are all working energetically. Discussing the race Treasurer Stephens writes:

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 14, 1892.

Answering your invitation, in which you say that you will be pleased to have an estimate of my strength in the coming convention for publication, I will say that I have instructed delegations from thirty-one counties. With instructed and pledged delegates I think I will have over 325 votes on the first ballot. My strength is confined to no particular section of the State, as I have instructions from North, East, South, West and Central Missouri. With the votes I have, it is yet possible to defeat me, if my friends become too confident of my success, and are not as aggressive and as anxious from now on as they have been heretofore.

LON V. STEPHENS.

CAPT. PITTS.

That Capt. Frank Pitts is confident of success is evident from his expression. Writing from his home in Paris, Monroe County, he expresses himself as follows:

"I believe that I will be successful in the convention. I have a number of uninstructed counties and a large number of pledges from uninstructed delegates. I feel that my supporters will stick to me unfalteringly to the last and, like them, I believe victory will be the result. F. E. PITTS.

All His Own Way.

Auditor James M. Seibert need have no worry about his nomination. He has no opposition whatever and will be renominated by acclamation. His view of the situation briefly stated is as follows:

JEFFERSON CITY, July 15, 1892.

I have heard of no opposing candidate and consequently I believe I will be nominated without opposition. J. M. SEIBERT.

Lesueur Is Safe.

Capt. A. A. Lesueur said that he had no opposition for the renomination for Secretary of State, and consequently expected plain sailing for the renomination.

Railroad Commissionership.

COWGILL, CALDWELL CO., Mo., July 14.

I will go into the conventon with 175 delegates and feel confident of the nomination.

JAMES COWGILL.

WILL WIN BEFORE THE FOURTH BALLOT.

WAYNESVILLE, Mo., July 15.

I expect to receive the Democratic nomination for Railroad Commissioner. I have enough instructed votes and enough second-choice votes to nominate me before there is any occasion for a fourth ballot.

E. G. WILLIAMS.

BUTLER, Mo., July 14, 1892.

I have every assurrnce of 77 votes in first ballot, and they are votes that will remain firm to the last. Also, I have every reason to hope for considerable gains if others shall prove unfortunate and "go down" before I do. THOS. L. HARPER.

EXPECTS RENOMINATION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 15.

Responding to your invitation for an expression of opinion on the Railroad Commissionership situation, permit me to say that I am confident of renomination. My record, I am informed from all sections, has given general satisfaction. I cannot state how many votes I will receive on the first ballot, but I am satisfied I will be an ultimate winner. Truly yours, JOHN B. BREATHITT.

WITH 100 VOTES.

I will go into the convention with seventy to one hundred votes. If there is any man asking the nomination that has done more work for the party than I have I am willing he should be nominated. I feel confident of success. J. W. STOKES.

ANOTHER LUCKY MAN.

Auditor J. M. Seibert Also Running Without Opposition.

James M. Seibert, the State Auditor and candidate for re-election, was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1847, and received his early education in the common schools. He then went to McKendree College, where he graduated. He moved to Cape Girardeau County in 1866, and since then he has considered that county his home, though he has been in Jefferson City for nearly eight years. His early years were spent in farming and mercantile pursuits. His first public office was Sheriff of Cape Girardeau County, which he held four years. Afterwards he was elected Collector and served four years. In 1884 he was elected State Treasurer, and in 1888 he was chosen State Auditor. He is considered an excellent accountant. He has no opponent whatever for the nomination.

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DEMOCRATIC HOSTS.

They Will Assemble in Jefferson City on Tuesday.

CONVENTION FOR THE NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

Candidates and Their Friends Making Arrangements to Get on the Ground Early and Use Every Influence Over Delegates Which They Can Command—Nominations to Be Made and the Aspirants for Them—A Lively Fight in Prospect.

Two days hence the State Democratic Convention will be in full operation in Jefferson City. Already the Democratic hosts are gathering there from every county and town throughout the State in anticipation of witnessing one of the most exciting and important conventions in the history of the party. By to-morrow the town will be crowded with delegates, alternates, spectators, and last but not least, candidates. Most of the interest, as a matter of course, centers in the gubernatorial race. The contest for this place on the ticket will be lively and the result will be watched with interest by the people of all parties in the State. The five aspirants have been at work for the past six or eight months, Dalton, in fact, having entered the race no less than a year ago. The canvass was comparatively free from bitterness until Dalton came to St. Louis and made the dicker with Mayor Noonan, W. H. Swift and C. H. Jones, which secured him a number of the local delegates. Since then the Dalton and Stone forces have been fighting one another in every quarter of the State. The Gibson, Yeaman and Claycomb forces wisely refrained from getting tangled up in quarrels.

CONFLICTING ESTIMATES.

A number of estimates of the strength of the candidates have been published, and most of them have been based on mere guess-work. Some of the Dalton tables have given him totals out of the 526 ranging from 189 to 240. It requires 264 to nominate, and both the Dalton and Stone men claim they will get this number before many ballots are taken. Gibson's strength has been variously estimated from sixty to 104 votes. When he started out in the race he did so with the united Kansas City and Jackson County delegation at his back. This delegation will cast thirty-two votes and is pledged to stick to Gibson as long as his name is before the convention. All the candidates have enthusiastic supporters who in many instances allow their biased judgment to influence their calculations. This will explain why the estimates that have been prepared have given Stone and Dalton more votes than they can reasonably expect on the first ballot. Votes that will reasonably stick to Gibson, Yeaman and Claycomb have been given to the two leaders in the race. The first, and very probably a number of succeeding ballots, will fail to disclose any disposition on the part of the delegates to break away from their favorites to go to either of the leaders The Gibson, Yeaman and Claycomb managers look for protracted balloting without any choice. Then if their calculations are correct there will be a break from either one and perhaps both of the leaders. They claim that the feeling between the Stone and Dalton leaders is such that neither can get the vote of the other. Who it will go to in the event they are correct is what is now puzzling the political calculators. Gibson is conceded a strong position by reason of the fact that he is a fairly strong third. If his delegates stick, as they are practically pledged to do, he may go in flying when the anticipated break does come. All of the candidates are now in possession of the headquarters in Jefferson City and they are sparing neither time nor energy arranging their plans for the final struggle.

SIX OF THEM.

A pretty contest will be witnessed when it it comes to the balloting for Lieutenant-Governor. There are six candidates and they all expect to capture the nomination. St. Louis furnishes two of them in John B. O'Meara and W. Jeff Pollard. The others are ex-Speaker Tuttle of Pettis County; A. W. Florea, Nodaway County; Edward Levy Dent and ex-State Senator Andrew Mackay of Chariton.

O'Meara's friends claim that he will get a big majority of the St. Louis vote. Pollard expects his share and and Tuttle and Florea look for some of them. If Dalton should succeed in knocking the gubernatorial persimmon, O'Meara's boom would then and there expire as no convention would give the two leading places to candidates with such pronounced Celtic names. It is hardly probable that O'Meara would let his name go before the convention if Dalton landed the first prize.

Capt. A. A. Lesueur and Auditor James M. Seibert will have no opposition and will, of course, secure renomination by acclamation.

STEPHENS, PITTS AND GENTRY.

In the race for State Treasurer Stephens seems to have the lead over his opponents. His friends claim that he will run away over the 264 mark on the first ballot. If he does the race will be settled right then and there. Still Frank Pitts has a very enthusiastic following of friends who do not believe that Stephens has the strength his friends claim. Gentry has not been canvassing much of late, but if he can get in between Stephens and Pitts with the balance of power his position will be a most formidable one.

FOUR CONFIDENT CANDIDATES.

Attorney-General Wood, R. F. Walker, Senator Sparks and H. C. Timmonds all want the Attorney-Generalship and each and everyone of the quartette thinks he is going to get it. Exceedingly few instructions have been given as to this office but the understanding is general that not one of the four can get enough to nominate on the first ballot. Numerous changes are looked for on the second and it may settle the nomination.

The Railroad Commissionership is sought by Capt. William Price of St. Louis, John B. Breathitt, now on the board, Judge James Cowgill of Caldwell, E. C. Harper of Bates, Col. Reid of Lewis, E. G. Williams of Pulaski and J. C. Stokes of Holt County. Cowgill, Breathitt and Williams will lead on the first, but additional ballots will have to be taken before any choice is reached.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Sketches of the Men Aspiring to the Office of Chief Executive.

Wm. J. Stone of Nevada, Vernon County, was born in Kentucky in 1847 and came to Boone County, Mo., in 1863. He attended the common schools and graduated from the State University. For a short while during the war he served with the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and in 1872 and '74 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Vernon County. He was elected to Congress in 1884-86 and '88, but declined the nomiation in 1890, with the evident intention of making the race for Governor. He has also been engaged in farming and stock raising, having a fine farm in Vernon County. He is considered one of the most fluent speakers in the State.

JAMES H. GIBSON.

Judge James H. Gibson of Kansas City has been on the Circuit bench for several years. He was born in Cooper County, Mo., on a farm, in 1849, and received his education in the common schools and in the Kemper College of Boonville. After graduating he moved to Kansas City, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected City Attorney of Kansas City in 1887 and '88, was presidential elector in '80 and was Mayor of Kansas City in 1883 and '84. He was then elected to the Circuit bench, where he has remained ever since.

RICHARD DALTON.

Richard Dalton of Ralls County was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1845, but came to this country in childhood. During the war he served in the Third Missouri Cavalry of the Union Army. He settled in Ralls County in 1866, where he has since lived. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and in 1870 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county. He removed to his farm at Sauerton in 1876, and has since resided there. From 1888 to 1890 he was a member of the State Democratic Committee. In 1886 he was a prominent candidate for Congress, but was defeated in the convention by a combination. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and at the Pertle Springs Convention aided largely in defeating the sub-treasury plank that the Leonard faction tried to put in the platform. Col. Dalton is the present member of the Legislature from Ralls County.

STEPHEN H. CLAYCOMB.

Lieut.-Gov. Stephen H. Claycomb was born in Lafayette County, Mo., in 1847, and was educated in the common schools and the University of Virginia, of which he is a graduate. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1868. He was elected to the Legislature from Jasper County in 1884. At the State Convention he received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. He has made a most efficient presiding officer of the State Senate and has many warm supporters in that body.

W. POPE YEAMAN.

Rev. W. Pope Yeaman is not only a brilliant Baptist divine, but a brilliant politician as well. He lives in Columbia, Boone County. He was born in Kentucky in 1832 and came to Missouri in 1869, settling in Boone County. Previous to his coming here he had finished his theological studies. He is an able speaker, and is thoroughly at home on the political stump. His first active part in politics was in 1884, when he sought the Congressional nomination in the Sixth District which is now the Seventh. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and has taken an active part in fighting the sub-treasury and land loan schemes.

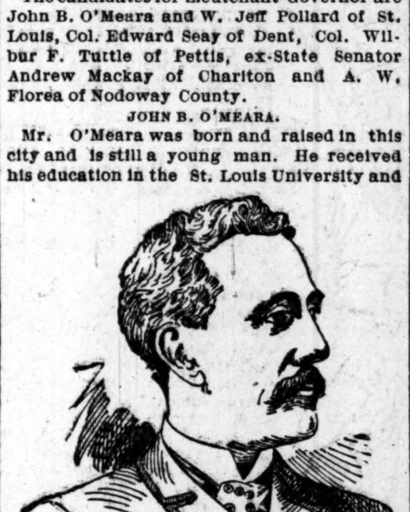
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Convention Will Have a Good Lot of Men to Pick From.

The candidates for Lieutenant-Governor are John B. O'Meara and W. Jeff Pollard of St. Louis, Col. Edward Seay of Dent, Col. Wilbur F. Tuttle of Pettis, ex-State Senator Andrew Mackay of Chariton and A. W. Florea of Nodoway County.

JOHN B. O'MEARA.

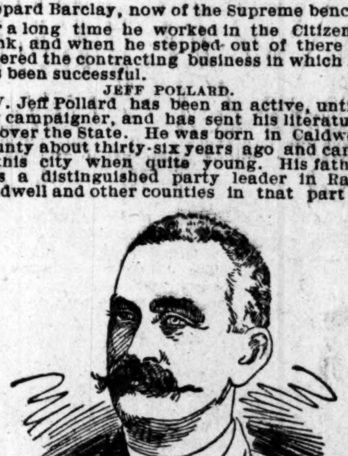
Mr. O'Meara was born and raised in this city and is still a young man. He received his education in the St. Louis University and graduated in the same class with Judge Shepard Barclay, now of the Supreme bench. For a long time he worked in the Citizens' Bank, and when he stepped out of there he entered the contracting business in which he has been successful.



John B. O'Meara.

JEFF POLLARD.

W. Jeff Pollard has been an active, untiring campaigner, and has sent his literature all over the State. He was born in Caldwell County about thirty-six years ago and came to this city when quite young. His father was a distinguished party leader in Ray, Caldwell and other counties in that part of the State and served several terms in the General Assembly. Reaching here Judge Pollard entered the grocery business and later became an accountant in the Water Rates Office. Two years ago he was elected Justice of the Peace in the Fourteenth District without opposition.



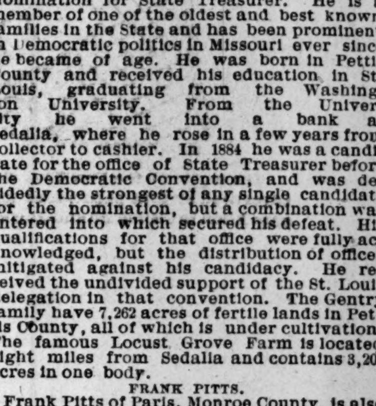
W. Jeff Pollard.

ALBERT N. FLOREA.

Albert N. Florea of Nodaway County is also a formidable candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the Democratic Convention. He was born in Adams County, O., June 30, 1849, and was educated at the Georgetown High School and North Liberty Academy, O. He was a school teacher for fifteen years, and was principal of two high grade schools during that time. He now lives at Hopkins, Mo., and is one of the best known citizens in that section. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth Assembly and also to the Thirty-sixth, which honored him by electing him Speaker pro tempore. He lives on his farm with his wife and three pretty children.

WILBUR F. TUTTLE.

Pettis County will, when called upon in the State Convention, present the name of Wilbur Fisk Tuttle, the Speaker of the last House of the General Assembly, for Lieutenant-Governor. Col. Tuttle was born in Wellsborough, Pa., March 4, 1841. He was educated at the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College, Lima, N. Y. He was City Clerk of Elmira, N. Y., in 1860 and 1862 and from this office he entered the Union army. He was Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Regiment Volunteers, and was Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York. He has lived in Missouri a number of years and has a large farm at Dresden in Pettis County.



Wilbur F. Tuttle.

He was elected to the Thirty fifth and Thirty-sixth Assemblies and was Speaker of the last House. He is married.

ANDREW G. MACKAY.

Ex-State Senator Andrew G. Mackay of Keytesville, Chariton County, is one of the best known residents in the Northern part of the State. Though well along in years he is still vigorous and active, and his supporters say will make an excellent Lieutenant-Governor. He served twelve years in the State Senate, and prior to this held other important offices. He announced his candidacy last January.

COL. EDWARD SEAY.

Hon. Edward Seay of Dent County is about 52 years of age and for years has been conspicuous in Democratic councils. He served in the Union army with his brother, Gov. A. J. Seay of Oklahoma. Unlike his brother, Col. Seay has always been a Democrat while the Governor has been a Republican since the war. Candidate Seay served a couple of terms in the Legislature and made a good record. He will start in the convention with a large vote.

ALL FOUR CLAIM IT.

The Attorney-Generalship Race Between Wood, Sparks, Timmons and Walker.

The Attorney-Generalship race promises to be lively. There are four candidates and they are all claiming the victory.

Attorney-General John M. Wood, who desires re-election, was born in Franklin County, Ky., in 1850 and came to this State with his parents in 1855. They settled in Clark County, where Gen. Wood has since resided. He spent his young days on the family farm and received his rudimentary education at the common schools. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. at the La Grange College in Lewis County. He taught in the Alexandria College for two years and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He represented Clark County in the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies and was Speaker of the Thirty-third term. He was nominated Attorney-General in 1888 and elected by a good-sized majority. He is married.

SAMUEL P. SPARKS.

State Senator Samuel P. Sparks, candidate for Attorney-General, was born in Johnson County, Mo., on a farm in 1845. When the war broke out he was a student in the Chapel Hill College in Lafayette County, Mo. He also attended McKendree College in Lebanon, Ill., Missouri State University and the St. Louis Law School. He has been practicing law ever since he graduated and has been engaged in nearly every civil and criminal case of ony consequence for years. In 1882 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature and in 1887 was sent to the State Senate and is still a member of that body. When last elected he had no opposition in the party for renomination. He has made a popular State Senator and has a good record.

R. F. WALKER.

R. F. Walker of Morgan County has been making an active canvass for the Attorney-Generalship for the past six months. He was born in Morgan County in 1850, and at the age of 16 had completed the studies taught in the common schools. He taught for a while and then learned the printing trade. He then located in Kansas City and became a reporter on a daily newspaper. In 1869 he entered the State University and graduated in 1873. In 1876 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, and served four consecutive terms. During Atty.-Gen. Boone's administration Mr. Walker was his chief assistant. During the last State Democratic campaign he was Secretary of the State Committee. In this capacity he did some clever political work for his party. Mr. Walker succeeded M. A. Fanning as Secretary to Gov. Francis, but resigned this office when he entered the race for Attorney General.

H. C. TIMMONS.

H. C. Timmons, a prominent attorney of Lamar, Barton County, is one of the latest candidates for Attorney-General. His county instructed for him solidly the other day and allowed him the privilege of naming its four delegates to the Jefferson City convention.

STATE TREASURSHIP.

Three Sanguine Candidates Who Are Anxious for the Office.

Lon V. Stephens, who is desirous of remaining in charge of the State Treasury for the coming four years, has a distinguished financial record. He was practically brought up in the banking business. He is a native Missourian, about 36 years of age, and has spent the greater part of his life in and around Boonville, where he has a number of extensive investments. The Central Missouri National Bank, established by his relatives, is part of his Cooper County property. Treasurer Stephens, it will be remembered, was appointed State Treasurer in the spring of 1890 when Noland was dismissed by the Governor. He entered the office with the record of having satisfactorily settled the affairs of the defunct Fifth National Bank of this city in his capacity as receiver. When he announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination the claim was made that the constitutional provision limiting the State Treasurer to one term would bar him out, but it has since been settled that he is only filling out a term on the strength of an executive appointment, and not by a vote of the people.

Mrs. Stephens is a sister of Mr. L. C. Nelson, the President of the St. Louis National Bank.

RICHARD T. GENTRY.

Richard T. Gentry of Sedalia is a very prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. He is a member of one of the oldest and best known families in the State and has been prominent in Democratic politics in Missouri ever since he became of age. He was born in Pettis County and received his education in St. Louis, graduating from the Washington University. From the University he went into a bank at Sedalia, where he rose in a few years from collector to cashier. In 1884 he was a candidate for the office of State Treasurer before the Democratic Convention, and was decidedly the strongest of any single candidate for the nomination, but a combination was entered into which secured his defeat. His qualifications for that office were fully acknowledged, but the distribution of offices mitigated against his candidacy. He received the undivided support of the St. Louis delegation in that convention. The Gentry family have 7,262 acres of fertile lands in Pettis County, all of which is under cultivation. The famous Locust Grove Farm is located eight miles from Sedalia and contains 3,200 acres in one body.

FRANK PITTS.

Frank Pitts of Paris, Monroe County, is also a strong candidate for the State Treasurership. He has lived in Missouri the greater part of his life and has a strong following in the Democratic convention. He served with distinction in the Confederate army and lost an arm in the service. He has held several offices of importance in his county, and for years has been prominently identified with the ex-Confederate Veterans' Association. He is now on the Ex-Confederate Home Board. Personally, Capt. Pitts is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and is classed as a strong campaigner.

SEVEN IN THE FIELD.

Livelier Struggle Than Ever for the Railroad Commissionership.

The race for the Railroad Commissionership is always interesting and exciting, and will be more so than usual at next week's convention. The candidates who expect to go before the convention are John B. Breathitt of Saline, who is now in the board, Judge James Cowgill of Caldwell County, Capt. Edward G. Williams of Pulaski County, J. E. Stokes of Holt County, W. L. Reid of Lewis County, T. L. Harper of Bates County, and James Carr of Greene County.

JOHN B. BREATHITT.

John B. Breathitt, now the senior member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, was born in Russellville, Ky., but came to Missouri and settled in Saline County in 1852. During the war he served in the Confederate army under Gen. Forest, and at its conclusion returned to his Saline County home and read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Saline County from 1876 to 1880, and in 1886 was nominated and elected Railroad Commissioner.

JAMES COWGILL.

Judge James Cowgill's name will be presented by the Democracy of Caldwell and adjoining counties for Railroad Commissioner. He is one of the strongest Democrats in that section of the State and is regarded as a most formidable candidate. Though Caldwell County is strongly Republican, Judge Cowgill had no difficulty in carrying it for the Legislature in the fall of 1890.

Judge Cowgill was born in Henry County, Ind., April 2, 1848, but has resided in Missouri since 1868. His life has been that of a farmer and stock raiser, in which he has been remarkably successful. The town of Cowgill, the Judge's home, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was named in his honor, and it is one of the most flourishing young cities in that part of the State. Judge Cowgill owns a fine farm adjoining the town which he operates and keeps in the highest state of cultivation. He is not only a successful farmer and stock dealer, but he is also a successful business man, as every enterprise he has taken hold of has proven.

E. G. WILLIAMS.

E. G. Williams of Pulaski County entered the race for Railroad Commissioner some six months ago and has been campaigning ever since. He is at present the Clerk of his county, which has already elected delegates strongly indorsing his candidacy. He served in the Confederate army during the war. He will come up to the convention with a large following from his part of the State.

J. E. STOKES.

J. E. Stokes of Holt County is a middle-aged man and has been a prominent factor in Northwest Missouri politics for years. He has spent almost his entire life in Missouri and has a strong following in his part of the State.

W. L. REID.

Mr. Reid, who will be named by the Lewis County delegation, is also widely known in North Missouri politics. He has lived in Missouri for years and has taken part in a number of conventions. He is in the neighborhood of 46 years of age.

JAMES CARR OF GREENE.

Candidate Carr has been in the race before but expects to succeed this time. He has been taking an active part in Southwest Missouri politics for years and argues now that his section of the State ought to get the Railroad Commissionership. He will be strongly backed by the Southwestern delegates.

JUST AS HE WANTS IT.

Secretary of State Lesueur to Be Renominated by Acclamation.

Secretary of State A. A. Lesueur, or Capt. Lesueur, as he is known the State over, is a candidate for re-election without any opposition. His record has been a good one during the past four years, and he is deserving of another term. He was born in this city in November, 1842, and received his education in the St. Louis University. During the war he served in the Confederate service and was a Captain of the Third Missouri Field Artillery of Parsons' Division, C. S. A. He settled in Lafayette County, where he was married. For years Capt. Lesueur was the editor and proprietor of the Lexington *Intelligencer*. He was also President of the State Press Association. He served one term in the General Assembly. In the State Convention of 1888 he was nominated for the office he now holds without opposition.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Clearing Sale.

$1.00 Negligee Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, 50c. Men's and Boys' flannelette shirts, 19c. $1.75 Cheviot and Madras shirts, 90c. Fancy bordered hemstitched handkerchiefs, 4c. Celluloid collars, 8½c; cuffs, 20c per pair. Gold-headed umbrellas, 50c.

GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE BEACH OF FALESA.

MR. TARLETON TELLS OF CASE'S EVIL INFLUENCE OVER THE NATIVES—FALESAN GHOST STORIES.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyrighted.

Mr. Wiltshire, an Englishman, goes to Falesa as the agent of a South Sea trading company to reopen the store in Falesa which had been abandoned by Vigours, the former agent, who ran away because he got into trouble. He had succeeded Johnnie Adams, who died mysteriously and was supposed to have been poisoned by Case, the manager for Capt. Randall (Papa), the rival trader. Case met Mr. Wiltshire on shipboard before they landed, and they drank gin together all morning, then went ashore. At Case's suggestion Wiltshire decided to marry a native, and through Case courted Uma, a beautiful native girl. The marriage took place in the afternoon of Mr. Wiltshire's arrival, and after the ceremony Uma led him to the trader's house. The first chapter closed with the close of day in Falesa. The following morning, when Mr. Wiltshire left the house, he found a semi-circle of natives around it who evidently avoided him. All through the day they kept out of his path, and when he opened the trading store they would come and look in and go away. Even their curiosity to see the handsome goods of the new trader would not tempt them to enter. In the evening Mr. Wiltshire consulted Case, who admitted that the natives seemed to act strangely toward Mr. Wiltshire, but pretended not to understand why. He said he would consult the chiefs and learn what the trouble was. The following morning Mr. Wiltshire and Case attended a meeting of the chiefs and Wiltshire's case was taken up, Case pretending to keep Wiltshire informed of the proceedings, but failing to give him any information as to the cause of the taboo. Case denied that Wiltshire was tabooed; saying simply that the natives would have nothing to do with him. He gave Wiltshire to understand that for his own protection they must have nothing more to do with each other, and, Wiltshire, angry that Case should desert a white man and take the side of the natives, parted from him angrily. He went home and told Uma that she must explain the taboo to him and she said with surprise that Case had told her Wiltshire understood it, but did not care about it because of his love for her. Then she told him that he was tabooed because he had married her, against whom a taboo existed because she was from one of the "out islands" and not considered a native of Falesa. Then Uma cried because she thought Wiltshire would send her away, but he told her he cared more for her than all the riches of the South Seas and his native wife seemed happy again. Looking out from the door of their coral house, Wiltshire saw the missionary boat approaching and started down to the beach to meet the missionary to ask his aid. On the way he met Case, going in the same direction, and Wiltshire, knowing that Case wanted to prejudice the missionary against him, ordered him back. Case refused to go and Wiltshire beat him soundly and sent him away. He then led the missionary to his house, and after tearing up the false certificate of marriage which had been given to Uma he had the missionary marry them according to the rites of the Church, and then he prepared to tell the missionary his story over the dinner table.

So we ran him up a bit of a meal. I was bound to let the old lady have a hand in it, to show off; so I deputized her to brew the tea. I don't think I ever met such tea as she turned out. But that was not the worst, for she got around with the salt box which she considered an extra European touch, and turned my stew into sea water. Altogether, Mr. Tarleton had a devil of a dinner of it; but he had plenty entertainment by the way, for all the while that we were cooking, and afterward, when he was making believe to eat, I kept posting him up on Master Case and the Beach of Falesa, and he putting questions that showed he was following close.

"Well," said he at last, "I am afraid you have a dangerous enemy. This man Case is very clever, and seems really wicked. I must tell you I have had my eye on him for nearly a year, and have rather had the worst of our encounters. About the time when the last representative of your firm ran so suddenly away I had a letter from Namu, the native pastor, begging me to come to Falesa at my earliest convenience, as his flock were all 'adopting Catholic practices.' I had great confidence in Namu; I fear it only shows how easily we are deceived. No one could hear him preach and not be persuaded he was a man of extraordinary parts. All our islanders easily acquire a kind of eloquence, and can roll out and illustrate with a great deal of vigor and fancy second-hand sermons; but Namu's sermons are his own, and I cannot deny that I have found them means of grace. Moreover, he has a keen curiosity in secular things, does not fear work, is clever at carpentering, and has made himself so much respected among the neighboring pastors that we call him, in a jest which is half serious, the Bishop of the East. In short, I was proud of the man; all the more puzzled by his letter, and took an occasion to come this way. The morning before my arrival, Vigours had been sent on board the Lion, and Namu was perfectly at his ease, apparently ashamed of his letter, and quite unwilling to explain it. This, of course, I could not allow, and he ended by confessing that he had been much concerned to find his people using the sign of the cross, but since he had learned the explanation his mind was satisfied. For Vigours had the Evil Eye, a common thing in a country of Europe called Italy, where men were often struck dead by that kind of devil, and it appeared the sign of the cross was a charm against its power.

"'And I explain it, Misi,' said Namu, 'in this way: The country in Europe is a Popey country, and the devil of the Evil Eye may be a Catholic devil, or, at least, used to Catholic ways. So then I reasoned thus: If this sign of the cross were used in a Popey manner it would be sinful, but when it is used only to protect men from a devil, which is a thing harmless in itself, the sign, too, must be harmless. For the sign is neither good nor bad, even as a bottle is neither good nor bad. But if the bottle be full of gin, the gin is bad; and if the sign be made in idolatry bad, so is the idolatry.'" And, very like a native pastor, he had a text apposite about the casting out of devils.

"'And who has been telling you about the [illegible]vil Eye?' I asked.

"'He admitted it was Case. Now I am afraid [illegible] will think me very narrow, Mr. Wilt[illegible]e, but I must tell you I was displeased, [illegible] cannot think a trader at all a good man [illegible]dvise or have an influence upon my pas[illegible]. And besides there had been some fly[illegible]alk in the country of old Adams and his [illegible] poisoned, to which I had paid no great [illegible] but it came back to me at the moment. [illegible]nd is this Case a man of a sanctified [illegible] asked.

[illegible] admitted he was not; for, though he [illegible] drink, he was profligate with women, [illegible] no religion.

[illegible]n,' said I, 'I think the less we have to [illegible]im the better.'

[illegible]is not easy to have the last word wit[illegible]n like Namu. He was ready in a mo[illegible]th an illustration. 'Misi,' said he, 'yo[illegible]old me there were wise men, not pas[illegible]ot even holy, who knew many thing[illegible]l to be taught—about trees, for instan[illegible]d beasts, and to print books, and about t[illegible]ones that are burned to make knives o[illegible] Such men teach you in your college, and [illegible]u learn from them, but take care not to learn to be unholy. Misi, Case is my college.'

"I knew not what to say. Mr. Vigours had evidently been driven out of Falesa by the machinations of Case, and with something not very unlike the collusion of my pastor. I called to mind it was Namu who had reassured me about Adams, and traced the rumor to the ill will of the priest. And I saw I must inform myself more thoroughly from an impartial source. There is an old rascal of a chief here, Falaso, whom I dare say you saw to-day at the council; he has been all his life turbulent and shy, a great fomenter of rebellions, and a thorn in the side of the mission and the island. For all that, he is very shrewd, and, except in politics or about his own misdemeanors, a teller of the truth. I had heard, and besought him to be frank. I do not think I had ever a more painful interview. Perhaps you will understand me, Mr. Wiltshire, if I tell you that I am perfectly serious in these old wives' tales with which you have reproached me, and as anxious to do well for these islands as you can be to please and protect your pretty wife. And you are to remember that I thought Namu a paragon, and was proud of the man as one of the first ripe fruits of the mission. And now I was informed that he had fallen in a sort of dependence upon Case. The beginning of it was not corrupt; it began, doubtless, in fear and respect, produced by trickery and pretense; but I was shocked to find that another element had been lately added, that Namu helped himself in the store, and was believed to be deep in Case's debt. Whatever the trader said, that Namu believed with trembling. He was not alone in this; many in the village lived in a similar subjection; but Namu's case was the most influential, it was through Namu Case had wrought most evil, and with a certain following among the chiefs, and the pastor in his pocket, the man was as good as master of the village. You know something of Vigours and Adams, but perhaps you have never heard of old Underhill, Adams' predecessor. He was a quiet, mild old fellow, I remember, and we were told he had died suddenly; white men die very suddenly in Falesa. The truth, as I now heard it, made my blood run cold. It seems he was struck with a general palsy, all of him dead but one eye, which he continually winked. Word was started that the helpless old man was now a devil, and this vile fellow Case worked upon the natives' fears which he professed to share, and pretended he durst not go into the house alone. At last a grave was dug, and the living body buried at the far end of the village. Namu, my pastor, whom I had had helped to educate, offered up prayer at the hateful scene.

"I felt myself in a very difficult position. Perhaps it was my duty to have denounced Namu and had him deposed. Perhaps I think so now, but at the time it seemed less clear.

On the Beach.

He had a great influence; it might prove greater than mine. The natives are prone to superstition; perhaps by stirring them up I might but ingrain and spread these dangerous fancies. And Namu besides, apart from this novel and accursed influence, was a good pastor, an able man, and spiritually minded. Where should I look for a better? How was I to find as good? At that moment, with Namu's failure fresh in my view, the work of my life appeared a mockery; hope was dead in me. I would rather repair such tools as I had than go abroad in quest of others that must certainly prove worse; and a scandal is, at the best, a thing to be avoided when humanly possible. Right or wrong, then, I determined on a quiet course. All that night I denounced and reasoned with the erring pastor, twitted him with his ignorance and want of faith, twitted him with his wretched attitude, making clean the outside of the cup and platter, callously helping at a murder, childishly flying in excitement about a few childish, unnecessary and inconvenient gestures; and long before day I had him on his knees and bathed in the tears of what seemed a genuine repentance. On Sunday I took the pulpit in the morning and preached from First Kings, nineteenth, on the fire, the earthquake and the voice, distinguishing the true spiritual power, and referring with such plainness as I dared to recent events in Falesa. The effect produced was great, and it was much increased when Namu rose, in his turn, and confessed that he had been wanting in faith and conduct, and was convinced of sin. So far, then, all was well; but there was one unfortunate circumstance. It was nearing the time of our "May" in the island, when the native contributions to the mission are received; it fell in my duty to make a notification on the subject, and this gave my enemy his chance, by which he was not slow to profit.

"News of the whole proceedings must have been carried to Case as soon as church was over, and the same afternoon he made an occasion to meet me in the midst of the village. He came up with so much intentness and animosity that I felt it would be damaging to avoid him.

"'So,' says he, in native, 'here is the holy man. He has been preaching against me, but that was not in his heart. He has been preaching upon the love of God; but that was not in his heart, it was between his teeth. Will you know what was in his heart?' cries he. 'I will show it to you?' And, making a snatch at my hand, he made believe to pluck out a dollar, and held it in the air.

"There went that rumor through the crowd with which Polynesians receive a prodigy. As for myself, I stood amazed. The thing was a common conjuring trick, which I have seen performed at home a score of times; but how was I to convince the villagers of that? I wished I had learned legerdemain instead of Hebrew, that I might have paid the fellow out with his own coin. But there I was; I could not stand there silent, and the best I could find to say was weak.

"'I will trouble you not to lay hands on me again,' said I.

"'I have no such thought,' said he, 'nor will I deprive you of your dollar. Here it is,' he said, and flung it at my feet. I am told it lay where it fell three days.

"'I must say it was well played,' said I."

"Oh! he is clever," said Mr. Tarleton, "and you can now see for yourself how dangerous. He was a party to the horrid death of the paralytic; he is accused of poisoning Adams; he drove Vigours out of the place by lies that might have led to murder, and there is [illegible] question but he has now made up his m[illegible] rid himself of you. How he means t[illegible] we have no guess, only be sure, it's [illegible]thing new. There is no end to his readiness and invention."

"He gives himself a sight of trouble," says I. "And after all, what for?"

"'Why, how many tons of copra may they make in this district?" asked the missionary.

"I dare say as much as sixty tons," says I.

"And what is the profit to the local trader?" he asked.

"You may call it £3," said I.

"Then you can reckon for yourself how much he does it for," said Mr. Tarleton. "But the more important thing is to defeat him. It is clear he spread some report against Uma, in order to isolate and have his wicked will of her. Failing of that, and seeing a new rival come upon the scene, he used her in a different way. Now, the first point to find out is about Namu. Uma, when people began to leave you and your mother alone, what did Namu do?"

"Stop away all-a-same," says Uma.

"I fear the dog has returned to his vomit," said Mr. Tarleton. "And now, what am I to do for you? I will speak to Namu. I will warn him he is observed. It will be strange if he allow anything to go on amiss when he is put upon his guard. At the same time, this precaution may fail, and then you must turn elsewhere. You have two people at hand to whom you might apply. There is, first of all, the priest, who might protect you by the Catholic interest; they are a wretchedly small body, but they count two chiefs. And then there is old Falaso. Ah! if it had been some years ago, you would have needed no one else; but his influence is much reduced; it has gone into Maea's hands, and Maea, I fear, is one of Case's jackals. In fine, if the worst comes to the worst, you must send up or come yourself to Fale-alii; and, though I am not due at this end of the island for a month, I will just see what can be done."

So Mr. Tarleton said farewell; and half an hour later the crew were singing and the paddles flashing in the missionary boat.

DEVIL-WORK.

Near a month went by without much doing. The same night of our marriage Galoshes called round and made himself mighty civil and got into a habit of dropping in about dark and smoking his pipe with the family. He could talk to Uma, of course, and started to teach me native and French at the same time. He was a kind old buffer, though the dirtiest you would wish to see, and he muddled me up with foreign languages worse than the Tower of Babel.

That was one employment we had, and it made me feel less lonesome; but there was no profit in the thing, for though the priest came and sat and yarned, none of his folks could be enticed into my store; and, if it hadn't been for the other occupation I struck out, there would not have been a pound of copra in the house. This was the idea: Fa'avao (Uma's mother) had a score of bearing trees. Of course we could get no labor, being all as good as tabooed, and the two women and I turned in and made copra with our own hands. It was corpa to make your mouth water when it was done—I never understood how much the natives cheated me until I had made that 400 pounds with my own hands—and it weighed so light I felt inclined to take and water it myself.

When we were at the job a good many Kanakas used to put in the best of the day looking on, and once that nigger turned up. He stood back with the natives and laughed and did the big don and the funny dog, till I began to get riled.

"Here, you nigger!" says I.

"I don't address myself to you, Sah," says the nigger, "I only speak to gen'le'um."

"I know," says I, "but it happens I was addressing myself to you, Mr. Black Jack. And all I want to know is just this: Did you see Case's figure-head about a week ago?"

"No, sah," says he.

"That's all right, then," says I, "for I'll show you the own brother to it, only black, in the inside of about two minutes."

And I began to walk toward him, quite slow, and my hands down; only there was trouble in my eye, if anybody took the pains to look.

"You're a low, obstropulous fellow, sah," says he.

"You bet!" says I.

By that time he thought I was about as near as convenient, and lit out so it would have done your heart good to see him travel. And that was all I saw of that precious gang until what I am about to tell you.

It was one of my chief employments these days to go pot-hunting in the woods, which I found (as Case had told me) very rich in game. I have spoken of the cape which shut up the village and my station from the east. A path went about the end of it and led into the next bay. A strong wind blew here daily, and as the line of the barrier reef stopped at the end of the cape, a heavy surf ran on the shores of the bay. A little cliffy hill cut the valley in two parts and stood close on the beach; and at high water the sea broke right on the face of it so that all passage was stopped. Woody mountains hemmed the place all round; the barrier to the east was particularly steep and leafy, the lower parts of it, along the sea, falling in sheer black cliffs streaked with cinnabar; the upper part lumpy with the tops of the great trees. Some of the trees were bright green, and some red, and the sand of the beach as black as your shoes. Many birds hovered around the bay, some of them snow-white; and the flying fox (or vampire) flew there in broad daylight, gnashing its teeth.

For a long while I came as far as this shooting, and went no further. There was no sign of any path beyond, and the cocoa-palms in the front of the foot of the valley were the last this way. For the whole "eye" of the island, as the natives call the windward end, lay deserted. From Falesa round about Papa-malulu, there was neither house nor man nor planted fruit tree; and, the reef being mostly absent and the shores bluff, the sea beat direct among crags, and there was scarce a landing place.

I should tell you that after I began to go in the woods, although no one appeared to come near my store, I found people willing enough to pass the time of day with me where nobody could see them; and, as I had begun to pick up native, and most of them had a word or two of English, I began to hold little odds and ends of conversation, not to much purpose to be sure, but they took off the worst of the feeling, for it's a miserable thing to be made a leper of.

It chanced one day, toward the end of the month, that I was sitting in this bay in the edge of the bush, looking east, with a Kanaka. I had given him a fill of tobacco and we were making out to talk as best we could; indeed, he had more English than most.

I asked him if there was no road going eastward.

"One time one road," said he. "Now he dead."

"Nobody he go there?" I asked.

"No good," said he. "Too much devil he stop there."

"Oho!" says I, "got-um plenty devil, that bush?"

"Man devil, woman devil; too much devil," said my friend. "Stop there all-e-time. Man he go there, no come back."

I thought if this fellow was so well posted on devils and spoke of them so free, which is not common, I had better fish for a little information about myself and Uma.

"You think me one devil?" I asked.

"No think devil," said he, soothingly. "Think all-e-same fool."

"Uma, she devil?" I asked again.

"No, no; no devil. Devil stop bush," said the young man.

I was looking in front of me across the bay, and I saw the hanging front of the woods pushed sudden[illegible] open and Case, with a gun in [illegible] forth into the sunshine on th[illegible] beach. He was got up in light pyjamas, near white, his gun sparkled, he looked mighty conspicuous, and the land crabs scuttled from all round him to their holes.

"Hullo! my friend," says I, "you no talk all-e-same true. Ese he go, he come back."

"Ese no all-e-same; Ese Tiapolo," says my friend; and, with a "Good-by," slunk off among the trees.

I watched Case all round the beach, where the tide was low; and let him pass me on the homeward way to Falesa. He was in deep thought, and the birds seemed to know it, trotting quite near him on the sand, or wheeling and calling in his ears. When he passed me I could see by the working of his lips that he was talking to himself, and what pleased me mightily, he had still my trade mark on his brow. I tell you the plain truth; I had a mind to give him a gunful in his ugly mug, but I thought better of it.

All this time, and all the time I was following home, I kept repeating that native word, which I remembered by "Polly, put the kettle on, and make us all some tea," tea-a-pollo.

"Uma," says I, when I got back, "what does 'Tiapolo' mean?"

"Devil," says she.

"I thought *aitu* was the word for that," I said.

"*Aitu* 'nother kind of devil,' said she; "stop bush, eat Kanaka. Tiapolo big chief devil, stop home; all-e-same Christian devil."

"Well, then," said I, "I'm no further forward. How can Case be Tiapolo?"

"No all-e-same," said she. "Ese belong Tiapolo; Tiapolo too much like; Ese all-e-same his son. Suppose Ese he wish something, Tiapolo he make him."

"That's mighty convenient, for Ese," says I. And what kind of things does he make for him?"

Well, out came a rigmarole of all sorts of stories, many of which (like the dollar he took from Mr. Tarleton's head) were plain enough to me, but others I could make nothing of, and the thing that most surprised the Kanakas was what surprised me least, namely, that he would go in the desert among all the aitus. Some of the boldest, however, had accompanied him, and had heard him speak with the dead and give them orders, and, safe in his protection, had returned unscathed. Some said he had a church there, where he worshiped Tiapolo, and Tiapolo appeared to him; others swore that there was no sorcery at all, that he performed his miracles by the power of prayer, and the church was no church, but a prison, in which he had confined a dangerous aitu. Namu had been in the bush with him once and returned glorifying God for these wonders. Altogether, I began to have a glimmer of the man's position and the means by which he had acquired it, and though I saw he was a tough nut to crack, I was noways cast down.

"Very well," said I, "I'll have a look at Master Case's place of worship myself, and we'll see about the glorifying."

At this Uma fell in a terrible taking; if I went in the high bush I should never return; none could go there but by the protection of Tiapolo.

"I'll chance it on God's" said I. "I'm a good sort of a fellow, Uma, as fellows go, and I guess God'll con me through."

She was silent for a while. "I think," said she, mighty solemn—and then, presently—"Victoreea, he big chief."

"You bet!" said I.

"He like you too much!" she asked again.

I told her with a grin, I believed the old lady was rather partial to me.

"All right," said she. "Victoreea he big chief, like you too much. No can help you here in Falesa; no can do—too far off. Maea he be small chief—stop here. Suppose he like you—make you all right. All-e-same God and Tiapolo. God he big chief—got too much work. Tiapolo he small chief—he like too much make-see, work very hard."

"I'll have to hand you over to Mr. Tarleton," said I. "Your theology's out of its bearings, Uma."

However, we stuck to this business all the evening, and, with the stories she told me of the desert and its dangers, she came near frightening herself into a fit. I don't remember half a quarter of them, of course, for I paid little heed; but two come back to me kind of clear.

Abou six miles up the coast there is a sheltered cove they call Fanga-anaana—"the haven full of caves." I've seen it from the sea myself, as near as I could get my boys to venture in; and it's a little strip of yellow sand, black cliffs overhang it, full of the black mouths of caves; great trees overhang the cliffs, and dangle-down lianas; and in one place, about the middle, a big brook pours over in a cascade. Well, there was a boat going by here, with six young men of Falesa, "all very pretty," Uma said, which was the loss of them. It blew strong, there was a heavy head sea, and by the time they opened Fanga-anaana and saw the white cascade and the shady beach they were all tired and thirsty, and their water had run out. One proposed to land and get a drink, and, being reckless fellows, they were all of the same mind except the youngest. Lotu was his name; he was a very good young gentleman, and very wise, and he held out that they were crazy, telling them the place was given over to spirits and devils and the dead, and there were no living folk nearer than six miles the one way and maybe twelve the other. But they laughed at his words, and, being five to one, pulled in, beached the boat and landed. It was a wonderful pleasant place, Lotu said, and the water excellent. They walked round the beach, but could see nowhere any way to mount the cliffs, which made them easier in their mind; and at last they sat down to make a meal on the food they had brought with them. They were scarce set, when there came out of the mouth of one of the black caves six of the most beautiful ladies ever seen; they had flowers in their hair, and the most beautiful breasts, and necklaces of scarlet seeds, and began to jest with these young gentlemen, and the young gentlemen to jest back with them, all but Lotu. As for Lotu, he saw there could be no living woman in such a place, and ran and flung himself in the bottom of the boat and covered his face and prayed. All the time the business lasted Lotu made one clean break of prayer, and that was all he knew of it until his friends came back and made him sit up, and they put to sea again out of the bay, which was now quite deserted, and no word of the six ladies. But, what frightened Lotu most, not one of the five remembered anything of what had passed, but they were all like drunken men, and sang and laughed in the boat and skylarked. The wind freshened and came squally and the sea rose extraordinary high; it was such weather as any man in the islands would have turned his back to and fled home to Falesa; but these five were like crazy folk, and cracked on all sail and drove their boat into the seas. Lotu went to the bailing; none of the others thought to help him, but sang and skylarked and carried on, and spoke singular things beyond a man's comprehension, and laughed out loud when they said them. So the rest of the day Lotu bailed for his life in the bottom of the boat, and was all drenched with sweat and cold sea water, and none heeded him. Against all expectation they came safe in a dreadful tempest to Papa-malulu, where the palms were singing out and the cocoanuts flying like cannon balls about the village green; and the same night the five young gentlemen sickened, and spoke never a reasonable word until they died.

"And do you mean to tell me you can swallow a yarn like that?" I asked.

She told me the thing was well known, and with handsome young men alone it was even common; but this was the only case where five had been slain the same day and in a company by the love of the woman devils; and it had made a great stir in the island, and she would be crazy if she doubted.

"Well, any way," says I, "you needn't be frightened about me. I've no use for the women-devils. You're all the woman I want, and all the devil too, old lady."

To this she answered there were other sorts, and she had seen one with her own eyes. She had gone one day alone to the next bay, and perhaps got too near the margin of the bad place. The boughs of the high bush overshadowed her from the kant of the hill, but she herself was outside on a flat place, very stony and growing full of young mummy apples, four and five feet high. It was a dark day in the rainy season, and now there came squalls that tore off the leaves and sent them flying, and now it was all still as in a house. It was one of these still times that a whole gang of birds and flying foxes came pegging out of the bush like creatures frightened. Presently after she heard a rustle nearer at hand and saw coming out of the margin of the trees among the mummy apples the appearance of a lean gray old boar. It seemed to think as it came, like a person; and all of a sudden, as she looked at it coming, she was aware it was no boar, but a thing that was a man with a man's thoughts. At that she ran and the pig after her, and as the pig ran it hollaed aloud, so that the place rang with it.

"I wish I had been there with my gun," said I. "I guess that pig would have hollaed so as to surprise himself."

But she told me a gun was of no use with the like of these, which were the spirits of the dead.

[To be continued.]

A LEGEND OF NIAGARA.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

'Twas night. In silvery garb and borrowed gem
Were masked the Indian wigwams, gaunt and brown.
On dewy plain and swirling, rock-bound stream,
From twinkling sky, the summer moon looked down,
And peered into the forest's mossy deep.
Through where the leafy billows, parting, swayed,
Moved fitful by the night wind's silent touch
As through the scented air it idly strayed.
And all within the ancient wood was hushed,
Awed in the presence of night's majesty;
Save far Niagara that with swelling voice
Chanted its hymn of immortality.
The sachems of the tribe, as was their wont
Each year, had sat in council to decide
By lot, what maid unto the River god
Was meetest to be given as a bride.
And chosen was the daughter of their Chief
Over the falls to ride her white canoe
To where the Spirit dwelt, there with her charms
And loving words his anger to subdue.
Slowly a band of braves and soothsayers
With solemn step from out the village wound,
Bright decked in warlike hides and plumes were they
And striped with paint, their faces scarred and browned.
Before them strode the nation's bravest chief;
His swelling arms are folded on his breast
Tawny and broad, where bending low in thought
His head, high-crowned with feathers, sank to rest.
Beside him walked his child, the destined bride,
With step determined and with head upraised;
Deep-sparkling as ripples of the summer sea,
Her eyes to heaven turned their 'raptured gaze,
And o'er her olive shoulder and her breast,
With beads encircled, o'er her robe of white
Her hair, with leaves and woodland flowers twined,
Swayed like a forest shadow of the night.
Her placid brow, her eye by tear undimmed,
And lip, firm pressed, bespoke the spirit proud
That undismayed recked not its coming doom,
But stood before the frown of death unbowed.
The father thus beheld her, and his heart,
Long used to throb to naught but victory's yell,
Assaulted, was sore pressed by bitter thoughts
And agonies he knew not how to quell.
For he had watched her from each budding year
Cull fittest blooms to grace the maidenhood
Of her who was a chieftain's child, and loved
Her for it as a warrior only could.
With oft-repeated effort did he strive
To still his sorrowing heart, but all in vain.
Until, too much o'ercome this strife to bear,
Unwilling, to the girl he spake his pain:
"Fair Laughter of the Running Stream,
Thy father oft hath laid to rest
Upon the frozen prairie's breast,
And heard the famished wolf's harsh scream
'Midst whirling snow and chilling rain,
And ne'er shrunk back nor once complained.

"Oft hath he led his little band
Into the battle's bloody rout,
And wrenched the broken shaft from out
His bleeding breast with steady hand,
Then leaped up to the fight again
And ne'er showed fear, nor faltering pain.

"Oft hath he languished fever-stressed,
His cheek hath felt the dampening breath,
His throat the griping clutch of death.
Into his vitals deep have pressed
Gaunt Famine's poisoned fangs, yet none
Can say he blanched or breathed a moan.

"The tribes have named him 'Autumn Storm,'
And tremble at that whispered sound.
His dreaded war cry gathers 'round
The forest's savage battle swarm,
And whirls it o'er the unfriendly land
More wasting than the fever's hand.

"Yet when I see thee, by my side
Walk forth thy willing death to face,
Undaunted as the unconquered race,
My warrior spirit fails; my pride
Is naught. And like yon oak struck down
I bow to earth my fallen crown.

"For I had dreamed a chieftain race
Calling thee mother, brave as thou,
Would draw their grandsire's twanging bow
And wield his war club, in his place
Foremost the tribe's defending arm
The haughty foe's most dreaded harm."

Thus spake he, and by speaking half relieved,
Half angered with himself, upon his breast,
Bowed down as one before the pelting storm,
The warrior drooped his head to heaving rest.
In pity wondering at this strange lament,
The girl sore pained her father's grief to see,
As best she knew, sought how to comfort him,
With loving words, born of her sympathy:

"Father, I would that ne'er had grown
Such love for me, within thy heart,
As thus could tear it part from part
And from thy lips wring out the moan.
Ah! Thus the heart most strong and wild
Begets strong passion as its child.

"Did I but linger one short moon,
Unmindful of the Spirit's beck,
His vengeance-seeking arm would wreck
Thy tribe, forgotten all too soon.
Thou would'st not thus? Then rise again,
Thy strife hath wounded thee, not slain.

"I'll blind the foeman's watching eye
With mists; thy stealthy steps I'll hush
With noisy waters' roar and rush
When thou the night surprise dost try.
With hollowed hands I'll lift the waves
And drown the fleets of hostile braves."

As evening dew upon the sun-parched earth,
The girl's fresh words of comfort softly fell
Upon her father's fevered heart and stilled
Its throb impassioned and its bursting swell.
No word spake he, but quickly turning, becked
Unto the following warriors, and again
Pursued his hastened way, his lifted brow
Released from binding lines of former pain.
Noiseless and swift the scattered band of braves,
Like zephyr-driven leaves of autumn, sped
Past gnarled oaks and rugged, vineclad trunks,
Past grassy knoll and mossy fountain-head;
On through the perfumed stillness of the night
They moved with hasty step until they stood
Upon the glistening shore, with waiting eye
And silent tongue, beside the boiling flood;
Where strong Niagara rushing to its leap,
With frothy roar, its rocky boundaries smites,
E'en as it did, when first Creating Voice
Spoke to the chaos of primeval night.
Then as the warriors closer round them drew
The chief upraised his child with tender hand,
And laid her in her white-wreathed birch canoe
That swung half on the wave, half on the land.
Ah! bitter was the struggle in his breast
As gazed he for a moment in her eyes;
His father's love once hushed by duty's bid
Again rose strong against the sacrifice.
But anguish tortured not his face, unmoved
As chiseled brass. He bowed his head aside
And hearing scarce his child's loud-cried farewell,
The quivering bark launched on the seething tide.
With breaking heart he watched his only love,
Her arms outstretched, fast hurrying from his eyes.
And as he grieved, within his tortured breast
He felt a new and sudden purpose rise.
Quick as a wounded deer he forward sprung
And cried: "Thy father follows thee, brave girl!"
And waited not for parting word, but leaped
Far out into the waters' maddened whirl.
Spellbound, the Braves stirred not upon the shore
Nor spoke, but breathless watched with straining eyes
The frenzied struggles of their Chief. Afar
Among the toppling waves they saw him rise,
And sink and rise again. They saw the maid
Bend o'er with eager hand to succor him.
Then saw they naught but mist—father and child
Fore'er were gone, lost in the distant dim.
Loud o'er the waters' tumult, swelled their wail
Of lamentation, and the distant shore
Took up the cry, and the caverned deep sent back
An anguished echo on its hollow roar.

*

Still ofttimes in the moonlit summer calm
A spirit choir fills the night with song,
And misty Niagara lends its mighty voice
To chant this tale of Love—in Death most strong.

LOUIS ANTHONY FALLEY.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

FOR ALL

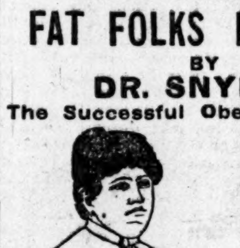
BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS,

Such as Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and Female Ailments.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

New York Depot, 365 Canal St.



A good appetite can be bought, like anything else. And good digestion after it, too. Both of them come with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That starts the torpid liver into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and repairs the system, returns health and vigor, and builds up flesh and strength. For all diseases that come from a disordered liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so sure and certain that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

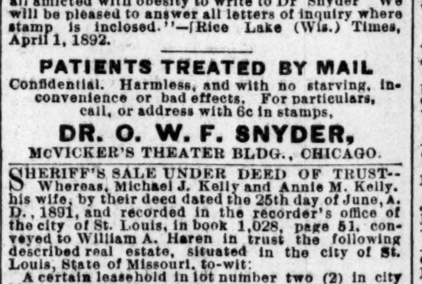
On these terms, it's the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold, no matter how many hundred doses are offered for a dollar (or less)—for with this, you pay only for the *good* you get. Can you ask for better proof of its superiority over all other blood-purifiers?

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

BY

DR. SNYDER,

The Successful Obesity Specialist



Mrs. Etta Mullican, before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

Testimonial of Editor Chas. F. Bone, Rice Lake, Wis.

"As is well known to a large number of our friends we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following record of our weight and measurements before and after sixty days' treatment will show:

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight	345 pounds	279 pounds	66 pounds
Chest	55½ inches	44 inches	11½ inches
Waist	60¼ inches	45 inches	15¼ inches
Hips	66 inches	46 inches	20 inches

"All the time we have attended to our regular business duties, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL

Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience or bad effects. For particulars, call, or address with 6c in stamps,

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,

McVICKER'S THEATER BLDG., CHICAGO.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST—Whereas, Michael J. Kelly and Annie M. Kelly, his wife, by their deed dated the 25th day of June, A. D., 1891, and recorded in the recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in book 1,026, page 51, conveyed to William A. Haren in trust the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit:

A certain leasehold in lot number two (2) in city block number 835, and the improvements thereon, in said city of St. Louis, having a front of twenty-five feet four and one-half (25 4½) inches, on the south line of Washington avenue, by a depth southwardly between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty (150) feet to St. Charles street. Being the same leasehold acquired from Charles E. Bleil by instrument dated June 20th, 1889, and duly recorded in book 983, page 288, in the St. Louis city recorder's office. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of three certain promissory notes in said deed described. And whereas said notes remain due and unpaid, and the said William A. Haren, said trustee, declines and refuses to act as such trustee without having completed the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed of trust. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, on

TUESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, proceed to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property to satisfy said notes and the costs of executing said trust.

PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff and Trustee.

St. Louis, July 9, 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Under Deed of Trust—Whereas Sylvester Le Beau by his deed dated the 29th day of February, A. D., 1892, and recorded in the recorder's office of the City of St. Louis, in book 1065, page 533, conveyed to Wm. F. Nelson in trust the following described real estate situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: A lot of ground in city block number 1687 of the city of St. Louis, commencing at the intersection of the west line of Laflin street with the south line of North Market street; thence running southwardly with the west line of Laflin street a distance of 75 feet to a point; thence westwardly to the south line of lot No. 13 of block No. 15 of D. D. Page's second western addition to said city, 53 feet to a point; thence northwardly and parallel to the western line of Laflin street 75 feet to the south line of North Market street; thence eastwardly with the south line of North Market street 53 feet of lots numbered 13, 14 and 15 of block numbered 15 of Daniel D. Page's second western addition to said city of St. Louis. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and, whereas, the said William F. Nelson, said trustee, has removed out of this State without having completed the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed of trust, and the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis having made an order on the 24th day of June, 1892, appointing the Sheriff of the City of St. Louis trustee to execute said deed of trust in his place and stead as original trustee. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the provisions of said deed, and in pursuance of the provisions of said order of the undersigned will on

THURSDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JULY, 1892,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, proceed to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the property described, to satisfy said note, and the costs of executing said trust.

PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff and Trustee.

St. Louis, June 27, 1892.

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesboro Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Toledo Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sundays. †Daily. ‡Except Saturday. ‖Except Monday. ¶Monday.

Burlington Route

BURLINGTON ROUTE

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Denver, with Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Through trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Pullman Sleepers and elegant Dining Cars.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	†8:35 am	†5:55 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg, Peoria, St. Paul and Minneapolis Express	*8:20 pm	*6:50 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.	Depart.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Omaha and Deadwood Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City and California Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Spl.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago "Palace Express"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Night Local Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton Express, Saturday only	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.	Depart.	Arrive.
New Orleans "Fast Mail" and Paducah, Cairo and Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sparta, Chester, Grand Tower and Cape Girardeau Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sparta, Chester and Cairo Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paducah and Metropolis Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis and Cairo Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Texas and Florida Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE." Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Ry. No change of cars.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwestern Limited Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton, Sunday only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mattoon, Jerseyville and Springfield Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton Express, Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwestern Express Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ticket offices corner Broadway and Chestnut street and Union Depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Fast Line, daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Diamond Special, d'y	[illegible]	[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago and Peoria Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville Night Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
Southern Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vincennes Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo, Cape Girardeau, Jackson & Mobile Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Cape Girardeau Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Col. Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado and Wichita Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Missouri Pacific Locals. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line, via Big 4.)	Depart.	Arrive.
Clifton, Jerseyville and Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elsah, Piasa Bluffs and Grafton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piasa Bluffs Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.	Depart.	Arrive.
Columbus Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Special to Hot Springs, Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio and City of Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso & California Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.	Depart.	Arrive.
Creve Coeur Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Grand Av—Union Acc.	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Valley Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas & Col. Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. & Cal. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Park, Friday only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Park, Sunday only	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.	Depart.	Arrive.
Creve Coeur Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creve Coeur Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creve Coeur Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creve Coeur Acc. Sunday only	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Grand Av—Union Acc.	[illegible]	[illegible]

VANDALIA LINE	Depart.	Arrive.
Trains No. 20 and No. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Diamond Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Local Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decatur Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Vestibule Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.	Depart.	Arrive.
Kansas City Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Ottumwa, Des Moines, St. Paul Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson (Tuesday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson (Wed. and Fri. only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

BILL NYE'S WORD OF HOPE TO LAWYERS AND AUTHORS.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

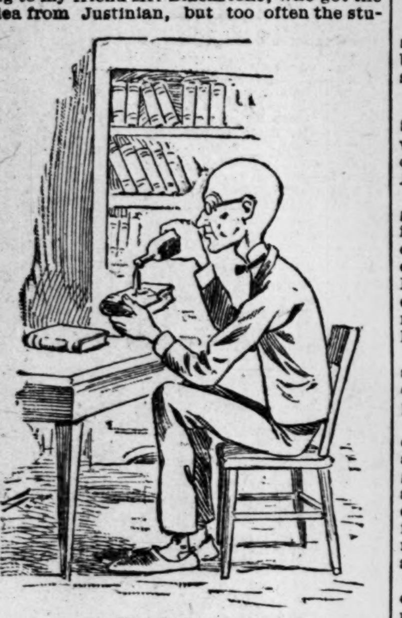
Being on the eve, as I may say, of publishing a book, I hail with ill concealed joy the announcement that a company has been recently formed with a capital of $100,000, and located at Newark, N. J., for the manufacture of "membranoid" for bookbindings.

This is a new style of ornamental leather made from tripe. I get all my information regarding the matter from the *Butchers' Advocate*, the acknowledged journalistic authority on meaty matters.

The inventor claims that membranoid will prove more serviceable, and at the same time please the bookworm better, than any other style of bookbinding. It is also susceptible of more artistic and gastric possibilities than any other substance.

The time is coming when the author, instead of trying to subsist on a paltry royalty, will be permitted to carry a vinegar flask in his hip pocket and board at the bindery. The unsuccessful lawyer and graduate of Harvard will not get as thin as I did while practicing law and banting, conveyancing and starvation, for he can put a little Halford sauce on his library and feel pretty well afterward. How much happier I would have been while practicing law surreptitiously if I could have put some mustard on a New York decision or given myself up to a Simmon's Digest.

Law is a rule of action prescribing what is right and prohibiting what is wrong, according to my friend Mr. Blackstone, who got the idea from Justinian, but too often the student and the solicitor find it poor grazing and the common law, especially short commons. (This is a joke which I used with good effect at the Inns of Court in London, where I put up while in England.)



The Bookworm.

But now with our books bound in membranoid, the bookworm and the bott become synonymous, and the day is not far distant when a hymn book or two during Lent may prolong one's life.

The "Read and Return" volumes on the train will then have to be chained to the seat, and eminent but unprosperous authors can subsist for a time on the autograph albums sent to them, using the return stamps for Chili sauce.

In addition to the use of tripe as a bookbinding, it will be used and utilized in the manufacture of slippers for the pastor, and the time is coming when the Christmas tree will yield to the hungry and weary one, not a promise to the eye to be broken to the heart, but no doubt as many slippers as at present, yet each one capable of making a man a meal.

In the onward march of membranoid, I am told also that the company will not confine itself entirely to tripe, but will roam about scientifically among the other organs and, in the matter of literature will seek, especially in the binding of medical works, to use the membrane of the organ on which the work treats, as, for instance, a meningeal binding for works on the brain and spine, a pleural binding for a treatise on the diseases of the chest and lungs, and so on as to diseases of the bones, peritonitis, etc.

This leads us on to speak of other literary efforts, among them a sort of delayed boom or the fragment of a nominating speech which was not accepted by the candidate, and having been returned to the author, the editor of a Winston paper, as being unavailable, was used by him in his paper and adapted to the use of a gentleman who had doubtless paid up his subscription or sent in a bit of bridal cake—i. e., a bridal bit as it were.

Meeting a Wagon Road.

Below I give the paragraph as it is printed, for it is a gem of forensic beauty which would have jarred the rock ribbed natural dam at St. Anthony's Falls or shaken the wet cotton domestic roof of the Chicago 4-m (pronounced "forum").

I shall utilize it in a school speaker which I am about to issue, to be used in advanced classes of rhetoric.

"He stands to-day most grandly panoplied and most magnificently equipped and most luxuriantly robed with all those splendid attainments, which most admirably fit him for that high arena of brilliant usefulness, where his grand powers shine forth with all the undimmed splendor and matchless brilliancy of the knightliest grace and dignity, and which emit at all times those rare waves of luster that lend and impart additional glory to the rich and glittering tiara of American manhood and American statesmanship. In the fortitude of his purpose, and the strength of his character, and the tenderness of his sympathies, and the womanly gentleness of his heart he reminds me of some grand and lofty towering oak, beautifully and symmetrically developed, and richly and luxuriantly foliaged with the graceful garniture of a vernal woven garland of opulent splendor, capable of defying and withstanding the raging blasts of the wildest storms, and yet offering, within the tender and gentle recesses and its leafy bowers, a nestling place for mother birds to safely nurse their tender brood."

If Mr. Harrison sent that back he richly deserves the charge of being the great American ice machine. Cold as my own heart is at times, I cannot read the above without a quickened pulse, and over and over again as I read it I promise myself that I will never again do so without providing myself with a handkerchief.

If Mr. Cleveland returned this inflamed encomium it is no wonder that Republican papers charge him with trying to drive over little children with a mowing machine. Mr. Cleveland is a keen critic of beautiful word picturing, and if he sent this graham gem back to North Carolina it must have been owing to his vulgar haste and his anxiety to get away with Joseph Jefferson and catch tom-cods in Buzzard's Bay.

In my mind now I see Mr. Cleveland with a tiara made specially for him and quietly learning to play on it in Mr. Jefferson's studio, while Mr. Van Winkle is painting a life size picture of Buzzard's Bay. Then, again, I see him at the close of a busy day taking off his panoply and hanging it on a chair as he retires to rest, or mayhap in the morning equipping himself for that high arena of brilliant usefulness where his go and powers shine forth with all the undimmed splendor and matchless brilliancy of the knightliest grace and dignity which emit at all times those rare waves of luster that lend and impart additional glory to the rich and glittering tiara of American manhood and statesmanship.

If I had a tiara that I could wear on the cars—size 7⅛—one that would prevent neuralgia and tick $roo in the teeth and head, and then a panoply to wear on cold nights when I am restless and kick the asphalt Pullman blankets off, I would like it as well as another.

My bust measure is forty.

An all wool panoply with a belt to it would suit me first-rate, or the whole thing could be made in one garment, with a tiara of the same.

I find the following paragraph in one of my Swedish exchanges, and hardly know whether the reference is friendly or not. I quote from the *Nordstjernan* of New York. The *Nordstjernan* goes on to say as follows:

"Bill nye, var bekante humorist, slog gaken los i Torsdags morgon vid stortbaden i Saratoga, da hans fot slant pa marmorgofvet och han foll rakt pa en porslinsspottback och erholl ratt svara sar pa ryggn och i sidan. Han blef ford till sitt rum i Congress Hall, der en doktor sydde ihop saret. Han, maste nu halla sig i sang en vecka och mojligen langre."

I am not so fluent in the Swedish language as I should be after having had a Swedish cook for years, but if I understand the above paragraph it errs in some of its statements.

I was never in Saratoga in my life, either on Torsdags morgon or elsewhere, and the allusion to "rum i Congress Hall" is purely gratuitous, and most everyone knows how I abhor rum when I see what it has done for everyone but Dr. Keeley, and how I turn from it, especially when I remember how many other things there are that taste better and come at the same price.

Moreover, when a paper says that "i sang en vecka och mojligen" or elsewhere it makes a mistake.

I am led to believe, however, that the authority for the item is a paragraph recently printed in some of the American papers in which a man had assumed my name and gone to Saratoga for jagging purposes only fell over a pet cinnamon bear at Congress Hall and cut his brow open on the sharp edge of a porcelain cuspador or "spott back." He lay unconscious until some one detected a gas leak and following up the odor discovered the gash in his head. It was then learned he had registered under my name, and the gladsome news flashed over the wires that I had fallen on a "spott back."

He is the same dappel gauger of mine who three years ago stole a carload of watermelons in Ohio, using nothing but an iron bar and a pseudonymn.

But even other people are talked about. Here is what the *Nordstjernan* says of the Democratic Convention:

"Jag har lyckats fa rum pa Grand Pacific Hotell, der Cleveland democraterna hafa sitt bufvudqvarter redan ordnadt under ledning af Col. John Tracy, hvadan jag saledes blirr tillfalle att fa se dem i full verksamhet.

"Det forsta jag foretagit mig, var att se huru langt arbetena pa exposition-splatsen fortskridit."

Here it will be noted that rum and its jag, as well as the demokraterna, are closely associated, and yet those who know the Democracy best know that its prohibition plank is the proudest moment of its life.

On Sunday next I propose giving a brief talk, with illustrations of same, regarding the great national question of the "Use and Abuse of Wagon Roads," treating it not as a ocal question, but as a national and international question, and showing by personal reminiscences how I found the wagon roads of our own country when I was thrown in contact with them a great deal, treating same under the title of "Wagon Roads with Whom I Have Met Up With," and in connection with the great World's Columbian Exposition of roads and road beds, to be shown in the furniture exhibit, Class D, No. 309¼.

Newsdealers will do well to put in their orders, perhaps this week, as this matter concerns one and all more than the careless and thoughtless have ever considered, affecting, as it does, the valves of the American pocket-book in a thousand ways. Yours truly,

Bill Nye

P. S.—The subject will be ably handled.

B. N.

Sad Occurrence.

From Judge.

"Fanny!" It was a Fifth-avenue slim who spoke. He looked as if he might have been a living skeleton who had lost a job in a Bowery museum by carelessly accumulating two pounds of flesh.

"Fanny, why do you nevah call me by a pet name? I cawn't beah youah coldness. Tooby shuan me name is Wobinson, but how pufectly sweet it would be if you would call me by some familiah title."

"I have been thinking of it," said the Juno-like creature.

"Ya-a-s? He, he! I knew you had, deah girl," chuckled the slim.

"Yes, indeedy," said she, laying her soft hand on his softer head with a sisterly interest.

"And wa-at will you call me, Fanny?" and he snuggled up against the theater-fly and giggled.

"After mature consideration and a week's acquaintance I am forced by circumstances to call you—Dennis."

There was a sound of torn canvas as the slim fell through the fly in a dead faint. The call-boy wound him around a broom-handle and carried him out as the stage-manager clapped his hands and Fanny struck the middle of the stage and poised on one toe amid rapturous applause.

From the Court-Room.

From the Fliegende Blaetter.

Judge (to prisoner who has been sentenced to three years on account of repeated burglary): "Have you any remarks to make?"

Prisoner: "The attorney for the prosecution and the attorney for the defense have quarreled so much that I have gotten completely confused. I don't know now whether I am guilty or whether I am not guilty."

What He Called For.

From Puck.

Stranger: "Gimme a drink of $4 whisky."

Bartender: "There you are, sir."

Stranger (smacking his lips): "By George, that's good! How much?"

Bartender: "Four dollars."

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

FUN AT A GLANCE.

HE FOUND OUT.

MR. FLOOZLEGILL—"Wife, that must be some new-fangled thing tew drink out of. Leetle different from the one we saw on the kyers. Jest screw down that thing on the top an' see if the water don't come."

It comes.

A BREAK IN THE ELOPEMENT

MISS CARRAWAY—"Is yo' thar, Claude?"

MR. GRUFFIN—"Part ob me is, Creesy. D' res' is ockerpyin' a mush-rat trap on d' oder side o' d' faince."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

HUNGRY LION.—Oh, don't be selfish, little boy! I don't want your *bread* and *butter!*

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MAIDENS OF MATURE AGE, WHO WISH TO ACQUIRE THE REPUTATION OF BEING POPULAR WITH THE OTHER SEX, A PROMINENT PHOTOGRAPHER HAS ADOPTED THIS INGENIOUS DEVICE.

THE ONLY WAY HE COULD TELL.

MRS. POINDEXTER—"Yo' Reginal', yo' kim out'n dat watah! Ain't yo' got yo'se'f clean yit?"

REGINALD—"I doan' know, mommy. Barwick 's got d' tow'l, en I ain't had no charnce fer t' see 'f anyfing rubs off'n me."

BRAG.

I. The victim.

II. "Who 'it my little brother?"

III. "Who's the coward that 'it 'im? That's wot I want to know."

IV. "I 'it 'im."
"You did?"
"Yus, I did."
"Served 'im right; 'it 'im again."

Art on the Street.

1. 2. 3.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

MELODRAMA.

A Brilliant Future in Store for Realistic Popular Plays.

From Judge.

If the popular plays known as melodramas continue to decrease in literary merit and to increase in scenic attire, realism and mechanical effects, it is not unlikely that the future melodrama will be built somewhat upon the following lines:

ACT I.—SCENE I.

(Moonlight on the lake. Boats are rocked to and fro upon 50,000 cubic yards of real salt water by a real sea breeze. The boats contain genuine lovers who swear to that effect every night five minutes before the performance begins. The descent of real moonlight reveals the hero and the heroine in l. c. boat landing a shark.)

Hero: "Amelia, I love thee!"

Heroine: "'Sh!"

Hero: "I swear to thee"—

Heroine: "Sh! I told Maude Smythe that you never swore, and she is in yonder boat."

(A genuine pause. Sounds of osculation are wafted toward the audience as the boats float away during the wonderful panoramic change to scene two, the gorgeous palace of the rich but heavy villain. Enter a genuine villain through trap.)

Villain: "Ha, ha! Amelia must be mine. She shall be mine before another day has overtaken her gentle form. To-morrow all the world shall know that her lover is what he is not. Ha! Ha!"

(Villain falls down trap in real convulsions. Intricate mechanical change to scene three, Amelia's humble though honest home. Deer and Harlem gazelles browse calmly and contentedly upon the furniture, and fountains splash cologne upan the Smyrna rugs. Enter a real actor, who takes the villain's part until the latter's convulsions subside. Enter Amelia in a sled drawn by a herd of reindeer.)

Villain (pro tem.): "The tale is true. I hold the fifth mortgage on this house, and unless you listen to my suit, or pay your last year's rent, out you shall go—out into the yard—a penniless orphan!"

Amelia: "Touch me not! I defy thee! Shoo, villain! Do your worst!" etc.

(By an ingenious device the would-be comedian is here thrown down the fire escape.)

Comedian (?): "Aye! Do your Frankfort Wurst!"

(Allegorical tableau of pathos, rage and despair.)

Thus the play will progress for ten acts or so. Amelia will be turned out into the yard, so that the audience may get a general view of the young girl's property, and finally vice will be thrown into the shade by means of a grand transformation scene which will be let loose upon the unsuspecting audience, in which cloven-footed "supes" cringe before innumerable ballet-angels who eventually sail away upon ethereal "property" clouds to the realms where "all that glitters is not gold."

The Return of the Prodigal.

From Judge's Quarterly.

A reporter interviews a gilded youth just returned from the Keeley Institute at White Plains. "So you consider yourself cured?"

Gilded youth: "Yes. I am in such a state of protracted drought that I've given away my umbrella and mackintosh."

"Who attended you during your sojourn up the road?"

"Two physicians, a nurse and a snake-charmer."

"The bi-chloride of gold cure is expensive, is it not?"

"Yes; but you know they can't buy chloride of gold for nothing."

"I suppose you were full of it when you left?"

"Yes; I was a filled case."

"I understand that the patients have a slang term with which they refer to the hypodermic injections?"

"Yes; 'jabs'."

"Then I suppose they call the doctor 'his jablets?'"

"Don't have to call him; have to go to him."

"I am told that the patients feel dazed during the earlier portion of the treatment. Am I correct?"

"Yes; like Sullivan's ballad."

"How is that?"

"'Golden Daze.'"

"Did they give you anything as a preventive in case of a return of the old appetite?"

"Yes; a rotary pump and a demijohn of the bichloride."

"Do you experience any inconvenience from the treatment?"

"My little brother's hat fits me better than my own does."

"Anything else?"

"Well, I've got golden hair now. It used to be black."

"How is the bichloride administered?"

"Injected into the left arm."

"Suppose you should go on another racket, what would you do?"

"If I went broke I should hock my arm. Have something before you go?"

A Disciple of Izaak Walton.

From Judge.

He was of meditative turn, and loved to hie unto a quiet stream in the conventional cool and sequestered glade and dangle a line all day long. That he never brought any fish home was rather a matter of wonder, for others came well laden from various parts of the same stream, and many pitying remarks were made upon his poor luck by the neighbors, who were devoted baiters of the fry.

At last the secret was revealed. A bare-footed, wild-eyed boy rushed into the house next to his one night and shouted:

"What d'ye think? That infernal old bookworm was a-fishin' to-day, as usual, with one hand and his nose poked into a book. I saw his line twitch, and I'm blamed if he didn't say in a real disgusted tone, 'Now, see here; can't you fish let a fellow alone and not come pesterin' around his hook when he's interested in readin' about the right way to throw a line?'"

Did Duty at One End Only.

From the Youth's Companion.

An old schoolmaster, a venerable disciple of "good old Izaak Walton," once told this pleasing tale of his life as an angler:

"I remember, when I was a boy, going out one morning before sunrise to fish for pickerel. I had just hooked a big one, when along came a countryman. He said nothing, but, with mouth wide open, stopped to see the fun. The contest had lasted more than half an hour, when suddenly, just as I was about to land the prize, the pickerel, with one last rush for liberty, made good his escape.

With a lump in my throat I instinctively turned to the countryman for consolation.

"Waal, I'll be hanged," he exclaimed. "Yew held on ter yoor end, young feller, but he didn't hold on ter his'n!"

He Weighed His Words.

From the Detroit Free Press.

He was a ponderous preacher, or rather his sermons were ponderous, and the young people of his congregation were prone to complain of them.

"I always weigh well what I say in my sermons," he said to a fair young parishioner with a sharp tongue.

"Indeed!" she responded quickly. "Do you use hay scales?"

An Awful Blunder.

From the Chicago News-Democrat.

"I hear there is trouble between you and Miss De Trop?"

"Yes; everything is declared off."

"What was the matter?"

"We went into a restaurant the other evening and I ordered lemonade for two. The stupid clerk served it in such a manner that she got hold of my glass."

A Redeeming Trait.

Kate Field's Washington.

Minister (severely—to bad boy): "Do you smoke cigarettes?"

Bad boy: "Yes, but I don't collect the pictures."

He Might Like to Know That Himself.

From Harper's Bazar.

Amy: "Has he ever loved any other girl before?"

Mabel: "No; that doesn't worry me. What I want to know is if he will love any other girl in the future."

The Aching Tooth.

From the Fliegende Blaetter.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Limbo Jones Saw the Great Light.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Good mawnin', Miss Jackson," said Mr. Limbo Jones gallantly to the belle of the quarters.

"I hain' no Miss Jackson," was her discourteous reply.

Mr. Jones looked at her critically. Didn't he know her well? Had he not been courting her off and on for a year?

"Hain' no Miss Jackson?" he said, questioningly; "who is you, den?"

"Ise Mrs. Lightfoot, sah; da's who I is," and she tossed her head loftily.

"Mrs. Lightfoot? Mrs. Lightfoot?" he repeated slowly. "When dat happen?"

"Las' night at seben o'clock, Mr. Jones."

"Wha' Lightfoot is dat you marry, Miss Jackson?"

"Henry, Mr. Jones."

"Henry Lightfoot!" he exclaimed angrily. "Whaffur you gwine to marry dat lazy, good-fer-nothin' nigga, w'en you kno' I'se been co'tin you fer mo'n a yea'? Whaffur you do dat, Miss Jackson?"

"'Case he asked me, Mr. Jones."

Then it was a great light shone on Mr. Limbo Jones, and he went to a sequestered spot and kicked himself across a cornfield.